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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCVIII.

REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1884-85.



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1885.

REPORT
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THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF
THE RAJPUTANA STATES
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Part I.

No. 107 P., dated Mount Abu, 12th September 1885.

*From—COLONEL SIR EDWARD BRADFORD, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.*

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Political Administration of the States of Rajputana for the year 1884-85.

2. During the year under review death carried off one of the most distinguished of the Rajput Chiefs. His Highness Maharana Sujjan Singh, G.C.S.I., of Meywar, whose health had been failing for the past three years, was seized with epilepsy in December last, and expired on the 23rd of that month at the early age of 24. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1874 and was entrusted with full powers two years later. During his short reign of eight years the late Chief did much for the prosperity of Meywar, and ever displayed an intelligent and active interest in all measures calculated to benefit his subjects.

3. Sujjan Singh having died childless, the choice of his successor, subject to the approval and sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, lay with the nobles and officials of the State, and their unanimous election of Futteh Singh having received the necessary ratification, that Chief was formally placed upon the *gadi* in March last. The new Ruler of Meywar is a man, 35 years of age, of intelligence and high character. In view of his inexperience in administration, it was at first considered desirable to require the Maharana to consult the Resident in Meywar, and be guided by his advice in all matters connected with the government of the State; but Futteh Singh applied himself with such diligence to official business, and displayed such high capabilities, that I was lately able to support Colonel Walter's suggestion that the restriction should now be withdrawn, and the measure has received the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy.

4. The recent troubles in the Soudan and the complications on the North-West Frontier supplied the Chiefs of Rajputana with an opportunity for displaying their loyalty, of which they, one and all, quickly and spontaneously availed themselves. In offering their assistance, they placed the resources of their States unreservedly at the disposal of Government, and they have received through His Excellency the Viceroy a most gracious message of thanks from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

A

5. The march of reform in Rajputana continues unchecked, and slowly but surely many changes of importance are being introduced. The year 1884-85 witnessed the abolition of transit dues in Bhurtpore and Kerowlee, and the opening of the Pali-Jodhpur Railway, while an inspection of the reports from the several agencies discloses a general though varying progress in matters sanitary, judicial, and educational. Much attention, too, has been devoted to works of public utility, such as internal communications and irrigation schemes, and the measures adopted for the suppression of crime have been attended for the most part by improved results.

6. Last year I referred to my wish to see established a system whereby young native officials might become qualified to hold those posts in the State, to fill which it has so often, in Rajputana, been necessary to call in foreigners, and I am happy to say that what may be considered the first step in the right direction has now been taken. From several of the leading States well-educated youths have been deputed to the Punjab, and elsewhere, for thorough training in various departments of civil and revenue administration. Jeypore has already four representatives under instruction at the Dehra Dun Forest School, and the Resident is in correspondence with a view to arranging for the despatch of several other young men to the Punjab, for practical tuition in the duties of Patwaries and Kanungoes. Dr. Stratton also hopes that a contingent may shortly be sent to Roorkee to be grounded in Civil Engineering at the Government College there.

From Marwar, four youths have been sent to the Punjab to learn surveying, and several boys from the school at Ulwur are now prosecuting their studies at Lahore and Agra, while one has been entered at the Agricultural School at Saidapet, Madras.

An example having thus been set, and a start made, I am full of hope that every State in Rajputana may, before many years, be enabled to recruit its official class from a well-qualified body of its own subjects.

7. Bikanir affairs, though still requiring careful attention, have now happily ceased to cause immediate anxiety. The Political Agent's report describes in detail the manner in which the various departments of the administration have been reconstructed, and my march through the State at the close of 1884 showed me that real progress had been made. Much of course still remains to be done, and the Maharaja does not yet render the Political Agent the hearty co-operation and assistance which I should wish to see given him, but I believe that the tide of reform has now really set in, and I trust that, with careful management, a recurrence of the complications which recently necessitated intervention may be regarded as out of the question.

8. The dispute in connection with the succession to the Boara estate in Meywar, which was finally settled by the active employment of Durbar troops, was reported on last year, and I need here only mention that Kesri Singh, the claimant, and his brother, who had been kept under surveillance for about a year, were recently set at liberty on security by the present Maharana, and that there appears no reason to anticipate further trouble on this score.

TOUR.

9. The difficulties which led to the employment of British troops in Bikanir in the preceding season had happily passed away, but I was anxious personally to examine the working of the recent reforms, and accordingly on leaving Ajmere at the close of November, I first directed my march towards that portion of my charge.

Passing near the Jeysulmere border, I was met by the Maharawul Beri Sal, who accompanied my camp for some days, and after a short halt at Bikanir, where I had several interviews with the Chief, the incidents and results of which were described in my letter No. 38-P., dated the 24th of February 1885, I turned my steps eastward, and passed along the Jeypore-Punjab border. As already reported I had the satisfaction of finding that the police arrangements on the frontier were working excellently, and I was glad to take the opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with the Rao Rajas of Sikar and Khetri, to each of whose capitals, as well as to the homes of all the Chief Thakurs, I paid a flying visit.

10. Marching by Narnowl in Patiala, I entered Ulwur early in January, and was met on the border by the Maharao Raja and the Political Agent, who accompanied me in my tour through the State.

On leaving Ulwur, I passed through Bhurtpore and was enabled personally to inspect the outlying Ulwur villages, a proposal for the exchange of which, with similar detached portions of Bhurtpore, has been recently submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

The Maharaja of Bhurtpore marched with me through his own State, and also through Dholepore to Kerowlee.

11. During my stay at Dholepore, I discussed with the Maharaj Rana and the Political Agent the financial position of the State. I was sorry to find that there was a considerable debt, and that a new loan was advisable. The young Chief was, however, most earnest in his promises to pay the strictest attention to economy, and I trust that he will succeed in liquidating his liabilities. The new loan was proposed as facilitating final repayment of the debt, by wiping out smaller claims and collecting the whole under one head. Its entertainment will in no way interfere with the regular instalment on account of the Government loan.

12. At Kerowlee I halted for a couple of days, and then proceeded to Tonk, where I was met by Colonel Muir, and spent some days in scrutinizing the financial condition of the State with that officer and the Nawab. I regret that the administration, which has been fully reported on elsewhere, cannot be regarded as on a satisfactory footing.

From Tonk my camp returned to Ajmere, but I continued my tour by dāk and visited Deoli, Boondee, Kotah, Jhallawar and Pertabgurh, finally proceeding to Oodeypore to conduct the installation of the Maharana Futteh Singh. It had been my intention to reach Oodeypore *via* Banswara, Dungarpore and Kherwara, but as I should have been passing through this country at the time of the Holi festival, some difficulty was anticipated in making the necessary arrangements, and the project was reluctantly abandoned.

Jeypore and Jodhpore I visited by rail, and had thus the advantage of meeting all the principal Chiefs in Rajputana.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

13. The rainfall throughout Rajputana was generally above the average, though somewhat unevenly distributed. A long break in July and August caused considerable anxiety in many districts, but this was allayed by a heavy downpour in the latter part of August and early in September, which was so violent as to cause considerable damage, notably in Jeypore and Kishengurh.

The crops were generally well up to the average, the rabi being remarkably good, while the kharif sowings, had they not suffered from the abnormally heavy fall in August and September, would probably have produced a bumper harvest.

14. The depression in the opium trade continues, and considerable tracts, which are usually under the poppy, were consequently allowed to lie waste.

15. Political officers were invited early in the year to direct the attention of their Durbars to the system of storing green fodder in silos, and in many States of Rajputana experiments were made and generally with success. When on tour I personally inspected silos at Jhalrapatan, Ulwur and Oodeypore, and the grass which had been laid up in them was readily eaten by cattle. The zemindars will now be encouraged to make experiments of a similar nature, and I trust that ere long the value of ensilage will be thoroughly appreciated in these States.

16. In consequence of the heavy rains in August and September, fever was very prevalent during those months, and cholera also showed itself at Kerowlee and Tonk, and in some villages of Jeypore. The visitation at Kerowlee was attended with much loss of life, but it cannot be considered as entirely matter for regret, as the eyes of the Chief and his officials have now been opened to the necessity for sanitary precautions, and measures have been adopted which will, I trust, render improbable a severe recurrence of the pest.

17. The attention of the Jeypore Durbar has lately been directed to the garnet mines in that State, and a careful inspection was recently made by Mr. Tellery, the Engineer in charge of the Gas Works, Jeypore, with the result that it has been decided to resume mining operations. In addition to garnets, which are procurable in large quantities, beryl, aqua marine, rock crystal and talc are likewise found in these districts, and the Resident is full of hope that the enterprise, on which the Durbar is about to embark, may be attended with profitable results.

18. Last year I reported that I had discussed with several Native Chiefs the advisability of taking special precautions against famine, and I am gratified to find that Colonel Muir has been enabled to report that measures of preparation have been recently undertaken by the Maharao Raja of Boondee.

The Chiefs of Rajputana are awaking to the responsibilities which the wants of their subjects may impose upon them, and should famine unhappily come upon us, I trust that the States under this Agency will be found by no means unprepared to meet it.

19. A statement marked I showing the meteorological observations taken in Rajputana during 1884 is appended.

OPIUM.

20. The price of opium rose slightly in Meywar, but it is mainly to the fact that dealers found themselves compelled to realize even at a loss that the Resident attributes a considerable increase in the trade. Over 7,000 chests were weighed out at the Chitor scales, and these are the highest figures registered since 1877-78. A daring attempt at smuggling, which was detected and frustrated, is minutely described in Colonel Walter's report.

The trade is still very depressed, throughout Rajputana, and the various administration reports show that heavy loss has been entailed on the cultivators of the drug, more especially in Kotah and Jhallawar; the fact that the revenue

actuals in the former State were over R 34,000 below the estimates is mainly ascribed to this depression, and in Jhallawar the poppy crop suffered severely from the hail and frosts of February and the high winds of April, and the trade in the drug shows a marked falling off.

SALT.

21. The salt agreements with the several Rajputana States have worked satisfactorily. The supply has been everywhere equal to the demand, and no complaints have been made of hardship being caused by high prices.

22. The Resident, Eastern Rajputana States, mentions the alteration effected by mutual agreement between the Durbars of Jeypore and Jodhpore in the Salt Treaties of 1869 and 1870, by which each State is guaranteed a proportion of the royalty on excess sales of salt at the Sambhur Lake, irrespective of the place of manufacture. The approval and sanction of the Governor General in Council was accorded to this mutual arrangement.

23. The new agreement entered into with the Sirohee Durbar is described by Colonel Powlett, and the free admission of Government salt has produced at once a fall of price and an increased trade.

BHILS.

24. The Bhils have continued remarkably quiet. In Meywar an exceptionally good harvest has, as usual, been attended by a diminution in crime. Two more schools have been opened and are fairly well attended, and the whole of the Bhil district will be ultimately included in the general educational scheme now in course of establishment in Meywar.

25. On the occasion of my visit to Oodeypore for the purpose of installing Maharana Futteh Singh, I impressed upon His Highness both publicly and privately the importance of carefully considering the best method of dealing with the tribe, and I was glad to find the Chief prepared to take up the subject.

26. The Resident, Western Rajputana States, reports that Dewalati, where the Bhils were formerly especially troublesome, has been quiet and orderly. The chief village, Lohiana, has been razed to the ground, and the Durbar has built a fort about a mile from its site, round which a village is already springing up. Colonel Powlett anticipates for the district a prosperous future.

JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

27. The following statement gives the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the International Courts of Vakils in Rajputana during the year 1884 :—

	Meywar.	Jeypore.	Marwar.	Harowtee.	Total.
OFFENCE AGAINST THE PERSON.					
Murder	2	1	2	1	6
Assault with wounding	2	..	1	3
Assault	3	3
TOTAL	2	6	2	2	12

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	Meywar.	Jeypore.	Marwar.	Harowtee.	Total.
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	1	2	3
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances	8	5	11	2	21
Gang robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	...	...	} 2	11
Gang robbery without aggravated circumstances	...	9	..		
Theft with aggravated circumstances	2	2	...	...	4
Theft without " " "	1	21	10	18	50
Cattle-lifting	...	16	10	15	41
Dacoity	7	28	57	6	98
Arson	..	...	..	1	1
Burglary	...	...	3	1	4
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	2	...	2
Poisoning	...	1	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	4	12	12	13	41
TOTAL	18	96	105	58	277
GRAND TOTAL	20	102	107	60	289

As compared with last year there is an increase of eight in the number of offences against the person, the figures being 12 against 4.

As regards offences against property, the Meywar Court has dealt with 18 cases this year against 21 last; Jeypore 96 against 122; Marwar 105 against 78; Harowtee 58 against 36. The total number of cases in the four Courts is therefore 277 against 257 last year. The chief increase is observable in the Marwar Court.

The subjoined statement indicates the number of appeals instituted and disposed of by the Upper or Appellate Court between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1884. Of the 53 cases appealed, the decisions in 19 were confirmed, in 7 revised and in 10 reversed, leaving 17 undisposed of at the close of the year.

AGENCY.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Meywar	1	6	7	2	1	1	3
Jeypore	2	16	18	8	2	3	5
Marwar	3	9	12	2	2	3	5
Harowtee	7	9	16	7	2	3	4
TOTAL .	13	40	53	19	7	10	17

28. The annual report of the working of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police is being separately submitted to Government. The office of the Superintendent was held throughout the year by Mr. R. E. Acklom.

During the year under review, the Achnera-Muttra Branch Railway was handed over to the North-Western Provinces Government, and consequently the total mileage under the Rajputana-Malwa Railway police supervision fell from 1,020 to 1,000.

As mentioned in the last report, the head-quarters of the police were removed from Jeypore to Ajmere.

29. The Superintendent of Police disposed of 173 criminal cases, most of which were of a trifling nature and call for no special remarks. There were no serious cases of obstructing or tampering with the line. Accidents in connection with the working and running of trains numbered 200 in all. Of these 101 were cases of running over cattle, due in the main to want of proper fencing. The Deputy Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been addressed with a view to the completion of the fencing in of the entire line with all possible speed.

30. The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 99-I.J., dated the 27th of April 1881, investing the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana with the powers of a Local Government for the purposes of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882) within the limits of the railways traversing the Rajputana Agency, was cancelled with effect from the 22nd of March 1884.

By Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 2392-I. and 3259-I., dated respectively the 25th June and 28th of August 1884, the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, were invested with the powers of Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd class, respectively, within the limits of the railway under their charge.

31. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1915-I., dated the 28th of May 1884—

I.—Every Political Agent in Rajputana was appointed a District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, and authorized to exercise the powers of a Court of original jurisdiction as laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates within the limits of his Agency, and also for the trial of those cases cognizable by a Court of Sessions.

II.—The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana was invested with the powers of a Court of Sessions and High Court, as described in the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of all offences over which the Political Agents in Rajputana exercise the above jurisdiction.

The above notification, however, is not applicable to cases concerning European British subjects or persons charged jointly with European British subjects.

32. By Foreign Department Notification No. 759-I., dated the 4th of March 1885, the Assistant General Superintendent (for the time being) of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in the Upper Rajputana Sub-Agency was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class under sections 12 and 37 of Act X of 1882, and with the powers described in section 206 of the said Act, to commit persons for trial to the Court of Sessions for any offence triable by such Court.

CRIME.

33. Principally no doubt as a consequence of the good harvests a marked decrease in crime is observable. The diminution is most noticeable in Meywar, where heinous crimes have fallen from 302 in 1883-84 to 206 in 1884-85. In Kotah and Boondee, where dacoities were frequent in 1883-84, only 9 and 2

cases occurred in the year under note, as against 17 and '8 in the preceding 12 months. Generally indeed throughout Rajputana this crime appears to have been much less common than in former years.

34. The rules for the suppression of dacoity, reported on by the Resident, Western Rajputana States, last year, have worked well, and Colonel Powlett considers that a still greater measure of success may be anticipated for them.

35. Two instances of attack on Government mails are reported from Marwar, but in neither was loss incurred. In the Sironj district of Tonk in Central India, a runner *en route* from Sironj to Gwalior was attacked, and both he and his escort (1 sepoy) were wounded, and the bag was carried off, but ultimately recovered with the loss of one small parcel only. In the case of mail robbery reported last year, the responsibility was finally attached to Jeypore, and compensation has been made by that State.

36. No cases of infanticide have been brought to light during the year under report, but from Banswara comes intelligence of two instances of witch-swinging. The Durbar is actively endeavouring to repress the crime, and has succeeded so far that nearly all the actors in the first crime have been captured and punished.

37. The freebooter Salji of Lohiana, whose escape from Jodhpore was related in paragraph 31 of my last year's report, died in the Danta hills close to Lohiana in February last. He had been for months leading a wretched life in constant danger of capture, and his band of followers had been reduced to a mere handful; the few who remained true to him to the last were betrayed immediately upon his death. The prime mover of disturbance having been removed, it is hoped that the district will now be readily reclaimed to order.

38. My tour this year having led me along the Punjab-Rajputana frontier, I was enabled to submit to Government a report that the border was apparently in a much more settled condition, and subsequent information tends to prove that the surmise was correct.

THUGGEE AND DACOITY.

39. The departmental distribution of the districts remains unchanged. The reports under review show the work of the sub-agencies for the calendar year 1884.

UPPER RAJPUTANA.

40. Captain Talbot held charge of the office of Assistant General Superintendent from the 1st of January to the 18th of February, Colonel Law from the 18th of February to the 23rd of March, Dr. Stratton from the 23rd of March to the 10th of April, and Lieutenant R. D. C. Davies from that date to the close of the year.

41. Twenty-four dacoities were reported during the year, three being discovered by the Agency, and the balance brought to light by the Native States Police.

One hundred and thirty-six cases, involving a loss of nearly 3½ lakhs of rupees, and committed between 1872 and 1883, were certified to by confessing prisoners during the year 1884; 79 of these have been duly authenticated, and the remainder are under investigation. The Native States reported five cases of poisoning, but the Assistant General Superintendent was unable to procure any evidence in regard to them.

The year under review opened with 60 prisoners for disposal; 2 of these were released unconditionally, 14 on security, 1 died, 8 were transferred to Jodhpore, 24 committed to the Sessions Court, and 11 remained under examination at the close of the year.

Of the 24 prisoners committed for trial, 7 were convicted, 7 released on security and 5 unconditionally, 1 died and 4 were awaiting trial on the 31st of December 1884.

42. On the whole, crime appears to have diminished, a fact which may be ascribed to the good order which now reigns in Bickaneer, the activity in suppressing dacoity displayed in Jodhpore, and perhaps above all to the excellence of the harvests.

LOWER RAJPUTANA.

43. Charge of this Sub-Agency was held for periods varying from 17 to 145 days by the following officers:—

Captain J. H. Newill,
 Captain E. A. Fraser,
 Captain T. C. Pears,
 Lieutenant C. Herbert,
 Captain W. H. C. Wyllie.

44. Twelve dacoities were reported from Sirohee, and 38 from Marwar, as against 18 and 34 respectively in the year 1883.

The loss to property is estimated at Rs. 5,601, as compared with over 25,000; and an equally satisfactory decrease in violence connected with dacoity is noticeable, 3 men only having been killed and 6 wounded, as against 4 killed and 22 wounded in the previous year. One prisoner remained for trial at the close of 1883, and one man was arrested during 1884; both were committed for trial, with the result that the first accused was released for want of sufficient evidence to procure conviction, and the second sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

45. The decided progress thus observable is chiefly attributed by the Assistant General Superintendent to the energetic measures taken by the Resident, Western Rajputana States.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA.

46. Colonel H. P. Peacock held charge of the Sub-Agency throughout the year, during which 31 dacoities were reported, and 4 persons implicated therein arrested. The plundered property is estimated at about Rs. 27,600.

Thirty-five cases of dacoity not previously reported on were brought to light in 1884, of which 27 have been authenticated, and 8 are under investigation.

Three cases of drug poisoning are also recorded, and 5 persons were killed and 32 wounded in affrays with dacoits.

On the 1st of January 1884, 2 prisoners remained under examination in this Sub-Agency, 36 others were arrested during the year, and 5 received on transfer. The total of 43 were disposed of as follows:—

Released on security	.	.	.	.	.	16
„ without security	.	.	.	.	.	7
Transferred	.	.	.	.	.	1
Confined in local jail	.	.	.	.	.	1
Committed	.	.	.	.	.	18
						—
						43
						—

Of the 18 persons committed, 10 were convicted, 1 acquitted, and 1 died. The other 6 remained for trial at the close of the year.

47. Colonel Peacock's report shows that the States under his jurisdiction continue, in the majority of cases, to exert themselves actively towards suppressing dacoity.

Part II.

MOGHIAS.

48. Major N. C. Martelli resumed charge of his appointment of Superintendent of operations for the control of Moghias in Rajputana and Central India on his return from 3 months' privilege leave in May 1884, and his tenure was not subsequently broken before the close of the year.

His reports on the working of his office up to the 30th of September 1884 and 31st of March 1885 have already been submitted to Government under cover of this office letters No. 3604 G., dated the 5th of December 1884, and No. 1278 G., dated the 28th of May 1885, respectively, and show that most satisfactory progress has been made.

49. During the year under report, Major Martelli visited Jeypore, Ajmere, Abú, Sujat, Sambhur, Nimbahera, Ohoti Sadri, Pushkar, Jodhpore, Nagore, Merta, Bilara, Jaitaran, Raipur, Nawa, Parbutsar, Kuchawan, Maroth, Ulwur, Oodeypore, Kumalgurh, Shahpura, and Chitor in Rajputana.

Since April 1884, 3,396 new Moghias have been brought on the register; the total number is now 6,252, and the land in their possession 86,621 bigahs, as against 20,625 held by them last year. The progress is most marked in Marwar, where 3,127 Baoris have been provided with 60,431 bigahs.

The Jeypore Durbar is likewise displaying considerable interest in the movement, and I trust that during the present year the Moghias in that State will be brought thoroughly under control.

A comparison of the report for the half-year ending on the 31st of March 1885 with that for the previous 6 months leads to the supposition that Major Martelli's successor will not find his registers increase as rapidly as they did in the past year, but Captain M. J. Meade will find abundant employment in supervising those Moghias who are already on his rolls, and in encouraging them to persevere in the honest life which they have been assisted to enter upon.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

50. During the year under review fair progress has been made in the settlement of disputed boundaries.

Captain Jennings' employment on the Jhallawar and Central India border came to an end on the 24th of September 1884. Previous to his departure, however, he completed the demarcation of the whole of the eastern boundary of Jhallawar, some 25 miles in length, marching with Gwalior territory.

51. On the Jhallawar-Indore frontier Captain M. J. Meade disposed of 17 disputes, but in 4 of these cases an appeal has been presented by Jhallawar against the Boundary Officer's decision.

52. Captain T. C. Pears, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, was deputed, with effect from the 26th of October 1884, to continue the demarcation of the Meywar-Tonk border. He worked till the 11th of April 1885, when he proceeded on furlough to Europe. During this period 46 disputes were disposed of, and 37 miles added to the line of settled boundary. Of these cases, 7 were decided by Punchayet, 23 by mutual agreement, and 16 by the Boundary Officer himself, whose decision in 11 instances has been accepted

by both parties. Among the number not so concurred in is one relating to the ownership of the village of Ulsipura, the dispute concerning which was of very long standing.

53. Mention was made in last year's report of the desire of the Maharaja of Jeypore for the appointment of a British Officer to settle boundary disputes between his own and adjoining States. In accordance therewith, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple, 2nd-in-command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, was, on return from furlough, nominated to undertake the duty. He commenced work on the 25th of December 1884, and succeeded in marking off the Shamilat area at Sambhur, held jointly by the Jeypore and Jodhpore Durbars, from the portions proper to those States. But this was all he had time to accomplish, as in February he was recalled to Kherwara to assume command of his regiment from Colonel Conolly, whose health obliged him to proceed somewhat unexpectedly to Europe on medical certificate.

54. In Marwar, Captain W. Loch settled the boundaries of 855 khalsa and jagir villages, while the Resident himself employed a portion of his cold weather tour in defining a length of 30 miles on the Marwar-Jeysulmere border. In Mullanee 338 boundary disputes were decided, and the boundaries of 61 villages, out of a total of 400, were demarcated.

55. Seventeen boundary disputes are now rife in Sirohee; arrangements have, however, been made since the close of the year under review for the settlement of these cases, but a detailed description is postponed inasmuch as the present report treats only of events during the year 1884-85.

56. In Bickaneer a boundary dispute of 40 years' standing between a khalsa and jagirdar village was settled through the arbitration of the Political Agent, Captain Talbot, who has recently reported that there are very few other cases now existent.

EDUCATION.

57. The annual report of the Mayo College, Ajmere, printed copy of which is appended, shows the number of pupils on the rolls to be 74, which is the highest total yet attained. There were 13 admissions to the College, and 11 withdrawals during the year.

An examination of the distribution roll gives the following results:—

RAJPUTANA.

	Boys.
Bickaneer	4
Jeypore	10
Jhallawar	4
Kerowlee	1
Kishengurh	1
Kotah	7
Marwar	10
Meywar	5
Pertabgurh	1
Sirohee	1
Tenk	8
Ulwur	6
	Boys.)
	— 58
Ajmere	12
Central India	1
Benares	1
Punjab	2
	—
TOTAL	74
	—

The general conduct of the boys continues excellent, and beyond three mild cases of chicken-pox, there has been no sickness worthy of the name.

The only change in the curriculum is to be found in the allotment of more time to the study of English colloquially.

The average attendance, &c., is compared in the following table with the corresponding figures of last year, and the results are encouraging :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
On the rolls	68.13	70.64
Present	58.37	59.30
Sick	1.38	.74

58. During the year under report, the Mayo College Public Works Division was abolished, and the duties formerly discharged by the Division have devolved upon the Principal.

59. His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwur has supplemented his original gift of ₹10,000 by a further donation of ₹2,000.

60. The receipts and expenditure compare with last year's figures as follows :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
Receipts	29,881 13. 3	35,097 12 1
Expenditure	28,898 5 6	32,560 14 5
Balance	983 7 9	2,536 13 8

To this balance must be added a sum of ₹1,054-4-2, which was standing to the College credit in the Ajmere Treasury on the 1st of April 1884, so that the total balance at the close of the year amounted to ₹3,591-1-10.

61. In Rajputana generally the educational progress noted last year is continuing slowly but surely.

Jeypore and Ulwur maintain their position as the States which devote most attention to this subject. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Jeypore College continues to increase, and has now reached 1,012, the daily attendance averaging 659. Six of the nine unsuccessful candidates for the Calcutta University First Arts Examination in December 1883 were admitted to re-examination in May 1884, and on this occasion three satisfied the examiners. The date of the Calcutta University Examination having been altered from December to April, Dr. Stratton was unable to note the present year's results; and a similar remark applies to Ulwur, whence six pupils presented themselves for last April's examination.

62. Colonel Euan-Smith's report contains the satisfactory intelligence that Bhurtpore and Kerowlee are awakening to the need for educational reform. In the latter State a good primary school has already been established at the capital, and the Bhurtpore schools will, it is hoped, be shortly brought under the periodical inspection of a qualified officer.

In Kotah 5 new schools have been opened at Nizamat head-quarters, and in Tonk and Jhallawar similar activity is being exhibited.

In Meywar an elaborate scheme for establishing schools throughout the districts is in course of preparation. It is fully described in Colonel Walter's report, and I was glad during my visit to Oodeypore to find that the project had received the ready support of the Maharana.

In Bickaneer, educational interests have had to give way to matters of more immediate importance, but they have not been lost sight of, and Captain Talbot has promised to draw the Durbar's attention to the question during the present year.

POST OFFICE.

63. The Postal Department has shown considerable activity during the year 1884-85 : 13 new offices were opened, the most important of which was that at Bickaneer, and the total number now established in Rajputana is 102.

The experiment at Bickaneer has proved a great success, and is highly appreciated ; daily postal communication is maintained, the mails being conveyed by camel dāk from Sujangurh *via* Bidasar, a distance of 80 miles, and the office is reported to be doing a brisk business, while other offices will, it is hoped, be shortly opened at the Nizamat head-quarters.

Postal extension in Marwar has been elsewhere noted on.

The estimated number of articles of all descriptions delivered through the post during the year was 183,267, as compared with 163,366 in 1883-84.

The total distance over which mails were carried on lines open on the 31st of March 1885 was 2,047 miles, and the method of transport was as follows :—

By rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	662	miles.
„ mail-cart	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	„
„ camel	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	„
„ runners	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,245	„

The Beawar Post Office was converted into a combined Post and Telegraph Office, and earned a good revenue.

LOCAL CORPS.

64. The Merwara Battalion and the Deoli Irregular Force were inspected during the year under report by Brigadier-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., and Colonel C. S. Heathcote, C. B., who successively commanded the Nusseerabad Brigade. The Erinpura Irregular Force was inspected by Brigadier-General H. H. James, Commanding the Deesa Field Brigade, and the Meywar Bheel Corps by Major-General A. Carnegie, Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army.

65. The reports on the whole were satisfactory. The musketry returns show a great improvement in the efficiency of the Merwara Battalion and of the Deoli and Erinpura Forces. The figure of merit of the Merwara Battalion on the date of the last inspection (26th of December 1884) was 132·105, and out of 523 men who had fired, 405 were marksmen.

66. The Government of India's recent grant of free passes by rail to representative teams of the local corps in Rajputana and Central India, when proceeding to compete at the Rajputana and Central India annual Rifle Meeting, is highly appreciated, and will, it is confidently hoped, afford valuable encouragement to good shooting, and thus tend to promote the efficiency of the corps in this important particular.

67. The proposal to brigade the Deolee Irregular Force and the Merwara Battalion with the Nusseerabad garrison during the past cold season was abandoned under the orders of the Government of India.

68. In December last, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau returned from furlough and took over command of the Deolee Irregular Force, which had fallen vacant on the retirement from the service of Colonel C. H. Clay. Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple was recalled from boundary duty and appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Meywar Bhil Corps on the 20th of February 1885, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly, proceeded on furlough to Europe on medical certificate. The head-quarters and a strong detachment of this corps was present at Odeypore in March last, at the installation ceremony, and I was much pleased with their soldier-like appearance.

69. During the cold weather I also had an opportunity of inspecting the three other local corps in Rajputana, which, one and all, struck me as being in a remarkably efficient and satisfactory condition.

The Meywar Bhil Corps has now been equipped with Snider rifles, and has been placed under the Bombay Military authorities for purposes of musketry instruction.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

70. The second annual report of the corps opens with the extremely satisfactory intelligence that the strength, which now stands at 636, has risen nearly 20 per cent. during the year ending on the 31st of March 1885.

No less than 222 new members were enrolled, and of the 117 who resigned, the majority did so on transfer to other lines.

71. The year under review has witnessed considerable changes in the arrangement and distribution of the various companies. Owing to certain alterations in the disposition of the railway staff, the head-quarters of "E" Company (late "C") have been transferred from Sabarmati to Abu Road, and "G" Company at Khundwa has been broken up, its members having joined 'F' Company at Mhow, whither the locomotive shops were removed in February last.

Sergeant-Instructor Morrell from Khundwa is now actively engaged in the formation of a fresh company at Sirsa on the new Rewari-Ferozepore branch, and a second additional company has been organised at Ajmere by the enrolment of a strong contingent from the Carriage and Wagon Factory staff.

72. The lettering and disposition of the companies, as revised in consequence of these changes, compares as follows with last year's detail:—

1883-84.	1884-85.
A. } Ajmere.	A. } Ajmere.
B. }	B. }
C. Sabarmati.	C. }
D. Bandikui.	D. Bandikui.
E. Jeypore.	E. Abu Road.
F. Mhow.	F. Mhow.
G. Khundwa.	G. Sirsa.
H. (Non-existent.)	H. Jeypore.

73. The capitation grant was drawn for 541 members of the corps, as against 525 in the preceding year, and these figures would have been higher but for the fact that a large number of lately joined recruits had no time to qualify as "efficients" before the close of the year.

For a similar reason many others who were enrolled late in the year were unable to pass as "extra efficient," for they were constrained to fire their annual course with little or no previous practice, and hence failed to attain the required standard in musketry. The returns show 119 efficient and 422 extra efficient as against 54 and 472 last year, and in view of the smaller proportion of members entitled to the higher rate, the capitation grant for the current year is estimated at R 14,795, as compared with R 15,273-8-0 actually received in 1883-84. In the light of the above explanation, however, this falling off need not be regarded as discouraging.

74. The average attendance at drill has risen considerably, and although the figure of merit (110.26) is slightly lower than that recorded in 1883-84, such a result is the reverse of surprising when the large proportion of new members is taken into consideration.

75. The interest taken in musketry shows no sign of abatement, and no less than four new rifle ranges will shortly be thrown open to the corps.

The Raja of Rutlam having generously offered to build one at his own expense, a site has been selected near the Rutlam Railway Station, and the work is being rapidly carried on. In an equally liberal spirit the Sirohee Durbar placed rent-free ground at the disposal of the members of the corps at Abu Road, and a new range has already been completed there. Similar activity is being displayed at Sirsa, where a site has been granted by Government, and at Ajmere land for a second range, in a position more convenient for the members of B and C Companies, is being applied for, and the Commandant is in communication with the Municipal authorities regarding it. A new range will be commenced there as soon as the land is sanctioned, and terms of purchase or compensation settled.

76. The annual inspection of the corps was taken as under:—

A B and C. Companies at Ajmere, and D and H at Bandikui and Phalera, by Brigadier-General Heathcote, Commanding Nusseerabad Brigade, on the 26th and 27th March; F Company at Mhow by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Phayre, Commanding Mhow Division, on the 17th idem; and the detachment at Neemuch by Colonel C. E. Stack, Commanding the station; E Company at Abu Road and Mount Abu by Major H. Collingwood, Commanding Mount Abu Sanitarium, on the 21st and 23rd of March.

The present strength at inspection parades reached a total of 359, and thus showed an increase of 12 per cent. on that of the previous year.

77. With a view to ensuring more favorable weather, the Annual Prize Meeting was held in November instead of in March as in 1883-84.

The average shooting was good, but, probably on account of the short interval between the meetings, the subscription list showed a falling off of nearly R600, only R2,859 being collected as against R3,437 on the previous occasion.

78. Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset resumed command on return from furlough on the 23rd of December 1884.

Major Jacob's subsequent retirement has occasioned general regret, and that energetic officer is undoubtedly a heavy loss to the corps.

Captain J. J. Jones, Commanding B Company at Ajmere, still shows a good example by keeping his company in a high state of efficiency, and himself

attending parades so frequently. He was present at 98 parades during the past year, besides giving the greatest encouragement in getting up picnic parades and taking about 100 members from the Ajmere Companies to attend a brigade parade at Nusseerabad in March last.

Captain Wheatley continues to discharge the duties of Adjutant with great zeal and activity, and he enjoys a well-merited popularity in the corps.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES, AND JAILS.

SANITATION.

79. A general, if somewhat unequal, advance has been made in sanitation by the Native States, and this advance is shown not only by an increasing anxiety for cleanliness in cities, but also by the introduction of improvements in jails and dispensaries. The sanitary movement is most apparent in Ulwur, Jeypore, Kerowlee, Jodhpore and Jhallawar, and has even made itself felt in Bickaneer.

The importance of vital statistics is not as yet recognised in Native States, and the efforts made by the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination to obtain the information asked for by the Surgeon-General, in accordance with Statements I to X of the Standard Series, have met with but little success. It has, moreover, been decided that it would be impolitic to press for the submission of returns as elaborate as those asked for, but hopes are entertained that, as time goes on, the advantages to be derived from the acquisition of this kind of knowledge will be better appreciated, and that it may then become possible to organise a staff for the collection of these statistics in each State.

VACCINATION.

80. The number of successful vaccinations rose from 107,919 to 132,506 (22 per cent.), the increase reported in 11 out of 15 States being most conspicuous in Jeypore. The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator was 1,943, which is higher by 25 per cent. than the number registered in the previous year, but the percentage of success in primary vaccination, 92, is lower by 2 per cent. The expenditure was larger by nearly 4 per cent., the increase being chiefly shown under the head of "Travelling allowance," but the average cost of each successful case, 16 pie, was less by 3 pie than in 1883.

The establishment remained the same as in the previous year and numbered 74 vaccinators.

DISPENSARIES.

81. Three new dispensaries were opened during the year (in Kerowlee). The total number of these institutions in Native States on the 31st of December 1884 was 69.

The number of in-patients (4,381) is nearly the same as for 1883, but the out-patients (324,918) increased by more than 14 per cent. A rise in the total number treated took place in 13 States and 47* dispensaries, a fall being shown in two States and 19 dispensaries.

* The three dispensaries opened during the year are excluded.

The most noteworthy circumstance in the medical history of the dispensaries for the year is the large increase in the number of cases admitted for malarious fever. The same percentage, 18, on the total number of cases was recorded in 1881, when a heavy rainfall was registered in most parts of the

province. The increase is shown in all the States but one (Pertabgurh) and in 62 of the dispensaries, and occurred in Kotah and Jhallawar, where it rained less than usual, as well as in Bhurtpore and Ulwur, where the fall was abnormally heavy.

The number of cases of cholera recorded in the weekly returns was 2,278, of which 1,056 or 46 per cent. proved fatal. Seven States suffered more or less from the disease, which was much more severe than in 1883, and caused a greater mortality than in 1882, when a larger number of persons was attacked by it. As far as can be ascertained, it first broke out about the middle of May and finally disappeared on the 23rd of October.

Five hundred and fifteen major operations were performed at the different dispensaries, and of these 12 proved fatal. There were 439 operations and 15 deaths in 1883. The minor operations increased during the year by 5 per cent.

The expenditure was slightly in excess of that for the previous year, and is accounted for by the opening of three new dispensaries. The average cost of each case treated, 44 pie, was 6 pie less than in 1883, while the average expenditure on each diet, 16 pie, was lower by one pie than in the previous year.

JAILS.

82. In the 13 jails from which returns are received, the daily average number of prisoners was 3,020 against 2,695 in 1883. The total number of admissions to hospital and the average daily sick were higher by 16 per cent. and 12 per cent., respectively, while the mortality rose from 33 to 45 per mille. Excluding cholera, however, which may be regarded as exceptional, the death-rate was 37 per thousand, and this is not a high ratio considering the amount of sickness caused by malaria among the general population.

Of the eight jails, in each of which the daily average number of prisoners exceeded one hundred, that at Jhalrapatan, where no death occurred, was the healthiest, and that at Jeypore the most unhealthy, the mortality in the latter being 75 per thousand (or excluding cholera 60 per mille). There are five small jails in which the average daily number of prisoners aggregated 337. In two of these (Sirohee and Shahpoora) there were no deaths during the year, but in three, Dholepore, Tonk and Kerowlee, the mortality reached the high ratio of 117, 98, and 88 per mille; but if deaths from cholera be excluded, these ratios sink to 106, 16, and 76. The total number of deaths in these three jails was in Dholepore 11 (1 from cholera), in Tonk 6 (5 from cholera), and in Kerowlee 7 (1 from cholera). Cholera appeared in five jails, and caused 24 deaths, 12 of those occurring at Jeypore and 5 at Bhurtpore. Malarial fever contributed 39 per cent. of the cases treated.

Extensive alterations were made in the Kerowlee jail during the past year; minor improvements have been effected in several of the other prisons, and plans are now being prepared for a new jail at Odeypore. The Dholepore jail, which has been much improved of late years, was somewhat over-crowded, but otherwise in a good sanitary condition.

Endeavours have been made to obtain the information asked for by the Surgeon-General according to Statements XIV and XV of the Standard Series, and the required statistics have been supplied, for the most part incorrectly, from eight jails. It is hoped that Statement XV will be furnished for 1885 by all the jails, but as several of the Durbars have evinced a decided reluctance to afford information regarding the cost of their prisons, it is improbable that these statistics will be readily supplied for some time to come.

Part III.

PUBLIC WORKS.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

83. The total reported outlay upon Public Works in the province, exclusive of expenditure on Irrigation in Ajmere and Merwara, was R28,35,553.

The distribution of the expenditure is given below :—

IMPERIAL.

	R
Military Works	1,40,694
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	2,29,867

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	14,633
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CONTRIBUTIONS.

JODHPORE RAILWAY.

First section up to Pali, working of open line	39,609
Second section up to Luni	1,26,131
Third section up to Jodhpore	2,00,596
Cantonment Fund, Nusseerabad	12,468
Ditto, Deesa	61
Other contributinal works	65,035
State works, Meywar	2,09,336
Ditto, Marwar	1,52,635
Ditto, Jeypore, for 12 months ending 31st December 1884	9,23,249
Ditto, Ulwur	2,03,845
Ditto, Kotah	3,08,265
Ditto, Jhallawar	1,55,379
Ditto, Dholepore	46,343
Ditto, Kerowlee	7,407
TOTAL	28,35,553

The previous year's expenditure was R27,56,882 or a little less than that of the year under report. These figures tend to prove that the Public Works are making favourable progress in the more important Native States under this Agency.

MILITARY.

NUSSEERABAD.

84. The only important work in the province which was in progress and executed during the year, was undertaken to increase the supply of water for the Nusseerabad Cantonment from the Danta reservoir.

The sanctioned estimate for the work was R2,81,716, the total outlay R2,83,581, and the expenditure of the year R22,873. The head-works were originally commenced in December 1875.

As it was anticipated that the water from the Danta tank would fail during the hot months, a supplementary project for bringing in additional water from the Bhir tank by connecting the latter with the Danta tank was sanctioned for R22,967, inclusive of R6,187 contributed by the Cantonment Fund Committee. This connection has also been completed, and a good water-supply for the Nusseerabad Cantonment has been thus secured. Water will be drawn from

the Danta reservoir as long as it can provide it, and when its storage is exhausted, which it generally will be about the middle of April, the Bhir tank will be indented on.

An extension of this system of water-supply to the Nusseerabad Bazaar is now under consideration, and the Cantonment Committee are ready to provide the necessary funds.

In August last, one of the Royal Artillery barracks at Nusseerabad was struck by lightning, and six men were killed. To prevent the recurrence of such an accident, proposals have been submitted for supplying the barracks with lightning conductors, and the work will be carried out as soon as funds are available.

The relaying of the roofs of six blocks of married quarters was completed during the year at a cost of about R12,800, of which about R800 were spent during the last 12 months.

At Deesa, stalls to accommodate eight elephants were completed during the year at a total cost of R5,226.

At Abú, buildings for the Commissariat Department, including a well at Abú Road station, were constructed at a total cost of R6,138.

The Government of India, on reviewing the inspection report of the Meywar Bhil Corps for the year 1882-83, expressed an opinion that an armourer's shop was required at Kherwara, and this building was completed during the year under review at a cost of about R2,460.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

FOREIGN STATES, INCLUDING MAYO COLLEGE WORKS.

85. Mayo College main building :—

	R
Amount of sanctioned estimate	3,81,696
Total expenditure	3,81,293
Expenditure of the year	637

A few minor works only were carried out in connection with this building during the year, under the direct supervision of the Principal, assisted by a subordinate of the Public Works Department. The College is now practically complete.

The Native States boarding-houses and all contributinal works pertaining to the Mayo College were also placed directly under the Principal, to be dealt with in consultation with the Durbars and Political Officers concerned.

ULWUR GATEWAY, MAYO COLLEGE.

This is a gift by His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwur, who has paid R10,000 into the Treasury for the purpose. The work was commenced in the previous year, and is now well advanced towards completion. Progress has been slow on account of the delay in procuring cut stone.

86. Of civil buildings of lesser importance in progress or commenced during the year, those requiring passing notice are :—

- I—An office and out-buildings for the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana at Abú ;
- II—A post office near the railway station at Bandanwara ;
- III—Enclosure and improvement of the old cemetery at Deesa ;
- IV—A new court-house at Abú ; and
- V—Additional accommodation for the Telegraph Office and establishment at Abú.

All these were completed, or nearly so, during the year.

COMMUNICATIONS.**FOREIGN STATES.**

87. A revised estimate of Rs2,982 on account of the new hill road from Mount Abú to the Abú Road Railway Station, which is in course of construction, was sanctioned during the year.

The total outlay on account of the work has been Rs3,388, the expenditure of the year being Rs16,080.

A causeway across the nullah in the first mile of this road was built at a cost of Rs1,129, on an estimate separately sanctioned.

LOCAL OR CANTONMENT FUND WORKS.

88. Rupees 10,906 were sanctioned for a new school-house at Nusseerabad. The building was commenced during the year, and Rs5,103 were spent upon it.

A serai for the accommodation of native travellers was also constructed at Nusseerabad at a cost of Rs1,151.

MEYWAR.

89. Public Works Department expenditure in Meywar for the year 1884-85 reached a total of Rs2,09,336.

Rupees 60,518 (including Rs4,506 spent by Mr. Monckton, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, in laying out canals from the Rai Samand Lake) were spent on works executed by the Durbar Engineer; the balance of Rs1,48,818 was disbursed on account of works executed locally by a Râj official, of which no details have been furnished by the Durbar.

The Chitor road and the bridge over the Bagun River, mentioned in former reports, have both been completed, and are now open for traffic.

The Eklingjee road has been greatly improved by the construction of revetment walls and parapets.

The excavation at the north end of the bund of the great Deber Lake, designed to irrigate the lands below it, has at length been finished.

The commencement of the proposed road from Oodeypore *via* Gogoonda towards the railway at the Rohera Road Station, alluded to last year, was delayed in consequence of the project to lay a railway from Chitor *via* Nathdwara to Oodeypore. The services of Mr. Campbell Thomson, of the Railway Department, were placed at the disposal of the Meywar Durbar for the purpose of surveying the route proposed for the line, a task which he had nearly completed at the close of the year.

On the resignation of Mr. Monckton, Executive Engineer for Irrigation in Meywar, Mr. Campbell Thomson took over that officer's duties in addition to his own.

JODHPORE.**JODHPORE RAILWAY FROM JODHPORE JUNCTION ON THE MAIN RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY LINE TO JODHPORE CITY.**

90. This branch consists of three sections:—

I.—Jodhpore Junction to Pali (19 miles).

II.—Pali to Luni River (25 miles).

III.—Luni to Jodhpore City (20 miles).

Trains were already running on the first section at the commencement of the year; the second section was opened for traffic in June 1884, and certain works connected therewith, which were unfinished at that time, were completed shortly after. The construction of the third section was commenced in May 1884, and the whole branch was declared open in March 1885.

The total expenditure on departmental works in this State was Rs. 5,18,971, of which Rs. 39,608 were spent on the working of the open line, Rs. 3,26,728 on the construction of the extensions to Luni and Jodhpore City, and Rs. 1,52,635 on other public works. Of the latter sum, Rs. 89,531 were laid out on the Bal Samand and Jodhpore City canal, which very important work is approaching completion. Last rains it contributed a large supply of water to the city tanks.

JEYPORE.

91. The Public Works Department report of this State, which is separately submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob, the State Executive Engineer, is as ever full of interest. The change introduced last year, whereby the returns refer to the calendar and not the financial year, has been adhered to, and the present report gives the figures for the calendar year 1884.

The expenditure during this period rose to nearly Rs. 9½ lakhs, exclusive of Rs. 1½ lakh incurred by the "Imarat" Department of the Durbar.

It is worthy of notice that this expenditure of 9½ lakhs is the largest ever incurred by the Jeypore State Public Works Department since its formation.

There are two points of special interest in the past year's report. One is the introduction of portable railways on important irrigation works, where a large quantity of work had to be done in a limited time. The experiment has proved a success, and has fully answered all expectations. The other is the projection of a scheme for a metre-gauge railway between Jeypore and Kotah *via* Chatsu, Niwai, Sewai Madhopur to the River Chambul, avoiding the States of Tonk and Bundi, though it would still pass close enough to tap them. There is little doubt that the line would pay a fair return, for one end would tap the large salt dépôt at Sambhur, and the other the extensive grain tracts of Kotah and Harowtee. The length of the line would be 106 miles, and its cost, including two large bridges over the Banas and the Chambul, is estimated at about 25 lakhs of rupees.

The Albert Hall in the Ram Newas gardens, mentioned in last year's report, is making rapid progress. The expenditure on it during the year was Rs. 73,534.

Last year it was mentioned that the water-works at Jeypore occasionally failed to give the city a sufficient supply, and Colonel Jacob now reports that, in order to remedy this and secure a certain and adequate storage, various measures were adopted, including the construction of a sand bund, 61 feet high, in the Amani Shah, in effecting which many difficulties were met with, owing to the loose sandy nature of the banks and bed of the river.

The report on the gas-works is again full of detail and very interesting. Much credit is due to Mr. S. J. Tellery, the Superintendent, for his incessant efforts towards reducing the cost of production, and this year considerable measure of success has rewarded him. It is now proposed to extend the gas lights in the city by attaching pipes and fittings to about a thousand shops, and this without any further alteration or additional expense. This measure would not only conduce to the comfort of the people and improvement to the city streets, but would also bring in considerable profit to the State.

IRRIGATION.

92. The following is a brief abstract of the expenditure and income under this head :—

	R
Expenditure incurred during the year	3,11,440
Revenue realised for the year ending on the 31st August 1884	1,25,730

The revenue derived from irrigation on account of the period since August

1884 is not included in the income, and will probably add R1,00,000 to the above-quoted revenue.

The following statement tends to prove that irrigation has been successfully developed in Jeypore, at once to the great enhancement of the State revenues and to the undoubted advantage and contentment of the cultivators :—

Year.	Amount expended.	Revenue realised.
	R	R
1868	227	...
1869	23,853	...
1870-71	22,772	...
1871-72	44,529	4,337
1872-73	68,019	5,623
1873-74	63,590	15,921
1874-75	52,690	6,443
1875-76	70,452	10,649
1876-77	2,26,038	22,590
1877-78	1,52,663	22,207
1878-79	1,25,218	22,200
1879-80	1,20,766	66,814
1880-81	1,28,588	80,085
1881-82	1,42,765	65,205
1882-83	2,38,624	1,40,256
1883 (nine months)	1,67,207	1,61,941
1884	3,11,440	1,25,730*
TOTAL	19,59,441	7,50,001

GENERAL.

93. There is ample evidence in this and in Colonel Jacob's own report of the extent of the field under that officer's charge, and of the great responsibility and incessant labour attaching thereto. The energy and zeal which Colonel Jacob has devoted to the discharge of the manifold duties entrusted to him by the Durbar are best evidenced by the very satisfactory outcome of his labours.

ULWUR.

94. This State spent on public works a sum of R2,03,845, the distribution of which is shown below :—

	R
Buildings	1,24,248
Roads	36,256
Bunds and tanks	17,393
Workshops	22,124
Establishment	7,741
Miscellaneous	2,083
TOTAL	2,03,845

Of the buildings under construction at the close of the preceding year, the following were completed :—

1. His Highness's private railway station.
2. House for the Agency Surgeon.
3. Stables for His Highness at the Motee Doongri.

Buildings commenced and completed during the year were—

1. Barracks at Nangaon.
2. Stables at the Agency.

* This is up to August 1884 only; adding income up to 31st December 1884, this sum would rise to about R2,25,730.

When the year closed the following buildings were in progress :—

1. Barracks for Khas Palton.
2. Fern house.
3. Baradari at the Motee Doongri.
4. Stud stables.
5. School of Industry.
6. Temple at Benares.

ROADS.

95. The roads under construction were—

1. Ramgurh-Ferozepore road (7 miles).
2. Umran-Ghazika Thana road (19 miles).
3. Kathumar Kherli Railway feeder (10 miles).

Four miles of the first have been metalled, and the earth-work of the remaining three miles completed; of the second, the earth-work, bridges and causeways have been finished, and preparations made for metalling.

The earth-work of the railway feeder to Kherli Station on the Rajputana Railway has been completed.

At the capital a new road to the Motee Doongri was commenced, various improvements and repairs were executed, and particular attention was paid to planting and maintaining trees along road-sides.

BUNDS AND TANKS.

96. A tank was built at Kathumar. The Khizarpur bund was nearly completed, and various repairs were undertaken. Though the major portion of the total outlay appears to have been on works at or about the capital, the attention paid to roads and bunds evinces a desire on the part of the Durbar to meet the wants of the districts.

KOTAH.

97. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,08,265, distributed as shown below :—

	R
Civil buildings	69,938
Communications	95,463
Irrigation works	55,958
Miscellaneous public improvements	21,715
Repairs	48,598
Establishment	16,595
TOTAL	<u>3,08,265</u>

This is a trifle more than the sum spent during the preceding year, which was Rs. 3,07,906.

The outlay on original works was mainly devoted to the completion of works already in hand.

BUILDINGS.

98. Of the works mentioned in the last report, those still in progress were—

1. Late Maharao's Chuttri.
2. Serai at Kotah.

The serai was sufficiently well advanced to admit of a portion being thrown open for public use.

Works started during the year and under construction are—

1. Gun-shed at Kotah (nearly finished).

2. Second set of stud lines, the masonry of which is finished, and roof now under construction.
3. Restoration and completion of the city walls at Kotah.

These more important buildings, &c., cost R10,000, and several smaller works were commenced and completed to meet the requirements of the administration.

ROADS.

99. The Borda Ghât causeway on the Purwan River was completed before the rains at a cost of R27,778 for the full length of 2,300 feet. The principal works begun during the year under this head were—

1. Parbutti crossing on the Kishen Gunj road, length 1,550 feet. Estimated cost R28,761.
2. Mundawar Ghât road, length about 4 miles. Estimated cost R29,480.

The ghât road was open for carts in January 1885, though dressing and widening in some places remained to be done. This road supplies a much-felt want by affording a second outlet for cart-traffic between Harowtee and Malwa, the only outlet hitherto available over the dividing range for a length of 50 miles being that through the Darra pass.

A fair-weather road, 27 miles in length, was in progress to connect the Mundawa Ghât on the north with the border crossing on the Purwan River. The total length completed up to date is—

Metalled roads	75½ miles.
Fair-weather roads	90½ „

About the capital several improvements were undertaken, the principal being the laying out of public gardens below the bund of the city at a cost of R17,038; this was nearly completed at the close of the year.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

100. The Parbutti scheme was completed at a total cost of R2,89,520, and the Aklera tank, mentioned in the last report, begun. The Executive Engineer hopes to close the dam this year, and irrigate from it next cold weather. The works are estimated to cost R59,769. Irrigation from the Parbutti canals is yet too much in its infancy to afford any criterion for judging of its ultimate prospects, of which, however, the Political Agent speaks hopefully.

The progress noted testifies to a lively interest on the part of the administration in the prosecution of works of public utility, both at the capital and in the interior.

JHALLAWAR.

101. The expenditure on public works during the year aggregated R1,55,379, distributed as shown below :—

	R
Civil buildings	47,000
Communications	50,400
Miscellaneous improvements	2,592
Irrigation	7,567
Miscellaneous	5,951
Repairs	27,209
Establishment	14,560
TOTAL	1,55,379

This total exhibits a falling off of R50,249 from the total outlay of the preceding year.

BUILDINGS.

102. The following buildings, which were unfinished in the previous year, have been completed :—

1. Record-room, Revenue head-quarters.
2. Ghatoli Thana.
3. Aklera Dispensary.
4. Puch Pahar Dispensary.
5. Chaichut Thana.
6. Lines for Bhadur Pulton.
7. Additions to jail, Jhalrapatan.

Besides the above, there were several smaller works commenced, some of which were completed during the year, whilst others were in progress.

ROADS.

103. A new fair-weather road, including masonry crossings to nullas, from Ameta to the Purwan—a little over 10 miles in length—was commenced and well advanced towards completion by the close of the year, at an estimated cost of R11,707.

Two masonry causeways over the large streams mentioned below, and crossed by this road, were sanctioned and completed under separate estimates :—

	Estimate. R
1. Chappée river causeway, 370 feet long, paved throughout with openings to pass off the cold weather flow	7,512
2. Purwan river causeway, 1,035 feet in length and of similar design	17,384

The causeways on the Kali Sind and Ahu rivers, mentioned in last report, were also finished during the year.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

104. Of irrigation works, the Kadila Tank, alluded to in last year's report, was completed, and some irrigation took place from the channels.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana has expressed a desire to extend village tank irrigation, and the Executive Engineer hopes to meet His Highness' wishes by preparing some projects to supply this want.

DHOLEPORE.

105. The total public works expenditure in this State was R46,343 against R58,209 in the previous year. Twenty-six wells with 83 "laos" for irrigation purposes have been constructed at a cost of R7,575.

The new masonry bund near Chandpore, built to store water for His Highness the Maharaj Rana's new Kothi, has been further heightened and extended.

The foundations for His Highness the Maharaj Rana's No. I Kothi on the hills near Chandpore were concreted, and are now ready for the superstruction of masonry.

No. II Kothi, on a lower level than the one above referred to, has reached the plinth level.

A metalled road from near Purani Chaoni leading to the two Kothis is nearly finished, and the total cost of the Kothis, bund, and road is estimated at R16,830.

The lines for the Telingan Pultans were under construction, but have not been entirely completed.

The work on the Mandir and Cenotaph in memory of His Highness the late Chief of Dholepore was carried nearly to completion during the year under review.

A house for the Executive Engineer, with out-offices, was nearly completed at a cost of R15,687.

The sandstone quarries were worked very satisfactorily, a train-load of broken ballast, averaging 8,000 cubic feet, being supplied daily to the East Indian Railway. The sale of dressed stone has increased steadily.

KEROWLEE.

106. During the year 1884-85 a new Public Works Department was established in this State.

On sanction having been accorded by the Government of India to a minimum of R45,000 per year being set aside from current State revenue for expenditure on public works, the services of Mr. C. E. Housden, Executive Engineer, were, at the request of the Council, placed at the disposal of the Durbar in January 1885.

Mr. Housden has, since his appointment, made a tour of inspection through the country with a view to ascertaining its capacity for the construction of new tanks and roads. He has already prepared estimates for several works, and has been actively employed on some that were sanctioned by the Durbar, and on such as were previously in process.

The Council have further sanctioned certain urgently needed public works, which will be carried out during the year, at a cost aggregating R52,500. The most important of these works is the Hindown-Kerowlee road, the want of which has been seriously felt. Its construction will join Kerowlee with the railway as soon as the Jeypore Durbar have finished the continuation through their territory.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

107. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway was handed over to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company on the 1st of January 1885, and as it has now passed entirely into private management, and become an integral part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India system, any notice of its working would be out of place in this report.

Part IV.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS OF THE POLITICAL AGENCIES.

MEYWAR AGENCY.

OODEYPORE.

108. Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., officiated in charge of this Agency for three months from May 1884, during the absence on privilege leave of the permanent incumbent, Colonel C. K. M. Walter, who was present in his charge during the remainder of the year under review.

The State suffered a heavy loss by the death, on the 24th of December 1884, of the promising young Chief, Maharana Sujjan Singh, G.C.S.I., during whose reign many important reforms and improvements were introduced in Meywar. The circumstances attending his demise have already been fully reported on, and I need only here note with great satisfaction the auspicious manner in which his successor's reign has opened. Maharana Futteh Singh made a most excellent impression upon me during my visit to his capital for the purpose of conducting his formal installation, and I am full of hope that his reign will fulfil the bright promise of its opening days.

In the matter of harvests, the past year has been exceedingly fortunate; the rainfall was considerably above the average, the kharif and rabi crops were both excellent, and they were moreover gathered and stored without loss or damage of any description.

The public health at Oodeypore is reported to compare favorably with the returns of previous years; the dispensaries and hospital were well attended, and there has been a considerable increase in the number of vaccinations. Plans have been made out for the erection of a new jail on a suitable site, and the Resident hopes that the building will shortly be commenced.

The new Maharana has already confirmed the grant of a piece of land, rent-free, for a hospital, which his predecessor had contemplated bestowing on the United Presbyterian Mission, in recognition of the medical services rendered by the Reverend Mr. Sommerville, and Dr. Shepherd is about to erect a large and commodious hospital thereon.

The finances of the State are in an eminently satisfactory condition; the income for Sumbat year 1940 ending on the 30th of June 1884, amounted to about 26½ lakhs Government rupees, while the expenditure was but little in excess of 22 lakhs; the resulting balance amounting to over 4,40,000 rupees. The expenditure included about 2 lakhs of rupees on account of public works.

The opium trade during the twelve months under review was brisker than it has been for many years; and in consequence of the rise in price, a larger area was brought under cultivation last season, and a considerably larger outturn is looked for. A daring attempt at opium-smuggling was detected in November last, and the ringleaders of the gang have been made over to the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, for trial.

Salt was generally slightly cheaper than in the previous year, and the small town duty known as "mapa" formerly levied upon it having been discontinued, it is now perfectly free from tax throughout the State.

One of the first actions of the new Maharana was to go thoroughly into Mr. Wingate's Revenue Settlement scheme, and after being carefully instructed in all its details, His Highness gave his formal sanction to the introduction of the proposed rates, and fixed 20 years as the period of the settlement. Mr.

Wingate's note on his elaborate scheme forms one of the appendices to the Resident's report, and I share Colonel Walter's confident hope that the measures introduced on the 1st of July 1885 will prove of real and lasting benefit to the ryots.

Mr. Monckton's remarks on the progress of irrigation in Meywar, which are given *verbatim* by Colonel Walter, show how thoroughly the Durbar appreciates the importance of supporting schemes of this character.

The only change in the administration since last year is the election to the Mahad Raj Sabha of an additional member in the person of Maharaj Muddon Singh, the head of the Shukhtawut branch of the Sesodias, which was not formerly represented at the Council Board. It is extremely satisfactory to note that the Maharana has lost no time in applying himself with great diligence to the transaction of State business. Rai Mehta Punna Lal has already received the thanks of Government for the good services rendered by him at the time of the late Chief's demise, and I need only here once more endorse the high encomium passed on him by Colonel Walter.

The judicial statistics for the year under review show a very satisfactory decrease in serious crime. The Government mails have not suffered from interference or violence of any kind.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of scholars on the rolls of the Maharana's school, and a scheme for the extension of education in Meywar is now under discussion, and will, it is hoped, shortly be organised. For this purpose a sum of two lakhs of Oodeypore rupees was on the death of the late Chief set aside in lieu of wasting large sums on feeding Brahmins, as had been done on the demise of his two immediate predecessors. This money will be devoted to establishing schools and dispensaries in the districts, which will be named after the late Maharana, and the provision thus made will be further augmented by the proceeds of a light cess, which, on Mr. Wingate's suggestion, it has been arranged to levy on the land revenue settlement. The Maharana has guaranteed that no other cess will be exacted, and that a maximum of one anna in the rupee shall not be exceeded, while the families of all land occupants paying the land revenue chargeable with the cess under notice will have free use of all educational and medicinal advantages, which may accrue from the expenditure of the fund, of which the sum thus raised will form a part. Colonel Walter has advised the devotion of the original two lakhs to building purposes, while ordinary expenses will be met by the income from land revenue.

The proposal to construct a branch railway from Chitor to Nathdwara, and the steps already undertaken towards surveying and preparing the ground, having formed the subject of a separate correspondence, no further mention need here be made of it than the fact that Colonel Walter embodies in his report a large portion of the Executive Engineer's note on the survey of the proposed line.

Forty-six border disputes, representing a boundary line of 37 miles, were settled during the cold weather by Captain T. C. Pears on the Meywar-Tonk border.

The Resident was unable to pay his usual visit to the Bhil country, but he reports that crime has been scarce, and the season has been an unusually good one. In addition to the two schools mentioned in last year's report, others have been opened at Bara Pal and Paduna, and all four are fairly well attended.

The Bhorai fort has been completed. No case of witch-swinging has occurred during the past 12 months, but in November last a party of men escorting cloth to Saloomber were attacked by a band of the notorious Mina robbers of the "Chappan." One of the escort was killed on the spot, and one

of the robbers died of wounds received in the struggle. This happened near the hamlet of Miran, and on intelligence of the occurrence reaching the Naib Hakim of Lassaria, he proceeded thither and arrested the offenders, who were, however, rescued by the inhabitants of the surrounding "pals." This daring outrage roused the Durbar to activity and a strong police force was at once sent to the scene of the disturbance, where they succeeded in making several important arrests, and in gaining valuable information about the ringleaders in this and other robberies. Large rewards have been offered for those of the chief actors who escaped capture, and the prompt action of the Durbar has had an excellent effect upon the people of the district.

The disturbance in connection with the succession to the Boora estate, in which the Durbar troops were compelled to storm the city, has been already fully reported on, and needs here nothing further than an incidental reference.

The Resident's tour during the past cold weather was curtailed owing to the necessity for his presence at the capital on the death of the late Maharana.

HILLY TRACTS.

109. Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple took over command of the Meywar Bhil Corps, with the duties of Political Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts, on the 25th of February 1885, from Colonel A. Conolly, who was compelled to proceed to England on medical certificate. The rainfall at Kherwara and Kotra was above the average, and the crops, as a rule, were good. No case of mail robbery or witch-swinging came to notice, and 11 out of 12 border disputes between Dungarpore and Banswara were settled by a Border Court.

A new kamdar has been appointed at Jura, who has so far earned Colonel Temple's good opinion; and the Rao's son, aged 19, now takes a share in the management of affairs. An affray which occurred near Kadur Mal in March is still under investigation, and will be noticed in a future report.

The Runna of Panurwa is said to manage his estate well; he is reported to have attempted to exercise an illegal influence over the Umria estate by endeavouring, on the murder of the late Thakur, to oust the Thakur's nephew in favor of his own brother. The Durbar, however, interfered, and the Runna's rights in regard to Umria have been clearly laid down. The murderer of the late Thakur is still at large, but the Resident hopes he may yet be secured.

DUNGARPORE.

110. The Maharawul of Dungarpore continues to conduct the administration of his estate to the entire satisfaction of his subjects.

BANSWARA AND PERTABGURH.

111. Lieutenant W. Evans-Gordon assumed charge of the duties of Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh, on the 16th of April 1884, and his tenure has so far been unbroken.

The rainfall at Pertabgurh was only 25.21 against an average of 38.87 for the five preceding years. The crops, however, were exceedingly good, and the general health, both here and in Banswara, excellent. A post office and school have been established at Pertabgurh during the past year. The Bhils have been quiet, and the Maharawul has continued to conduct the administration satisfactorily.

Colonel Walter notices a marked improvement in the report on Banswara, where an exceptionally heavy rainfall was attended by a corresponding cheapness in grain.

Two cases of witch-swinging occurred during the year, but it is gratifying to note that nearly all the offenders in the first case have been captured and

punished, and that the Durbar is active in its endeavours to root out this horrible crime.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

112. Colonel Baylay officiated in charge of this Agency during the absence, on three months' privilege leave, of the Resident from the 25th of October 1884. During the remainder of the year Colonel P. W. Powlett was present in his charge.

The most interesting portion of the present report is that which deals with the extension and opening of the railway; the line from Pali to the Luni was thrown open for traffic in June 1884, and the extension to the capital in March 1885; the Resident reports that the cost of both these extensions will be well within the estimate. The line has paid a dividend for the whole year of 5 per cent., but since its completion as far as Jodhpore, *i.e.*, for the three weeks preceding the submission of the present report, it was paying at double that rate. In view, however, of the fact that this was the busy season of the year, Colonel Powlett estimates the profit for the future at 6 per cent. per annum.

The measures reported on last year for the suppression of dacoity have worked most satisfactorily during the past 12 months. The system adopted is to vigorously hunt down those actively concerned in recent dacoities, while extending an amnesty to the rank and file of the old gangs; merely keeping them under supervision on condition of their making full confession, and giving any required information. The criminal tribes and all marauding villages are also made the subject of special attention, and are carefully watched, while the tracking rules and the responsibility of jagirdars and vill ageheadmen are strictly enforced. The Resident reports that the effect of this action on the part of the Durbar has been distinctly good, and he notes an enhanced sense of security on the Jeysulmere frontier, and in other formerly unsettled districts.

Rana Salji of Lohiana, who escaped last year from Jodhpore, where he was under surveillance, died in February last, and his death has removed one of the chief causes of disquietude; his son, who is now at the Mayo College, is to receive an estate of equal value to his patrimony; but the title of Rana of Lohiana has been abolished, and the village itself razed to the ground.

The harvests of 1884-85 were above the average, and the rainfall was 16" at Jodhpore, as compared with 12" registered during each of the preceding two years.

A Municipal Committee, with Dr. Adams as an adviser, has been started and is actively engaged in improving the sanitation of the capital. Cholera made its appearance during the year in Pali and Sojat, but the pest was happily not of a violent type.

There were two attacks on postal runners during the year, but in neither case did the mails suffer.

MARWAR.

113. The Maharaja visited Calcutta during the past year and had interviews both with the late and present Viceroys.

No changes have occurred among the leading officials connected with the administration, which is reported to have gone on improving.

The most important measure of the year has been the definition of the criminal powers enjoyed by the leading jagirdars, and a final arrangement has been arrived at by the Durbar and its feudatories, by which the latter are divided into three grades with powers of imposing imprisonment and fine varying from six months to one month, and from Rs 500 to 100, with competency to decide civil suits up to Rs 1,000, 500, and 300 respectively. Appeals will lie in the Sirdar's Court as long as it is under the superintendence of Lala Hurdial Singh, and subsequently to the Makhma khas.

The Imperial Postal Service has received important additions, and the Director-General has agreed to establish offices at the head-quarters of each pergunnah. The Durbar is to enjoy the privilege of sending its official correspondence at service rates.

An officer has been appointed to the special superintendence of criminal tribes and police, the latter being formed from a portion of the standing army.

The Moghias are reported to be rapidly settling down, but the Minas, though giving more time to agricultural pursuits, are still an object of apprehension to the Resident as being under no direct special control.

Colonel Powlett considers the condition of the Jeysulmere border satisfactory, and reports that the number of old residents in the 24 Sakra villages, who are now cultivators, has increased 25 per cent., while a considerable body of outsiders have applied for land in them. The boundaries of these villages have now been demarcated on three sides, and one of the great checks to agriculture thereby removed. The southern border is likewise tranquil.

The Courts appear to have done good work during the year under review, and it is satisfactory to note that the affairs of the bankrupt tjugirdars have now been arranged.

The revenue from the 1st of April 1884 to the 31st of March 1885 was R37,98,537, which Colonel Powlett believes to be the largest ever collected. The expenditure, however, was less satisfactory, as exclusive of sums spent on redemption of debt, it amounted to over 39 lakhs, thus exceeding the budget estimate by 13 lakhs; of this, somewhat over 3½ lakhs was on account of railways, but the Resident fears that the balance of more than 9 lakhs represents unnecessary and unprofitable outlay. The Musahib Ala has, however, specially pledged himself to check expenditure during the current year, and it is hoped that he will succeed in doing so.

On the departure on furlough in April 1884 of Mr. F. T. Hewson, C.S., charge of the Customs Department was taken over by Captain Loch. The income suffered from a decreased demand for sugar, owing to the non-celebration of Hindu marriages, but benefited by an extraordinary export of "til"—the gross revenue amounting to over 11½ lakhs.

The most important change introduced is the substitution of judicial stamps for the tax formerly levied on executed decrees.

The land revenue settlement was also in the hands of Captain Loch, and this officer carried out an assessment of the khalsa villages. A regular revenue survey of these estates is now in progress, and on its completion a settlement for a term of years will be made.

Boundary settlements have been actively-carried on, and 855 villages have been demarcated.

The expenditure on public works, exclusive of the railway, slightly exceeded 1½ lakhs, of which sum over R89,000 were spent on the Balsamand and City Canal, which latter is now nearly completed.

MULLANEE.

114. During the past year, 338 boundary disputes have been settled, and 61, out of a total of 400 villages, demarcated.

SIROHEE.

115. This State has been quiet, and its finances are in a flourishing condition. A new and very satisfactory arrangement has been made in regard to the salt, whereby the Durbar is now to receive R9,000 annually instead of 18,000 maunds of salt at half duty, on condition that Government salt is freely admitted.

Part V.

JEYSULMERE.

116. The Resident met the Maharawal on the border during the past year. He reports that few complaints reach him from this quarter, but information is obtained with difficulty. The revenue for last year is said to have been ₹1,74,088, and the expenditure ₹1,25,761.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

JEYPORE.

117. Dr. J. P. Stratton has continued in charge of this Agency.

The rainy season was of an exceptional character, the rainfall being scanty for the first three months, and profuse in the fourth. Up to the end of August but 10·47 had been registered, as compared with 21", the average of the preceding 13 years. The month of September, however, more than restored the balance, by contributing 14·73 as against the average of 2·78. The cold-weather showers were somewhat light, and the year closed with a registered total of 25·88, or about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch more than the average fall of 13 years. The abnormal distribution of the rainfall exercised no bad effects at the capital, but in the south-west, towards and in Kishengurh, and in the north-east districts of Jeypore itself, the exceptionally heavy and prolonged downpour converted many level tracts into sheets of water, and considerable damage was done to roads and railways, travelling by the former being actually stopped, while railway communication with Bombay was interrupted for two days.

The crops fortunately suffered little, the monsoon sowings having been parched during the unusually dry weather, and being only locally injured by the succeeding heavy rains. Jowar, it is true, was much damaged, but the average outturn of the kharif, though not up to the mark of a good year, did not sink to the level of a bad one.

The dry-season crops, on the other hand, were distinctly benefited by the peculiarity of the monsoon, the heavy fall late in the season providing such a store of moisture that the rabi harvest proved excellent, and but for an unfortunate prevalence of cloudy weather in February and March, would have been exceptionally good.

As might be anticipated from the meteorological history of the year, the general health suffered, fevers and small-pox being specially rife, while cholera, though by no means general throughout the districts and limited to a small number of cases at the capital, was rather severe in several villages.

His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to Agra in November to bid farewell to Lord Ripon, and in January he proceeded to Calcutta to meet His Excellency the new Viceroy, taking advantage of both excursions to attend at Bindrabun, where His Highness's mother is residing. In March the Chief proceeded to Oodeypore on a formal visit of condolence to the new Maharana.

At the close of the year, His Highness came forward with a most liberal offer of assistance to Government in view of contingencies on the North-West Frontier: the offer was couched in the most generous terms, and the Maharaja has received through Lord Dufferin an intimation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's grateful recognition of his loyalty.

The constitution of the Jeypore Council remains the same as that elaborately described in the Resident's last yearly report, and but one change, and

that of a temporary nature, has occurred during the past year,—Pundit Moti Lal, one of the two Revenue Diwans, having been promoted to officiate in the place of Thakur Simbhu Singh of the Revenue Department, who has been compelled to take lengthened leave of absence.

The institution known as the “Petitioners’ Audience Day” has been maintained, and gives great satisfaction, the Maharaja in Council hearing all petitions presented in accordance with certain simple rules, and passing orders thereon either immediately or on the next following occasion.

During the temporary promotion of Pundit Moti Lal, Lalji Mal has been appointed to the Acting Diwanship of the eastern districts in revenue matters.

Good relations continue to exist between the Maharaja and his feudatories, the outstanding accounts between the Chief and the Raja of Khetri have been worked out during the year, and I would also notice with satisfaction the wise liberality which has marked the Maharaja’s action in remitting the long-standing debts due to the State on account of depredations committed many years back in Shekhawatti.

Externally, the relations of Jeypore both with the British Government and other Native States remain cordial and amicable as usual.

Pundit Maharaj Kishen has continued to do excellent work as Judicial Officer in the Council, and has so greatly reduced the number of cases pending in his department, that he will now, it is hoped, have some leisure for revising the rules and inspecting the District Courts. For the first time the Resident is able to give figures showing the number of criminal cases dealt with by the principal Criminal Courts during the 12 months ending 31st March 1885, and the results testify to the thoroughness of their working ability—a remark which applies equally to the administration of civil justice. Comparatively few crimes of a heinous nature have come to notice during the past year, dacoity and poisoning being now apparently rare.

No robbery of Government mails has occurred since the submission of my last report, and this is specially matter for congratulation when it is remembered that very large quantities of bullion and valuables are in constant transit through the wild and formerly dangerous districts of Shekhawatti; the responsibility in regard to the one case of robbery reported last year was finally adjudged to attach to Jeypore, and the State has accordingly paid compensation.

A party of freebooters attacked and robbed a camel-cart on the Tonk road, but several members of the gang were subsequently captured, and part of the lost property recovered, while compensation has been awarded for the rest.

Two instances of village frays are reported; the first, resulting in the death of one man, was between the two divisions of the feudatory Khandela Raj about the erection of a building on a disputed piece of ground. Enquiries failed to fix the responsibility on either side, and both parties were accordingly fined and bound over to keep the peace. The second case was a quarrel in regard to damage alleged to have been caused to crops by stray cattle, and occurred between the villagers of Radail and Kherla Jamaidpura, one man being killed and twelve wounded. It was again found impossible to trace specific acts to individuals, but as it was proved that the Radail party were the aggressors, eleven of them were specially fined, a general fine imposed on the village, and heavy recognizances for future good behaviour exacted from both parties.

No instances of sati were heard of during the year.

The city police are reported to have been much more successful in repressing theft since the appointment of the new Kotwal; and as an illustration of

their activity, Dr. Stratton mentions that during the great Jain Fair held at Jeypore in February, when he estimates that 50,000 visitors were assembled, complaints of theft were remarkably few, and in the majority of those occurring, the culprits were seized and the stolen property recovered. The district police also continue to do excellent work.

The jail is well managed and answers its purpose, but as it has been found somewhat small, the question of its enlargement is under consideration.

No important criminal cases and no civil cases whatever came before the Resident in his capacity of Magistrate of the railway jurisdiction.

The record of the year, together with observations and enquiries made during his tour in Torawatti and Shekhawatti, enables Dr. Stratton to report that the police arrangements made two years since are working most successfully on both sides of the frontier, and that the border is now at rest.

A noted outlaw, Thakur Lal Singh, who escaped from confinement in the Hissar Jail, was captured last year by the Assistant Superintendent of Gerai, and ultimately sent to Gurgaon for trial on a charge of dacoity committed in that district.

The Extradition Agreements both with the British Government and neighbouring Punjab States continue to work satisfactorily, and similar arrangements were entered into during last year with Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

The revenue and expenditure for 1884-85 are not yet known, as the Jeypore financial year ends in the month of Bhadon (August-September); the actuals for the Sumbat year 1940 (1883-84) up to the 22nd of August 1884 were—

	R
Revenue	52,27,868
Expenditure	48,07,441
Surplus	<u>4,20,427</u>

In spite of the general remission of transit dues referred to last year, the customs duties yielded an increase of over R 36,000, and the improvement, which was chiefly in export dues, shows, as the Resident remarks, a healthy condition of trade. An error in the apportionment of the compensation granted by Government on account of the closure of salt works was rectified during the past year, and Article VII. of the Salt Agreement of 1879 amended accordingly, while an amicable compact was also arrived at between Jodhpore and Jeypore for sharing the royalty on extra manufacture of salt by Government at the Sambhur Lake.

A proposition to depute a small number of well-educated Jeypore youths to the Punjab for thorough training in every detail of district work has been submitted to the Maharaja, and Dr. Stratton has no doubt that the Chief would gladly avail himself of permission to adopt the scheme.

Colonel Jacob has submitted a separate report on public works, and the Resident only briefly touches upon the main points of interest. The expenditure amounted to slightly under 9½ lakhs, over a third of which was devoted to irrigation.

The Bund of the Tori Sagar, which was referred to last year as one of the two great irrigation works in progress, will probably be closed in time to catch the waters of this year's monsoon; while that of the Buchara Sagar will, it is hoped, retain some 30 feet this year and be completed ere next.

A start has been made towards forest conservancy by sending four youths to receive a thorough training at Dehra Dun Forest School, and the Maharaja

has consented to employ a trained Forest Ranger and to apply to Government for the services of a superior Forest Officer for one season.

The birth and death rolls at the capital, where alone registration is in force, show an increase of about 37% and 8% respectively, as compared with the average of former years. Nearly half the deaths were due to fever, but cholera accounts for only 52.

Dr. Hendley on his return from leave resumed charge of the medical institutions of the State in October last. The total number of patients treated was 84,791, or an increase of over 9,000 as compared with last year. A total of 306 deaths from cholera was recorded in the districts, 300 occurring to the south-east, and 6 at Bandikui.

Vaccinations showed an increase, and of the cases examined over 92% proved successful.

The number of students on the rolls of the various schools were—

Maharaja's School	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,012
Nobles' „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38
Sanscrit College	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	217

the numbers in each case being an increase on those registered last year. At the close of 1885 there were 10 Jeypore boys at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

KISHENGURH.

118. The late downpour of rain was specially prolonged and heavy in Kishengurh; most of the village tanks burst their bunds, and even that at the capital was breached. The monsoon crops suffered as well from the early scarcity as from the subsequent excess, but the spring crops of 1885 have turned out better.

His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to the late Maharana of Oodeypore in April 1884, and subsequently paid a second visit to that State in February 1885 to offer his condolences to his successor on the death of Sujjan Singh.

His Highness's mother died in September last, while in November a son and heir was born to him. At the close of the year the Chief placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of Government in view of frontier complications.

The Maharaja's Private Secretary, Pundit Goverdhan, a man of high intelligence, has lately been made an additional member of the State Council.

The year under review has been a quiet one in every sense; there has occurred no attack on Government mails and no instance of sati or other serious crime.

The monsoon of 1883 was reported last year to have been unfavorable, and the natural effect has been a fall in revenue which for the year 1883-84 (August to July) only reached R2,70,341, thus showing a decrease of over R30,000. The expenditure was R24,885 less, and the entire resultant surplus was devoted to liquidation of debt.

Cholera has been unhappily prevalent, but no exact statistics are to hand. The dispensary maintained by the United Presbyterian Mission treated 3,198 patients.

The State school bears 89 scholars on its rolls.

LAWA.

119. The Resident has no matter of special importance to report in connection with this small Chiefship, which in common with its more important

neighbours suffered considerably from the unequal rainfall. There is an adoption case pending in the family, but it is hoped this may be submitted for the decision of a Panchayet, subject to the approval of the Agent to the Governor General.

The finances of the estate are in a sufficiently flourishing condition to admit of the allotment of Rs. 2,500 from surplus in hand for the repair of the tank at Lawa which has been damaged by the floods of recent seasons.

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE AGENCY.

120. Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., held uninterrupted charge of the Agency throughout the year, during three months of which, *viz.*, from May to August, he also officiated as Resident in Meywar.

BHURTPORE.

121. The rainfall was above the average, but was unfortunately unevenly distributed, and, as in other parts of Rajputana, the abnormally heavy storms of August and September did much damage, breaching bunds and roads, submerging large tracts, and causing widespread sickness. Notwithstanding this, the kharif crop was distinctly good, and the rabi harvest better than had been known for years.

There was no instance of cholera during the year, but violent fever caused by the malaria arising from the stagnant water was very prevalent throughout Bhurtpore.

The number of schools open in the territory has fallen from 176 to 172, but it is satisfactory to note that the Maharaja has accorded his ready consent to a scheme for the periodical inspection of the schools in Bhurtpore by a qualified educational officer of the Imperial Establishment.

Thirteen dispensaries give medical relief in the State, and the returns show that their aid is amply appreciated. The vaccination returns are equally satisfactory.

The jail is reported to be fairly well kept, and the Durbar's returns show that both Criminal and Civil Courts are remarkably active, and no instances of serious crime have come to light.

In July 1884, the Maharaja abolished all transit duties save those on opium, bhang and intoxicating drugs, and in recognition of this liberality he received a kharita of thanks from His Excellency the Viceroy.

The dispute with Ulwar as to the water rights of certain villages is now in a fair way to being amicably settled by the interchange of the outlying Ulwar villages for a corresponding portion of Bhurtpore territory, the details of which are now being arranged by the revenue officers of the two States.

The Extradition Rules with Jeypore, Ulwar, and Kerowlee are reported to be working more smoothly, and have been renewed for another year.

The returns show the finances to be in a healthy condition, and internal trade is good.

In November 1884 the Maharaja received a visit from the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Donald Stewart, at his capital; and in the same month he himself proceeded to Agra to meet Lord Ripon, to take leave of whom and to welcome the in-coming Viceroy the Chief, accompanied by the Political Agent, paid a visit to Calcutta in December.

In February His Highness had the honor of entertaining the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who stayed four days at Bhurtpore; and in April he

received through the Agent to the Governor-General and Viceroy a message of thanks from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in recognition of his action in placing at the disposal of Government a force of 500 fully equipped cavalry, in view of contingencies on the North-West Frontier.

Kunwar Ram Singh, only son of His Highness, was married in April with all the ceremonies due to his rank.

There has been no change in the administrative body of the State, and His Highness continues to personally superintend all State business without the assistance of a Kamdar.

HEROWLEE.

122. Of the entire rainfall of 29" 33 (which was some 5" below the average), over one-half fell in September, and the bajra and jowar crops suffered considerably in consequence. Generally, however, both the kharif and rabi harvests were exceptionally fine, and both food and forage have been cheap throughout the year.

A severe epidemic of cholera, almost entirely confined to the capital, broke out in mid July, and did not disappear until mid September. Four hundred and thirty-five cases were registered, of which 180 proved fatal. Fever was likewise very prevalent during the year. In consequence of the severity of the visitation of cholera, the attention of the city population has been attracted towards sanitary reform, with the result that a Municipal Committee has been formed under the presidency of the Rao of Hadoti. Funds are provided by the imposition of a Chungi tax on grain, and the Committee has already displayed great activity. The town is now kept perfectly clean, and roads, wells, tanks, &c., within municipal limits are being improved and repaired.

A stimulus has also been given to educational matters, and a good primary school, with an average attendance of 224 children, is now in working train in the city under the management of three qualified native teachers, whose services were obtained from the Educational Department of the North-Western Provinces. A branch school has also been opened at Machilpore, and similar establishments at other pergunnah head-quarters will shortly be arranged for.

The State Council has been strengthened by the addition of a new member in the person of Jemadar Mahomed Fazl Rasul Khan, and the administration has been conducted to the entire satisfaction of the Political Agent.

As the revenue settlement, which has been in force for the last three years, expired in June last, the Deputy Collector was instructed to prepare a fresh scheme. In so doing he has succeeded in contenting all parties; the scheme, which has been readily accepted by the ryots, is generally identical with the former settlement, though yielding an increase of some R2,000 per annum, and is to remain in force for five years.

The accounts for the year cannot yet be made up, but Colonel Euan-Smith notes that the estimates will be seriously affected by the cessation of Hindu marriages during the past year, and the introduction into the calendar of an extra month not provided for by the Council in preparing their budget; and he anticipates a consequent reduction in the instalment payable on account of the State debt.

Pundit Nand Lall was appointed in June 1884 Judge of the Civil and Criminal Court, and by the consequent release of Muhammad Rashid-ud-din Khan, the State Council has become an actual, as well as nominal, Court of Appeal.

The returns show that the work of the Court has under the Pundit's management progressed most satisfactorily.

Government having sanctioned the setting aside of R45,000 per annum on account of public works, the Kerowlee State Council applied for the services of a qualified Engineer, and Mr. C. E. Housden, who was selected for this post, took up the appointment in January last. He is now engaged in drawing up an exhaustive memorandum on the capabilities of the State for the construction of tanks, &c.; his report on the work commenced, carried out, and projected up to the end of the official year, is given *verbatim* by the Political Agent. The metalled road from Hindaon to Kerowlee was commenced in March, and Mr. Housden contemplates its completion by next June; this road will undoubtedly prove a great boon to the public, and will save a long and tedious detour. I may note that the Jeypore Durbar have also commenced work on that portion of the road which lies within Jeypore territory.

The jail has during the past year been almost entirely rebuilt, and is undoubtedly greatly improved. The head-quarters and local dispensaries have been well attended, and are evidently highly appreciated; and a small hospital is now in course of construction.

Three petty dacoities occurred at the Sheoratri Fair in February, but serious crime has on the whole been rare.

The rules for the mutual extradition of criminals made with the neighbouring States are working more smoothly, and their operation has been extended for a further period of 12 months.

The Amargurh Estate continues to be well administered, and over three-fifths of the small outstanding debt of R5,213 was liquidated during the year.

The Executive Engineer is superintending the construction of a new bund, estimated to provide 560,000,000 cubic feet of water at a cost of about R17,000. R10,000 has been borrowed on account of this work with my consent, and the balance represents the cost of labor which the Thakur's subjects will give free of cost.

With the usual exception on account of opium, &c., the Kerowlee State Council in December last abolished transit dues of every description, and they have received an intimation of His Excellency's satisfaction at their enlightened and liberal action.

Part VI.

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY.

123. Colonel W. J. W. Muir held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

The rain-fall was about one-third below the average, a heavy fall in August caused some damage, but a good and well-distributed fall in September was favorable to the rabi operations, though the failure of the winter showers caused the out-turn to be poor.

Health generally was good with the exception of an outbreak of cholera in Tonk during August and September, which carried off nearly 200 people. The same disease also made its appearance in the Aligurh and Sironj districts, and in Kapran of Bundi, but happily its ravages were but slight. Measles caused a heavy mortality among children in Tonk during March.

The grass crop was everywhere below the average, but grain crops were fair, and the current rates lower than they had been for years.

The three States under this Agency made loyal offers of help to Government in view of the recent events in the Soudan and on the North-West Frontier. The Durbars are likewise assisting in the preparation of contributions to the London Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

BOONDEE.

124. His Highness the Maharao Raja is gradually withdrawing from an active share in the administration, in favor of the Maharaj Kunwar. The latter is a boy of promise; his father associates him with himself in all business, and great pains are being taken with his education. The income of 10 khalsa villages has been set aside to provide for the Maharao Raja's two younger sons.

There has been no change in the system of government or in the officials of the State. Kamdar Pundit Ganga Sahai continues to conduct the administration, and enjoys the full confidence of his Chief.

Customs yielded R89,500 during the past year, a sum which would have reached higher figures but for a falling off in the opium trade. With effect from March of the present year, certain changes have been introduced in the tariff, and the remission of export duty on grain has been continued for another year.

The accounts for Sumbat 1940 are said not to have been regularly made up, but the estimates for the current year fix the income at R5,48,427 and expenditure at R6,23,744. The deficit is to be ascribed to a falling off in land revenue due to the alienation of certain jagirs on behalf of members of the family and to a fall in prices.

Police arrangements are unchanged, but the officials have displayed greater energy, and only two dacoities are reported as against eight in last year's report. In one of these a man believed to have been a Bhil of Bijolian in Meywar was shot.

A special officer was appointed by the Durbar during the year to endeavour to trace the perpetrators of the previously mentioned dacoities: his efforts have been rewarded by the arrest of seven offenders.

Better arrangements have also been set on foot for the protection of the main road through the State, a course rendered urgently necessary by the transit of large quantities of valuables through the post.

I am glad to notice that the jail has at last received the attention it so pressingly called for: and the Chief's action, in accepting the proposals for the improvement of the road, and in consenting to set aside a sum for keeping it in order, is also matter for congratulation.

The final settlement of the long-standing disagreement with the Kapran Maharaja forms a further satisfactory point in the present report.

TONK.

125. I have already reported on the grave dissatisfaction which the financial condition of the State has occasioned, and still does occasion, me, and need here only add that the out-look by no means assures me that any distinct improvement is to be anticipated. His Highness is, however, full of promises of reform, and Colonel Muir reposes considerable confidence in his pledges of retrenchment: it remains to be seen whether these pledges will or will not bear fruit. It appears that the deficit for the current year cannot be estimated at much under 5 lakhs.

The numerous changes in the various departments are severally treated on by the Political Agent, and call for no special comment from me. I am, however, hopeful that Mahomed Najjaf Khan will be able to reorganize the judicial work, and place it on a more satisfactory basis than that it has hitherto occupied.

Progress in education appears to continue, and the Durbar is displaying considerable activity in this direction.

The dispensary maintains its excellent reputation, but it is matter for regret that no action has been taken with regard to completing the new jail buildings, or improving the general sanitation of the city.

The kharif crops appear to have been generally somewhat poor, but the rabi afforded an average yield.

Two dacoities occurred in the Tonk district, and one each in Nimbahera and Sironj. In the latter case the mail bag for Gwalior was carried off, the runner and the sepoy escorting him being both wounded. The contents of the bag with the exception of one small parcel were, however, recovered.

Several boundary disputes between Nimbahera and Meywar, and Sironj and Raghogurh, respectively, were settled during the year by Captains Pears and Masters.

The Nawab's eldest son, a youth of 8, with two first cousins, joined the Mayo College in November 1884, and two others have recently followed this example. The number of Tonk boys at the College is now 10.

SHAHPOORA.

126. The Raja Dhiraj, after an interval of five years, paid two visits to Oodeypore to wait on the Maharana as a feudatory. The first visit was paid in September 1884, and the second in January, 1885 with the object of offering homage to the new Chief of Meywar.

Babu Ram Jewan continues to carry on the duties of Kamdar with energy and good judgment.

The past year's budget shows a balance of slightly over Rs56,000.

I regret to note that the difficulties arising from the heavy transit duties levied by the Meywar Durbar have not been modified by any concessions from that State.

The settlement of khalsa and jagir villages continues, and enquiries have been set on foot with the object of improving existing tanks, and supplementing them by the construction of new ones.

The State has been entirely free from dacoities during the year under notice.

THE MEENA KHERAR AND DEOLI.

THE KHERAR.

127. The Political Agent reports continued progress in the settlement of the Hilly Tracts.

DEOLI.

128. The rain fall at Deoli was considerably below the average, but the general health of the district was good.

The Agency dispensary has continued to do excellent work, and the Harowtee International Court of Vakils disposed of 60 cases during the year.

ULWUR AGENCY.

129. The fall of rain in June gave rise to hopes of a good kharif, but the subsequent three weeks of dry weather and high winds caused some apprehension; the recurrence of rain at the end of July, however, saved the crops, though considerable damage was done owing to its late continuance. The total fall was above the average, but the kharif from the above-mentioned cause was on the whole indifferent. The lateness of the rains, though destructive to the kharif, proved beneficial to the rabi, and a bumper crop resulted.

Fever was prevalent after the rains, but there was no epidemic of any description.

During the year His Highness the Maharao Raja had the honor of entertaining Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Maharaja of Jodhpore (twice), and the Maharaja of Patiala. The Chief also paid a visit to Agra in November to take leave of Lord Ripon.

In the early spring of this year, the Chief came forward with specific and general offers of aid to Government, both in the Soudan and on the North-West Frontier.

No change in the Council occurred during the twelve months just elapsed, and this body, as well as the various Judicial Courts, continued to transact business actively and satisfactorily.

No cases of mail robbery or dacoity came to notice during the year.

The Political Agent in his capacity of Magistrate of the railway jurisdiction had but five unimportant cases to dispose of.

The extradition agreement between the Durbar and the Punjab States worked without a hitch, and it is hoped that arrangements of a similar nature will shortly be concluded with Bhurtpore; as regards Jeypore the relations in this connection still leave much to be desired.

The dispute between Ulwur and Bhurtpore regarding the irrigation of four outlying Ulwur villages will, it is believed, be shortly settled, both States having agreed to an exchange of territory.

The education report is satisfactory, and shows an increase in the number of scholars and average attendance. The course adopted by the Ulwur Durbar,

of selecting qualified students from its own schools for appointments in the State, offers a great stimulus to the scholars.

The total expenditure on public works exceeded 2 lakhs, being some R35,000 higher than that of last year.

Great attention is being paid by the Durbar to matters connected with sanitation.

Tuccavi advances were given whenever applied for, and of the total sum of R85,341 allotted, R47,000 was spent on wells. Over 2,200 new cultivators settled in the State during the past year—a fact which bears the best of testimony to the happy and prosperous condition of the laboring classes.

The actuals for 1883-84 show a total revenue of R23,11,928, or R73,763 less than the estimate—a discrepancy which is explained by the fact that large remissions and suspensions amounting to over R1,68,000 had to be made on account of the failure of the crops in 1883-84. The expenditure reached R20,09,547 as against the estimate of R28,627 less, and the difference is similarly explained. The amount invested in Government paper from cash balances has now reached 20 lakhs.

The Political Agent spent 100 days on tour during the cold weather, and reports most favorably on the contented condition of the people and the active and intelligent interest manifested towards his subjects by the young Chief.

NIMRANA.

130. The cotton of the kharif crop of 1884 almost entirely failed, and the other crops also suffered. The late fall of rain, however, enabled the zemindars to bring an abnormally large area under wheat and barley, and a good rabi crop was expected.

The young Raja is still at the Mayo College, and Babu Gulab Singh, Kamdar, continues to conduct the administration satisfactorily.

The actuals for 1883-84 showed an income slightly in excess of 26,000 rupees with an expenditure of about 17,000.

KOTAH AGENCY.

131. The Political Agent, Colonel C. A. Baylay, proceeded on privilege leave on the 29th of August 1884, and being subsequently appointed to officiate for the Resident, Western Rajputana States, did not resume charge of his own duties till the 30th of December 1884, the current work during his absence having been discharged by Major H. B. Abbott, Political Agent, Jhallawar, in addition to his own duties. On the 24th of March 1885, Colonel Baylay proceeded on furlough to Europe, and Captain Curzon Wyllie was appointed to the vacancy.

The Council of the State remains unchanged and continues to carry on its work satisfactorily.

The actuals for 1883-84 gave the following results :—

	R.
Revenue	22,86,917
Expenditure	19,81,978

or R34,458 and R35,850 respectively below the estimates; the decrease in revenue being accounted for by the continued depression in opium, and the abnormally low price of grain. The estimate for the current year is —

	R.
Revenue	23,08,875
Expenditure	20,48,476

the expenditure including an increase of half a lakh allotted to public works, while a sum slightly exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs has been deposited for payment of the last item of the State debt.

The new assessment, which was begun in 1876, has now been completed at a total cost up to the end of March of just under 4 lakhs, and it is calculated that it will produce over a lakh per annum of additional revenue.

The staff of the Civil, Criminal, and Nizamat Courts has remained unaltered, and judicial business appears to have been efficiently conducted.

The police appear to have worked well, and there is a decided decrease in crime; no case of murder was brought to notice, and dacoities have fallen from 17 to 9.

The jail is thoroughly well kept, and the prisoners are carefully looked after.

Five new district schools at Nizamat head-quarters have been established, and are said to be well attended.

The general health was good, and the Kotah Municipal Committee have done much to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

The rainfall only amounted to 19 inches, or 9 inches less than in the previous year, but the favorable distribution of the fall compensated in a great measure for the deficiency in quantity, and both kharif and rabi crops were up to the average. The prices of grain in Kotah city were very low.

The demand for water from the newly-opened Parbutti canal fell short of what was anticipated, but this is accounted for by the depression in the opium trade, and the consequent check to the cultivation of the poppy.

A large tank now in course of construction at Eklara deserves notice, as, when completed, it will supply most valuable aid to irrigation.

Part VII.**JHALLAWAR AGENCY.**

132. With the exception of two months' absence on privilege leave, during which Lieutenant-Colonel Baylay officiated for him, Major Abbott held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

The average rainfall at Jhalra Patun for the nine preceding years had been 32·68, but during the 12 months under review it only reached 27·63. The fall was, however, well distributed, and proved sufficient for agricultural purposes, the kharif crops being fair, while with the exception of the opium, which suffered from the storms and cold of February, the rabi harvest was good.

The general health was excellent. Education has received considerable attention, and it is intended shortly to affiliate the Chaoni School at the capital to the Calcutta University.

The five dispensaries are reported to have done good work, and there has been a marked increase in vaccine operations, 92 per cent. of which were declared successful.

The jail has been greatly improved, and now provides excellent accommodation; the health of the inmates was remarkably good during the year.

Both civil and criminal justice appears to have been satisfactorily carried on, and an improvement in the working of the Tehsil Courts is noted.

Crime has decreased and but seven serious cases are reported: four of murder, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and two dacoities.

Traffic in salt shows an improvement, but trade generally shows a decided falling off, especially in opium, rice, and sugar.

Fourteen boundary disputes between Jhallawar and Indore were decided during the year by Captain M. J. Meade, Boundary Settlement Officer.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana made three tours in the districts during the 12 months under notice, and from mid December to mid February he was travelling about India, visiting both Bombay and Calcutta and many other places of interest and importance.

His Highness's Council, the constitution of which has remained unchanged, conducted the administration during the Chief's absence.

Four Jhallawar youths are now students at the Mayo College.

BICKANEER AGENCY.

133. Captain A. C. Talbot continued to hold charge of this Agency throughout the past year.

The country has been perfectly quiet, and the relations between the Chief and his Sardars have been unbroken by any untoward circumstance.

The most important matter remaining on hand at the commencement of the year was the settlement of the "rekḥ," or tax for exemption from military service: for this purpose the whole of the Thakurs both Tazimi, and petty, were summoned to the capital, where the question was most fully discussed with the Durbar officials, satisfactory progress was made, and the Political Agent is now able to report that but one case in each class still remains for decision. The Maharaja made many concessions, the most important of which were that the present settlement should be a permanent one, and that the fine leviable on succession to an estate should not exceed one year's "rekḥ."

The ring leaders in the late rebellion have been punished with discretion by the Durbar, three of them having been forced to hand over their estates to their heirs, while the fourth will not be reinstated for six years, and then only if his conduct in the interim shall have proved satisfactory. A small money fine has also been imposed in perpetuity on the estates of the more conspicuous rebels, while 4,000 bigas of Bidasar have been made "khalsa" as a punishment for the extreme effrontery of the ex-Thakur.

In order to provide a tribunal in which all might have confidence for the disposal of cases in which the Durbar and the Thakurs and their ryots were concerned, a Thakurs' Court was, with the Maharaja's consent, established, and is constituted of Thakurs and officials under the presidency of a foreigner. The jurisdiction of this Court was subsequently limited to cases in which Thakurs and their ryots only were parties, on account of the necessity which arose for introducing some special machinery to deal with claims for the restoration of villages under the arrangement of 1869. This subject had formed a prominent feature in the demands of the disaffected Thakurs, but when it was again brought up in the Thakurs' Court, the Ijlas khas, which is the Court of final reference, invariably dismissed the claims, and at the close of the year it was found advisable to establish a special committee composed of two foreigners to enquire into and report on the facts of each case. Pundit Kalka Pershad, a retired Punjab Settlement Officer, has rendered excellent service as President of the Thakurs' Court, and is also a member of the Special Committee.

During the year under review, a very important administrative change has been effected by the abolition of the Central Civil and Criminal Courts at Bickaneer, and the establishment of four Nizamats at Bickaneer, Sujangurh, Reni, and Suratgurh. The change has already proved a great convenience to the public. These Courts exercise the same powers as that for which they were substituted, and appeals lie as before to the Council.

The Customs Department has undergone thorough and sweeping reform, and now in lieu of various internal and external cesses levied at the capital, on the frontier, and in numerous villages, one fixed rate has been established, which is levied once for all at the frontier. The new rates are based on those in force in Marwar, and the interests of the poorer classes have been carefully attended to, by remitting arbitrary taxation on the common products of the country.

Munshi Sohun Lal has been hard at work collecting information with a view to introducing a revised scheme of land revenue, and Captain Talbot hopes that in the khalsa land, at any rate, an enhanced rate per biga may shortly take the place of, and sweep away, the many petty cesses which are now so troublesome to the zemindars. A rough land measurement is also in progress, and when completed will enable the Durbar to deal with the numerous applications for grants of land which have lately been received from cultivators in British territory. A Code of Revenue Rules has also been drawn up, and is now in course of printing for publication.

Munshi Sohun Lal deserves great credit for his untiring exertions, which have already removed many abuses, and have won him the deserved confidence of the zemindars.

The karkhanas, or fixed establishments, have now been brought under efficient control, and a check has been imposed on the old system of waste and speculation.

The rain fall at Bickaneer was well up to the average, and it was only in the centre and north-west of the State that it proved at all deficient; rain-

gauges have now been introduced in each tehsil, and more accurate measurements may be hoped for in future. The long break which followed the first fall in mid June caused considerable anxiety which the late July rains dispelled, but the grass had already suffered irremediably. The crops were, however, on the whole fully up to the average, the bajra being especially good. The winter rains were satisfactory, and the rabi crops much benefited thereby. The floods in the Ghuggar were heavier than had been known for years, and much water ran uselessly to waste in the sand-hills near Ellenabad: the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has, however, deputed a surveyor to this district, and it is hoped that some means may be devised for utilising the flood water to the advantage of British and Bickaneer territory alike.

The accounts for Sumbat 1940 (ending March 1884) are now complete, and show a total income of a little over 13 lakhs, with an expenditure slightly exceeding 12. Taking into account, however, sums repayable on account of loans, there was an actual deficit of about Rs10,000, which would have been a considerable surplus, but for the abnormal expense incurred in suppressing the Thakurs' revolt, most of which expense was originally defrayed by the Durbar, though a moiety will be eventually recovered from the implicated Sardars.

The returns of the working of the various Courts are satisfactory, and reflect considerable credit on the various officers connected with them, and more especially on the Diwan, on Munshi Sohun Lal, and on Pundit Kalka Pershad.

In June of last year, Government sanctioned the appointment of a 2nd Class Civil Surgeon at Bickaneer, and the post was first filled by Surgeon C. Adams, who, however, was forced to proceed on medical certificate early in November; the officiating appointment remained vacant till March 1885, when it was filled by Surgeon P. D. Pauk, I. M. S.

The dispensary in the capital has done good work during the year, and there has been a slight increase in the number of vaccinations. It is proposed to establish dispensaries at the three district nizamats; additions are being made to that already existing at Bickaneer, and a small Agency hospital will also be built.

The general health has been good, and beyond the usual fever in the rains, there appears to have been but little sickness.

The system of border police reported on as established last year has worked efficiently, and with markedly beneficial results; the first Superintendent, Thakur Dooley Singh, has been dismissed on account of irregularities, and the post is now filled by Sungut Singh, late of the Punjab Police.

An Imperial Post Office was opened experimentally at Bickaneer on the 1st of July 1884, and the result has proved such a boon to the people, that the Durbar has consented to the establishment of Post Offices at all important towns in the State, and the matter is now under the consideration of the postal authorities.

Two more Bickaneer boys, the Thakurs of Sidmukh and Jasana, joined the Mayo College during the past year.

Captain Talbot was on tour for a period of 93 days during the last marching season, and visited the head-quarters of every Tehsil in the State except one, all necessary information concerning which he was able to collect without actually going to it.

The Political Agent closes his report with a strong expression of praise on behalf of Diwan Amin Mahomed, which I can myself most conscientiously support.

DHOLEPORE AGENCY.

134. Colonel T. Dennehy continued in charge of the Agency during the year.

Thirty inches of rain, an amount considerably above the average, were registered, and the crops were good throughout the State. Over $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs were realised from land revenue, nearly half a lakh of which was on account of arrears from the preceding year.

The State quarries are reported to have been worked satisfactorily; the demand for stone for building purposes shows a steady increase, and the railway indents on account of ballast continue.

The Political Agent gives at length the result of the enquiry into maafi tenures conducted by himself and the Council at the Maharaj Rana's request.

It appears that the land held under these grants exceeded 44,000 acres, and represented a revenue value of nearly one lakh of rupees. Over 25,000 acres have now been confirmed as permanent, and over 13,000 as temporary grants: the balance of 5,445 acres, equivalent to an estimated yearly value of R10,900, have been resumed by the State, no right, title, or justification for its tenure being discoverable.

Colonel Dennehy notes that appeals against the decisions arrived at have been few and unimportant.

The yearly instalment of one lakh (with interest amounting to R20,000) on account of the Government loan was punctually paid.

The obligations of the Durbar in respect to the salt agreement are said to have been strictly observed; one unimportant case of smuggling was detected and punished, and the Political Agent believes that this crime is practically non-existent.

The Criminal Courts appear to have worked well, and the reports show a decrease in crime. The police have been generally successful in establishing the identity of criminals, but have frequently failed in arresting them. The various serious cases that occurred are minutely described by Colonel Dennehy.

The relations of the Durbar with the neighbouring States continue satisfactory.

The Maharaj Rana paid a visit to the Maharaja of Bhurtpore in November 1884, and in February 1885 the latter Chief accompanied me on my march through Dholepore to Kerowlee.

Twenty-four thousand three hundred and ninety patients were admitted to the dispensaries at Dholepore, Rajakhera, and Bari during the year, being an increase of over 4,000 as compared with the number of cases treated in 1883-84.

The attendance at the schools shows a falling off, which Colonel Dennehy ascribes to the large amount of sickness which prevailed in the hot weather, and the consequent necessity for keeping the boys at work in the fields.

In November 1884, the Maharaj Rana, attended by the Political Agent, proceeded to Agra to wait upon Lord Ripon, and in February 1885 he had the honor of receiving a visit from Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The State Council remains unchanged.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana during the year 1884-85.

	ABU.						DEESA.					
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
April 1884	26.030	26.067	25.993	83.6	66.6	74.7	29.340	29.408	29.271	101.0	65.9	85.9
May "	25.950	25.989	25.912	89.1	71.6	80.3	29.214	29.284	29.145	106.7	77.2	91.4
June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.133	29.197	29.069	100.5	79.3	88.9
July "	...	...	...	76.8	61.8	68.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
August "	25.834	25.866	25.802	71.4	64.0	66.7	29.157	29.204	29.109	88.8	75.3	81.2
September "	25.898	25.938	25.857	73.1	64.8	67.9	29.225	29.233	29.168	83.5	71.7	80.5
October "	26.110	26.145	26.076	75.2	60.2	68.1	29.464	29.517	29.411	91.6	65.3	79.9
November "	26.138	26.177	26.100	72.4	54.4	63.6	29.525	29.559	29.474	88.2	54.3	73.5
December "	26.161	26.202	26.121	67.8	50.3	58.9	29.597	29.658	29.536	82.8	50.7	68.5
January 1885	26.142	26.179	26.105	66.2	50.0	57.6	29.592	29.650	29.534	80.1	51.8	67.0
February "	26.062	26.096	26.029	66.4	49.8	57.9	29.500	29.560	29.442	82.6	50.6	63.6
March "	26.056	26.124	26.048	79.4	62.1	70.9	29.438	29.499	29.378	96.1	64.6	81.8
TOTAL	260.411	260.783	261.043	821.4	655.6	735.4	323.185	323.849	322.537	1006.9	712.7	867.2
AVERAGE	26.041	26.076	26.114	74.6	59.6	66.8	29.380	29.440	29.321	91.5	64.8	78.8

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rojputana—continued.

	ERINFURA.						AJMERE.					
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
April 1884	28.80	28.52	28.66	97	84	90	28.478	28.203	28.343	98.5	84.0	91.4
May "	28.64	28.40	28.52	105	90	97	28.356	28.088	28.222	107.0	87.0	97.0
June "	28.52	28.30	28.41	104	84	94	28.282	27.960	28.121	107.0	79.0	93.0
July "	28.48	28.18	28.33	100	80	90	28.216	27.884	28.050	99.0	79.0	89.0
August "	28.60	28.38	28.49	90	78	84	28.296	27.956	28.126	91.0	77.0	84.0
September "	28.64	28.32	28.48	91	80	85	28.378	27.992	28.185	91.0	74.0	84.5
October "	28.88	28.48	28.68	88	73	80	28.588	28.124	28.356	88.0	74.0	81.0
November "	28.90	28.72	28.81	83	67	75	28.602	28.352	28.477	83.0	67.0	75.0
December "	29.02	28.84	28.93	74	60	67	28.698	28.392	28.545	78.0	57.0	67.5
January 1885	28.98	28.80	28.89	75	55	65	28.662	28.292	28.477	82.0	52.0	67.0
February "	28.96	28.70	28.83	82	55	68	28.598	28.278	28.438	85.0	58.0	71.5
March "	28.84	28.62	28.73	96	70	83	28.596	28.314	28.455	96.5	71.0	83.7
TOTAL	345.26	342.26	343.76	1,065	876	978	341.750	337.840	339.795	1,106.0	859.0	984.6
AVERAGE	28.77	28.52	28.64	90	73	82	28.479	28.153	28.316	92.1	71.5	82.0

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—continued.

	NASSIRABAD.						JAIPUR.					
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum (6 A. M.)	Minimum (10 P. M.)	Mean (6 P. M.)	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean (4 P. M.)	Maximum (6 P. M.)	Minimum (10 A. M.)	Mean (4 P. M.)
April 1884	28.51	76.90	88.20	97.50	28.508	28.208	28.365	100.3	84.7	93.4
May "	28.42	86.29	95.13	101.29	28.368	28.844	28.230	109.5	89.6	101.0
June "	28.36	83.36	91.33	97.86	28.289	28.006	28.158	108.4	82.6	95.2
July "	28.27	83.06	87.83	92.29	28.249	27.955	28.109	99.9	76.7	89.1
August "	28.23	77.51	65.83	85.87	28.350	28.040	28.188	92.6	74.7	84.73
September "	28.46	77.20	83.07	85.67	28.428	28.011	28.259	91.7	73.7	83.0
October "	28.63	72.71	81.69	85.23	28.639	28.205	28.505	89.8	75.7	84.6
November "	28.74	65.00	74.00	75.00	28.696	28.431	28.584	83.7	67.7	76.2
December "	28.80	52.00	64.00	70.00	28.801	28.502	28.655	77.7	55.7	69.6
January 1885	28.65	55.00	62.00	69.00	28.791	28.381	28.634	78.5	52.9	66.6
February "	28.68	52.00	68.00	71.00	28.710	28.356	28.539	84.7	58.4	69.6
March "	28.73	71.00	80.00	87.00	28.681	28.340	28.499	93.7	72.6	85.5
TOTAL	342.48	852.53	941.08	1,017.71	342.55	339.239	340.725	1115.5	865.0	998.53
AVERAGE	28.54	71.04	78.42	84.50	28.54	28.27	28.39	92.9	72.1	83.21

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana.—concluded.

	JODHPUR.			UDAIPUR.			KOTAH.			DEOLI.			SHAH-PURA.		JHAL-RAPATAN.		TONK.	
	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.
	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.
April 1884	...	89.25	0.00	28.95	...	0.00	29.06	85	0.00	...	83.59	0.00	...	0.00	82.88	0.00	...	0.00
May "	...	96.76	0.11	28.85	...	0.01	29.13	95	0.07	...	93.32	0.00	...	0.00	96.84	0.05	...	0.00
June "	...	92.12	2.95	28.70	...	4.38	28.83	97	2.88	...	92.00	2.04	...	2.50	95.00	3.19	...	3.75
July "	...	90.57	0.75	28.63	...	5.72	28.77	93	3.89	...	88.40	11.65	...	6.36	93.50	7.57	...	11.63
August "	...	84.27	3.60	28.69	...	16.06	28.79	86	5.93	...	83.00	5.70	...	6.10	86.00	6.11	...	5.83
September "	4.26	28.78	...	6.42	28.86	86	5.39	...	82.51	3.53	...	8.20	83.00	5.95	...	4.03
October "	...	86.6	0.00	29.03	...	...	29.10	83	0.00	...	78.00	0.03	...	0.31	74.50	0.00	...	1.64
November "	...	77.1	0.04	...	...	...	29.17	74	0.00	...	66.00	0.00	...	0.00	66.00	0.00	...	0.00
December "	...	66.6	0.00	...	...	...	29.22	66	0.77	...	58.00	0.00	...	0.00	57.50	0.42	...	0.52
January 1885	...	67.0	0.74	...	...	...	29.21	67	0.00	...	61.52	0.00	...	0.07	61.50	0.11	...	0.00
February "	...	73.0	0.00	...	...	...	29.12	69	0.00	...	63.02	0.00	...	0.00	60.0	0.00	...	0.00
March "	...	83.29	0.00	...	...	...	29.09	83	0.00	...	78.04	0.00	...	0.00	60.0	0.00	...	0.00
TOTAL	...	906.47	12.45	201.63	...	32.59	318.35	984	18.93	...	927.40	22.95	...	23.54	916.72	23.40	...	27.45
AVERAGE	...	82.40	...	28.80	...	...	29.03	82	...	...	77.28	...	...	...	76.40	...	...	...

Statement showing each Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—continued.

	NASSIRABAD.										JAIPUR.			
	BAROMETER.				THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Maximum (6 A. M.)	Minimum (10 P. M.)	Mean (6 P. M.)	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean (4 P. M.)	Maximum (6 P. M.)	Minimum (10 A. M.)	Mean (4 P. M.)	Inches.
April 1884	28.51	76.90	88.20	97.50	0.00	28.508	28.208	28.365	100.3	84.7	98.4	0.00
May "	28.42	86.29	95.13	101.29	0.48	28.368	28.844	28.230	109.5	89.6	101.0	0.00
June "	28.36	83.96	91.33	97.86	2.22	28.289	28.006	28.158	108.4	82.6	95.2	1.76
July "	28.27	83.06	87.83	92.29	9.16	28.249	27.955	28.109	99.9	76.7	89.1	3.45
August "	28.23	77.51	65.83	85.87	4.05	28.350	28.040	28.188	92.6	74.7	84.73	5.27
September "	28.46	77.20	83.07	85.87	6.70	28.428	28.011	28.259	91.7	73.7	83.0	14.72
October "	28.63	72.71	81.69	85.23	0.00	28.689	28.205	28.505	89.8	75.7	84.6	0.00
November "	28.74	65.00	74.00	75.00	0.17	28.686	28.431	28.584	88.7	67.7	76.2	0.13
December "	28.80	52.00	64.00	70.00	0.00	28.801	28.502	28.655	77.7	55.7	69.6	0.01
January 1885	28.65	55.00	62.00	69.00	0.18	28.791	28.381	28.634	78.5	52.9	66.6	0.52
February "	28.68	52.00	68.00	71.00	0.00	28.710	28.356	28.539	84.7	58.4	69.6	0.00
March "	28.73	71.00	80.00	87.00	0.00	28.681	28.340	28.499	98.7	72.6	85.5	0.02
TOTAL	342.48	852.53	941.08	1,017.71	22.96	342.55	339.289	340.725	1115.5	865.0	998.53	25.88
AVERAGE	28.54	71.04	78.12	84.80	...	28.54	28.27	28.39	92.9	72.1	83.21	...

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana.—concluded.

	JODHPUR.			UDAIPUR.			KOTAH.			DEOLI.			SHAH-PURA.	JHAL-RAPATAN.	TONK.	
	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	RAIN.	RAIN.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.
	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Mean.	Inches.
April 1884	...	89.25	0.00	28.95	...	0.00	29.06	85	0.00	83.59	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.88	0.00
May "	...	96.76	0.11	28.85	...	0.01	29.13	95	0.07	93.32	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.84	0.05
June "	...	92.12	2.95	28.70	...	4.38	28.83	97	2.88	92.00	...	2.04	2.50	3.75	95.00	3.19
July "	...	90.57	0.75	28.63	...	5.72	28.77	93	3.89	88.40	...	11.65	6.36	11.63	93.50	7.57
August "	...	84.27	3.60	28.69	...	16.06	28.79	86	5.93	83.00	...	5.70	6.10	5.83	86.00	6.11
September "	4.26	28.78	...	6.42	28.86	86	5.39	82.51	...	3.53	8.20	4.03	83.00	5.95
October "	...	86.6	0.00	29.03	...	...	29.10	83	0.00	78.00	...	0.03	0.31	1.64	74.50	0.00
November "	...	77.1	0.04	...	...	...	29.17	74	0.00	66.00	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.00	0.00
December "	...	66.6	0.00	...	...	...	29.22	66	0.77	58.00	...	0.00	0.00	0.52	57.50	0.42
January 1885	...	67.0	0.74	...	...	...	29.21	67	0.00	61.52	...	0.00	0.07	0.00	61.50	0.11
February "	...	73.0	0.00	...	...	...	29.12	69	0.00	63.02	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.0	0.00
March "	...	83.29	0.00	...	...	...	29.09	83	0.00	78.04	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.0	0.00
TOTAL	...	906.47	12.45	201.63	...	32.59	318.35	984	18.93	927.40	...	22.95	23.54	27.45	916.72	23.40
AVERAGE	...	82.40	...	28.80	...	...	29.03	82	...	77.28	...	...	...	...	76.40	...

MEYWAR RESIDENCY ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1884-85.

No. 12-P., dated Udaipur, 28th May 1885.

From—COLONEL C. K. M. WALTER, Resident at Meywar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for 1884-85, together with the reports of officers in local political charge of States.

ILLNESS AND DEATH OF MAHARANA SUJJUN SINGH, G.C.S.I.

Mention has been made in the annual reports for the past three years of the unsatisfactory state of health of the late Maharana Sujjun Singh. His condition, however, was not such as to cause serious apprehension. His Highness went on a visit to Jodhpur in October, in the hope that change of air and scene might prove beneficial, and returned to his State in the beginning of the month of December 1884.

2. I met him whilst out on my tour on the 3rd of that month and had two interviews with him. I thought him looking exceedingly ill, but he was cheerful, and anticipating much benefit from the cold weather which had then set in.

3. On the evening of the 11th idem, I received a telegram from Udaypur informing me that the Maharana has been seized with an epileptic fit; I at once returned to the capital which I reached on the night of the following day. The Maharana had recovered from the fit and was under the medical charge of the Residency and Mission Surgeons, Dr. French Mullen and the Revd. Dr. Shepherd, and although in a critical condition, it was hoped that he might rally and be restored to health.

4. I saw him daily. He was in a very weak condition and his mind was never sufficiently clear to enable me to say more than enquire after his health and speak a few kind words to him.

5. At 3 P.M. on Tuesday, the 23rd of December, I visited him with the Revd. Dr. Shepherd; he was then in an excited condition, and I saw a great change in him. The same evening at about 6-30 an urgent message was brought from the palace that the Maharana had again been seized with an epileptic fit. I at once proceeded to the palace with Mr. Wingate, Settlement Officer, Meywar; we found the Maharana on his bed in a court-yard open to the skies whither the two doctors had had him removed in order to obtain the benefit of a thorough free circulation of air. Fit succeeded fit. He never recovered consciousness and died at 11-20 P.M.

6. I with the doctors and Mr. Wingate remained in the room with the dying man until the end; with us were his own personal attendants, the Chief Minister and a few others, whilst in another court-yard outside, but close by, sat His Highness's father and a large crowd of people. It was a remarkable sight and one giving rise to reflections as to the great change that has taken place in the feelings of Natives towards Europeans within the last few years.

7. When the attendants of the preceding Maharana, Simbu Singh, saw he was dying, ten years before, the doctors were requested to withdraw, but on the present occasion all seemed to look to us for orders. I myself actually gave the signal to lift the dying man from his bed in order that his last breath might be drawn on the bare ground according to Hindu custom.

8. On the death of the Ruler of Meywar in 1874, it was with difficulty that the then Political Agent, Colonel Wright, restrained some of the ladies from attempting to break out of the zenana in order that they might become Satis with their Lord and Master. On the present occasion, although all necessary precautions were taken, no thought, I believe, of Sati occurred to any members of the zenana; but when intelligence of the loss they had sustained was conveyed to them early in the morning, such a wail of sorrow burst forth from the inmates of the ladies' apartment as only those who have heard it could imagine.

9. Early on the morning of the 24th, the body of the late Chief arrayed in full court dress and covered with jewels was carried forth in a kind of Sedan chair in a sitting position to the place of cremation about 2½ miles from the palace, all the Sardars, officials, priests and servants following on foot accompanied by almost the whole of the inhabitants of the city. It was not until evening that all returned as every man had to be shaved and to bathe after the cremation ceremony was over.

10. I had remained at the palace throughout the day, and it was not until late at night that a successor to the *gadi* was appointed in the person of Futteh Singh, a distant connection of the late Maharana, a descendant of the fourth son of Maharana Sang Ram Singh the Second.

11. According to ancient custom in Meywar there is no interregnum; the *gadi* cannot remain vacant. At the death of a Ruling Chief the city gates and every shop are closed and neither can be opened and therefore no food obtained until the order is given by the successor. When the new Ruler is selected the Rao of Bedla, the second noble in the State (to whom this privilege belongs), places on him four pieces of jewelry in accordance with the ancient custom of the Meywar House, and then petitions that the city gates may be opened, shops unclosed and the "Nobut" (or big kettle drum) be beaten as usual.

12. Maharana Sujjun Singh was born in A.D. 1860, so that he was only in his twenty-fifth year when he died. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1874 on the demise of Maharana Simbu Singh (who also died at the early age of 27) and was entrusted with full powers in 1876.

13. In this brief period of eight years, Maharana Sujjun Singh had done much for the improvement and prosperity of his State, and I do not suppose that Meywar was ever more prosperous than at the time when death called its Ruler away.

14. Of the more important works commenced under his rule the following may be mentioned :—

The Revenue settlement which is first approaching completion.

The thorough examination of all the large lakes and tanks of Meywar with a view to their increased utilization for purposes of irrigation, and the selection of sites for new tanks and wells.

The revision of the Customs Department which resulted in the abolition of an enormous number of petty dues and the retention of duty on only ten articles.

The revision of Courts of Justice, and establishment of the "Mend Raj Subha," a Court presided over by the Maharana with its members selected from the leading nobles and officials of the State.

The opening up of the country by new roads.

The pacification of the Bhils and the establishment of a better system of government amongst these wild people.

The improvement of the police especially in the city of Udaypur itself.

The construction of a large public garden at the capital.

15. A few months before his lamented death the late Maharana decided to construct a line of Railway from Chitor to Nathdwara and from thence on to the "Debari," where there is an opening through the hills into the valley where the capital is situated. The survey of this line was being carried out during the period of his last illness and death.

SUCCESSION OF MAHARANA FUTTEH SINGH.

16. Although unanimously elected by the nobles and officials of Meywar to succeed the deceased Chief, Futteh Singh only became Ruler of Meywar on receipt of the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy to the election. The new Maharana was formally placed on the *gadi* by Colonel Bradford, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, on the 4th March 1885, and is now carrying on the government of the country with the assistance of the Resident.

17. Maharana Futteh Singh was born in 1850 and is now therefore in his 35th year. He has a son, born a year ago, and a daughter now six or seven years of age by a former wife who died.

The Maharana is a shrewd intelligent man, bears, and has borne from his early youth, an irreproachable character, and will, I trust, prove a really good Ruler.

All he wants is experience which he is gaining daily. He is most earnest in the discharge of his duties, very popular amongst all classes, and a most thorough sportsman.

SEASON OF 1884-85.

18. The rains began at Udaypur on the 20th of June. From the 22nd of June to the 18th July there was a break and some fear of damage to the kharif crop was anticipated, but ultimately the fall proved considerably in excess of the average. By the rain gauge kept at the Residency the total was 32.66, of which 4.32 fell in four days of June, 9.66 in twelve days of July, 11.40 in eleven days of August, and 7.28 in twenty days of September. The fall in the city was an inch and seventy-nine cents in excess of that at the Residency. As has been noted in former reports, this is generally the case every year; the city being nearer the hills is, I fancy, the cause of the excess fall.

	Cents.	Inches.
Dilwara	28	89
Kotra	39	58
Kherwara	32	64
Udaypur City	34	45
Chitor	26	33
Serara	17	67
Kumalgarh	44	37
Saran Belmagra	44	63
Bhilwara	23	13
Jehazpur	24	43
Sadri Chota	27	63
Udaypur Residency	32	66

19. In the margin is given the return of the rainfall at 12 different stations in Meywar. The heaviest falls recorded are, at Kumalgarh in the Aravalli hills 44·37 and at Saran Belmagra, one of the districts of Central Meywar, 44·63, whilst the lowest measure was 17·67 at Serara, the headquarters of the Bhil country to the south of the capital. Taking it altogether over the whole district of Meywar the rainfall was an exceedingly abundant one.

CROPS.

20. The outturn of the kharif and rabi harvests was excellent; both were gathered without injury of any kind. The opium crop was very good and plentiful.

21. The price current of wheat, barley, and Indian-corn during the year under review is given in Appendix A to this report.

Never before, so far as can be remembered, have these cereals been so cheap, a result largely due, no doubt, to plentiful and opportune rains during the two past seasons and to consequent bumper harvests.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

22. The Residency Surgeon reports as follows regarding the public health of Udaypur:—

“The health of the city during the year under notice has been good on the whole. Out of a population of 38,000 there were 984 deaths, showing a death-rate of 26 per thousand, which compares favourably with previous years.

There were only 4 deaths from small-pox.

The number of births was respectively—

Mussulmans	183
Hindus	413
Total	596

The sanitation of the city was well looked after, and the streets kept fairly clean.

VACCINATION.

There were 3,301 cases of vaccination performed as against 2,899 in 1883: the percentage of success was 95 per cent.

JAIL.

The average daily strength during the year was 264. There were 12 deaths, giving a mortality of 45 per mille.

DISPENSARIES.

The dispensary was well attended; during the year there were 13,716 new cases (out-patients) treated, as against 10,179 in 1883. There was also an increase in the number of in-patients, viz., 725, as against 666 in the previous year.

The daily attendants of in and out-patients averaged 173 for the whole year; 26 major and 1,045 minor operations were performed successfully.

UDAYPUR JAIL.

23. Great exception was taken to the building used as a jail by the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana during his late visit to Udaypur. No doubt the building is by no means what it ought to be, but a death-rate of 45 per mille would not seem to condemn it as unhealthy. It has been long intended to erect a new jail, and Mr. Thomson, Engineer-in-Chief, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Meywar Darbar for the survey of the Chitor-Udaypur line of Railway has kindly undertaken to make a plan and estimate for a new prison in the Kishen Morilla or small fortalice on the south-east side of the city. The fortalice is on high ground, is not far distant from the Infantry lines, the site is an exceedingly healthy one, and water, it is believed, can be laid on from the Pichola Lake.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

I hope that the new building will be commenced very shortly.

24. The number of both in and out-patients who attended this hospital under the superintendence of the lady doctor during the year was 1884, an increase of 179 over last year. I am informed by Mr. Lonorgan that patients come to the hospital with much more confidence and less fear than a few years ago; there is not that dread of European medicines and treatment which before existed. Patients now come in from outside villages for treatment. There is still, however, difficulty about midwifery cases, such are only brought to the hospital, or the lady doctor called in, when the "Dhais" of the city have worked all the mischief they can, and the patient is at the very last stage, when little can be done after the fearful maltreatment they receive at the hands of the ignorant women who attend them. Out of four such cases during the year three proved fatal, only one recovering.

MISSION HOSPITAL.

25. The mission hospital under charge of the Revd. Doctor Sommerville, who was relieved early in December by the Revd. Doctor Shepherd, the permanent incumbent, who had been absent on furlough, continues to relieve large numbers of patients, and without in any way interfering with the Maharana's hospital under the medical charge of the Residency Surgeon does much good and is a most popular institution; its popularity is mainly due to the character and ability of the very excellent man who have held charge of it.

26. In recognition of the medical services rendered to His Highness by the Revd. Doctor Sommerville, the late Maharana issued orders for a piece of land being given rent-free to the mission for the purpose of erecting a new mission hospital near the grain market, the most populous part of the Udaypur City. The grant was not complete when the Maharana died, but the present Chief at once confirmed the same, and the land has now been made over to the mission, and Doctor Shepherd is about to erect a large and commodious hospital, which will, doubtless, prove an immense blessing to the people of Udaypur and of Meywar generally. I thus prominently mention the fact of this gift of land for a hospital as showing how much the late and present Maharanas appreciate the work of the officers of the mission, who are universally respected not only in the city, but in the State generally.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

27. It is with satisfaction that I am able to report that the Finances of the State are in a very satisfactory condition.

28. The income for the Sambat year 1940, which ended on the 30th of June 1884, was Udaypur Rs. 33,48,338-13-9 equivalent to Government Rs. 26,46,906-8 and the expenditure Udaypur Rs. 27,89,116-6-11 equivalent to Government Rs. 22,04,837-8, thus leaving a balance of income over expenditure of Udaypur Rs. 5,59,220-6-10 or in Government currency Rs. 4,42,069.

29. Amongst the revenue items, that for the land including the district of Merwara (Udaypur Rs. 84,480) amounted to Rs. 17,70,948 of Udaypur currency, whilst the income from Customs was Rs. 10,25,295-3-6. From this, however, has to be deducted the amount which the Darbar receives from the British Government on account of salt, viz. Rs. 2,58,610-7 of Udaypur money, thus leaving the actual income from customs Udaypur Rs. 7,66,684-12-6.

30. The ordinary expenditure for Sambat 1940 was Udaypore Rs. 23,67,432-13-7, extraordinary expenditure Udaypur Rs. 4,21,683-9-4.

31. A sum of Udaypur Rs. 2,16,391-13-3 was expended on public works under the supervision of the Durbar's own officers, Mr. Williams and Mr. Amba Lall.

OPIUM.

32. During the year under report 7,199 chests of opium were weighed at the Chitor scales, as compared with 6,137 chests during 1883-84, thus showing an increase of 1,062; these are the highest figures reached since the year 1877-78 and for many years previous. The amount of duty realized by the British Government was Rs. 46,79,350. This increase in the disposal of chests was due partly to a slight rise in the price of opium, but mainly to the traders being obliged to realize their capital and sell even at a loss.

33. Owing to the slightly improved price of the drug, a larger area was sown this last season with opium and the crops have been gathered without damage. The outturn is likely to be considerably in excess of that for last season.

34. A rather daring attempt to smuggle dry opium from Udaypur into Kathiawar was detected in November last. The case was at once investigated by the Durbar and reported by

me to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Bombay, and to the Deputy Collector Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Ahmedabad, pending whose replies the accused were detained as prisoners eventually. At the request of the abovementioned officers, the ring-leaders were sent to Ahmedabad to be made over to the District Magistrate there for trial.

35. The cunning way in which the opium was being smuggled, as described briefly below, shows that the men were no novices in their profession. When arrested they were mounted on camels, with riding saddles having the usual (to all appearance) "gudelas" or pads underneath. When, however, these "gudelas" were examined they were found to contain opium carefully put away in balls, each "gudela" containing only about 10 seers of opium, so that no bulk would be visible and the "gudelas" would bear the appearance of ordinary saddle pads.

36. In this manner, several maunds of the drug would have been smuggled into Kathiawar, if the attempt had not been detected here.

37. The question of export of opium from Dungarpur, referred to in paragraph 9 of Colonel Temple's report on the political superintendence of the Hilly Tracts, is under the consideration of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Bombay, with whom I have been for some time, and still am in correspondence on the subject, and I hope, with Colonel Temple, that the matter will soon be satisfactorily settled.

It seems to me, however, that the opium grown in Dungarpur is not generally appreciated or there would not be the difficulty that the Darbar now finds, and which they attribute to the closing of the direct route to Ahmedabad in obtaining purchasers for it. If this is really the case, the matter will soon right itself, and the cultivators will give up growing the drug.

SALT.

38. The following table shows the average price of salt during the year in the States under this Residency :—

Districts.	Rate per Government Rupee.	
	Seers.	Chittacks.
Udaypur	11	13
Country round Kherwara	11	...
Ditto Kotra	10	6
Dungarpur	10	11
Banswara	12	5
Pertabgarh	17	4

39. It will be seen that this commodity was somewhat cheaper in almost all districts than during the previous year.

Treaty obligations have been strictly adhered to and the sums assigned to the Meywar Darbar under agreement have been duly disbursed.

40. A small cess known as "Mapa" or town duty had been levied on salt in various places in Meywar. The sum was so small that exception was not taken to it when the salt treaty was made, but it was found that this duty was extending. On my representing the matter to the Durbar, orders were issued to discontinue the levy of "Mapa," so that salt is now free from any cess at all throughout the State.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

41. As soon as opportunity arose after the succession of the present Maharana to the *gadi* Mr. Wingate placed before His Highness his report on the revenue settlement of Central Meywar, and the subject was discussed on several occasions with the Maharana, the Settlement Officer, the Members of the Maharana's Council, and the officials of the State.

42. After having had everything explained to him, and being made acquainted with the rates proposed by the Settlement Officer, and the estimated revenue, the Maharana gave his formal sanction to their introduction, and fixed twenty years as the period of settlement commencing from the Darbar new year (1st July 1885) Sumbut 1942.

43. As far as I am able to judge, the rates are favourable to the ryots, and if, as will surely be the case, advantage is taken by the zemindars of their twenty years' lease, to bring the large quantity of waste land now existing under cultivation and to extend irrigation by the construction of wells and tanks, considerable advantages will accrue to them, as well as to the State.

44. The intention originally was to have the first settlement for fifteen years, but there was, no doubt, that the ryots looked for a longer lease, and it was thought on the whole advisable to extend the term to twenty years, and in fixing this period I think the Maharana has acted wisely.

45. Whilst I write Mr. Wingate is engaged in making known the new rates in the Pargana of Rasmi. On the whole they have been received in a fairly favorable manner. Nearly fifty villages have already accepted them, and I feel sure that as the rates become more widely known, the advantages of the settlement cannot fail to be appreciated.

46. The Settlement Officer, however, has many difficulties to contend with, for the cultivators of Meywar are utterly uneducated and as a consequence are suspicious to a degree and never before having had so much trouble taken on their account by any one as the English Settlement Officer is now taking, they probably think there is something detrimental to them lurking behind and require to have every item of the settlement minutely explained before agreeing. A less painstaking officer would never have succeeded in overcoming all the difficulties met with, but from the first Mr. Wingate has determined to succeed, and now success is crowning his efforts.

47. If received in time, Mr. Wingate's remarks on his work will form an appendix to this report.

IRRIGATION.

48. The Government of India having sanctioned the retention of Mr. Monckton's services for a further period of one year for the purpose of making a thorough inspection of all existing lakes and tanks, a work he was unable to complete last season, that officer has been busily engaged on this duty during the year under review. At my request he has written a short account of his work which is here given.

49. "During the year 1884-85 I inspected 41 tanks and sites for proposed tanks. Some of these were in the Sahran and Rashmi districts, but the greater part were in the district of Bhilwara.

50. "The northern part of the latter district requires tanks greatly, as the rainfall is generally small; many sites which were otherwise suitable were found to be on porous ground.

51. "I spent some time in investigating the project of canals to be taken out from the Khari nadi. It has long been thought that some of the Ajmere district might be thus watered. It was found, however, that irrigation could not be carried out in this manner on the Meywar bank, and that the construction of a dam across the river would probably damage the land below by diminishing the springs in the wells. A separate report was made on the subject.

52. "A sum of money was sanctioned for the repairs of the weirs of the lake at Rajnagar. These weirs were in a very bad state; there were several gaps which allowed the water to be unnecessarily lowered by two feet. The repairs are now being carried out.

53. "It was proposed to raise the weirs three feet, so that the surplus floods of wet years might be retained for use in dry years, but this was not sanctioned by the Darbar.

54. "Two small canals out of the same lake are now in process of construction; it is hoped that they may be completed before the rains. Their lengths are about three miles and four miles respectively. On one of them a large nala has to be crossed by an aqueduct, about 110 yards in length, the bed of the nala consisting of sand, the foundations are being built on wells, the sinkage of which presents some difficulty, owing to the quantity of water met with. This is apparently due to the late floods of last rains: in 1884 the water was about six feet lower, and there never has been known to be so much as there is this year.

55. "The earthwork of these canals has been done by employing each coolie as a petty contractor. The work was measured and paid for every day. This involved a considerable amount of trouble, but by this means large numbers of willing labourers were collected where at first only three or four men could be got by the use of some compulsion. The rates paid for earth-work have been low, though they included the pay of the necessary petty establishment. A little work was done by contractors, but they demanded such high rates that it was found much cheaper not to employ them. The work is not so neatly done as contractors accustomed to such work would have done it, had there been any such men, but it is sufficiently good for the purpose. About two miles of earth-work remain to be done. The canals are expected to pay from 15 to 30 per cent."

56. With regard to the raising of the weirs of the lake at Rajnagar three feet, the Darbar did not sanction the proposal as it was thought that damage might ensue to the ornamental buildings below the bund which would probably be submerged. The two canals, which are being constructed at a cost of Rs. 20,000, will be most useful irrigation works. A large amount of land will be brought under cultivation by their means and an exceedingly good return is looked for on the capital expended.

57. Mr. Monckton, before leaving Meywar, submitted an interesting report on the subject of "irrigation in the Meywar State," a copy of which is annexed to this report. I shall be exceedingly glad if it could be printed with the rest of the papers, and, if possible, that I might be supplied with some spare copies.

58. The schemes proposed by Mr. Monckton will now be examined by the Darbar, and it is intended to expend a certain sum of money annually on the construction of these useful works.

ENSILAGE EXPERIMENT AT UDAYPUR.

59. In the month of October last a silo was dug in the Maharana's garden and stocked with beautiful dhoob grass collected from the garden itself. The experiment was carried out by Mr. Storey, Superintendent of the Maharana's garden, and was very successful.

60. On the 21st of February the silo was opened in my presence, the grass at the top had a brown colour and emitted a rather strong smell, but not nearly so offensive as I have read of in other accounts of opening silos. The garden bullocks at once ate the grass freely in preference to the dry fodder they had been accustomed to, but our own horses would not touch the food.

61. The silo was visited by a number of native gentlemen, but I cannot say that they seemed to appreciate the system. The outturn of dhoob grass in the garden was very large this year, and that not put into the silo was made into hay and stacked, and the hay was as sweet, good, and nutritious as hay well secured in England.

62. The question is, I think, whether or not such hay, the grass being cut at the proper time, is not more suited for feeding cattle, horses, &c., than the ensilage.

63. The great error committed by the natives of India is, as far as I can judge, that they do not cut their grass and store or stack it until all the nutriment has gone out of it.

64. For ensilage the material must be cut and deposited in the silo whilst it is green; if the same process were observed in cutting grass, making hay of, and storing it at the same time as the grass would be placed in a silo, I am of opinion that the former would be preferable to the latter.

65. In India, where the weather is so favorable to making hay, I can see no great advantage in storing grass below ground to storing it properly made in stacks.

In a country like England, where the weather is so uncertain, no doubt silos must prove of great advantage, but in India I do not think that they are likely to answer.

66. A copy of Mr. Storey's report on the subject is annexed, marked B.

ADMINISTRATION.

67. The Administration continues on the same footing as before with the exception that an additional member has been added to the "Mahad Raj Sabha" in the person of Maharaj Muddun Singh of Bhinder, the head of the Shukhtawuts, a branch of the Sisodias which was not before represented in the Council.

68. In my last year's report under this head I mentioned that work in all the different branches of the Administration had fallen greatly into arrears owing to the illness of the Maharana and his inability to attend to business, and for the same cause these arrears very largely increased during the year under report.

69. In the interval between the death of the Maharana and the receipt of orders from His Excellency the Viceroy, confirming the election of the present Chief, I presided daily over the Council composed of Members of the "Mahad Raj Sabha" and large number of arrears were disposed of.

70. The present Maharana has since his accession to the *gadi* worked very hard. He has two meetings of the Council daily; and thrice a week, at his own request, I sit with him to help in deciding the more important cases.

71. In a short time I hope all arrears will be cleared off. Once this is done there will be no difficulty, if the Maharana continues as active as he has hitherto shown himself in disposing of all cases as they arise.

72. Advantage has been taken of the presence in Udaypur of all the great Feudatories of the State to dispose of cases amongst themselves, and between them and the Darbar, many of

which have been pending for years. The Maharana was very anxious that I should take up these cases during the time I was carrying on the Administration, as he anticipated much trouble from them; but time did not allow of this and I am glad to be able to report that all the most important cases have been cleared of, and in a way, I believe, satisfactory to all.

73. In last year's report I brought to notice the good services of Rai Mehta Punna Lalji, the Darbar's chief officer. During the trying time of the illness and death of the late Maharana and the election of the present Chief, his services to me and to the State were simply invaluable.

74. I received much cordial assistance too from the leading Chiefs and officials of the State; indeed I may say that one and all, at rather a critical time, did their best for the true interests of the State, and evinced their loyalty to the British Government by the cordial way in which they supported me during the brief period in which I carried on the Administration.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(1) Criminal Cases.

75. The annual return of criminal cases, as furnished by the Darbar, will be found as Appendix C to this report.

76. Compared with the previous year's figures a notable decrease of crime is perceptible all round, but especially in the more heinous offences, as will be gathered from the few particulars noted below :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
Dakaity	16	13
Highway robbery	97	74
Murder	67	45
Wounding	29	19
Suicide and attempt at suicide	78	48
Abortion	15	7

77. No case of infanticide has been reported during the year. The number of cases disposed of out of a total of 2,092 (including those pending from the previous year) was 1,248, while work in 1883-84 shows 1,268 cases decided out of a total of 1,967. Thus the outturn of work during the year under review has been a good deal below the average, but this was mainly due to the inability of His late Highness through continued ill-health to attend to business.

78. The special police officer appointed by the Darbar has done good service, and has brought to light several cases during the year. The principal Sardars of the State have each agreed to appoint a special officer from their estates to assist the Darbar Police, to report all cases, and to do all in their power to trace out criminals.

(2) Civil Litigation.

79. Particulars under this head received from the Darbar from Appendix D to the report and a comparison with last year's statistics shows the result to be satisfactory.

80. The number of cases admitted was 518, against 670 in 1883-84.

81. Cases of debt fell from 327 to 214 and betrothal disputes from 25 to 13.

82. Adoption and caste disputes from 7 to 4 and miscellaneous cases from 173 to 137.

83. A large number of debt cases appears to have been disposed of leaving the comparatively small balance of Rs. 1,98,830 in dispute at the close of the year, against 3,26,014 the year before.

84. There was a falling-off, however, in the settlement of other cases, a result also, no doubt, due to the illness of the late Chief.

(3) Appeals.

85. Appendix E shows the result of appeals to the "Mahad Raj Sabha" or Chief Court of Meywar as reported by the Darbar. It will be seen that there were in all 741 civil and 525 criminal appeals for disposal, as compared with 659 and 449 respectively last year. The number decided was 384 civil and 292 criminal, leaving 357 and 233 pending at the end of the year.

86. Of the 384 civil appeals heard, the orders of the lower Court were upheld in 254, reversed in 98, and revised in 32.

87. Of the criminal appeals disposed of, viz., 292, the lower Courts' decisions were confirmed in 133 cases, upset in 54, and revised in 105.

(4) Court of Vakils.

88. Appendix F is a statement of work performed by the Court of Vakils during the year.

89. The total number of cases for disposal, including a balance of 10 from the foregoing year, was 30 against 25 in 1883-84.

Of these 30, 14 cases were decided, leaving 16 pending at the close of the year.

90. In 1883-84, 15 cases were decided out of a total of 25, so that the working of the Court during the year was rather below the average; some of the cases, however, were long and intricate ones taking up more of the Court's time than usual, and this accounts in a great measure for the apparent decrease in the outturn of work.

91. Twenty fresh cases were instituted during the year as described in Appendix G. This return, I regret to say, includes 2 murder cases, and in fact shows a general increase, as contrasted with last year's statistics in the number of heinous offences. On the other hand, however, it is satisfactory to note that "cattle-lifting" has no place in the record of the year's crime.

92. The total amount paid as compensation was Udaypur Rs. 2,140-9-6 and Imperial Rs. 431 against the insignificant sum of Udaypur Rs. 78 last year, and a fine of Rs. 250 (Government Currency) was inflicted, fines in 1883-84 totalling Rs. 500.

93. There were in all 7 appeals to the Upper Court, in 3 of which the Lower Court's decisions were upheld and in 1 reversed, 3 remaining pending at the close of the year.

Safety of Government Mails.

94. There is nothing to report under this head. There were no robberies, in fact no interference of any kind with the Government mails, during the period under notice.

Jail.

95. The number of convicted prisoners in jail during the year was 249. Of these 97 were under sentence for murder and 24 for dakaiti.

96. There were 101 under-trial prisoners in confinement, 4 of whom were charged with murder and 25 with dakaiti.

97. The above information has been supplied by the Darbar, a translation of whose return will be found as Appendix H to this report.

98. It is to be hoped that the number of prisoners under trial will be considerably reduced during the present year.

The Maha Rana's School.

99. From 5th May 1884 the post of Head-master has been held by Mr. Hazari Lal, formerly Head Clerk of the Executive Engineer's Office at Abu, whose services have been lent to the Darbar.

100. The number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year under review was 593, as compared with 398 in 1883-84, thus showing an increase of 195. There was an improvement also in the average daily attendance, the figures being 322·81 for the previous year and 342·45 for 1884-85.

101. The percentage of attendance was 63·25, while last year it reached 72·93. This falling-off is, however, due chiefly to the death of Maharana Sujjun Singh, which prevented several pupils from attending for a long period.

102. The average number of pupils on the rolls shows a considerable increase, *viz.*, 541·38 as against 442·93. This average is the highest yet attained since the establishment of the school.

103. From the figures given below it will be seen that except in Persian the number of students learning different languages shows an improvement:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
English	63	144
Sanskrit	12	32
Hindi	341	479
Persian	32	18
Urdu	52	64

104. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7,927-3 against 10,713-10-9 last year. This decrease is due to the fact that the present Head-master draws a much lower rate of salary than his predecessor, as also to the increased number of pupils attending the institution as noted above. This latter cause, however, has necessitated the entertainment from

the beginning of the official year 1885-86 of a second master to teach English, on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem, and the employment of one of the students as monitor.

105. The average cost of educating each pupil fell from Rs. 20-6 in 1883-84 to Rs. 14-12-10 this year, a result also to be attributed to the reduction in the Head-master's pay and to the increased number of pupils.

106. A grant of Rs. 408 per annum for scholarships and Rs. 60 for prizes was sanctioned by His Highness the late Maharana in September 1884, and this will, it is hoped, tend greatly to the improvement of the school.

107. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, when on a visit to his capital lately, gave a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the institution, the interest of which is to be applied annually to the distribution of rewards to two deserving boys and one girl of the school.

108. His Highness the Maharana distributed the prizes to the school on the 16th March 1885 with the usual ceremonies. I was present on the occasion with several of the Sardars and the members of the School Committee.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF EDUCATION IN MEYWAR.

109. The subject of extending education all over Meywar is now under consideration, and a complete scheme will shortly, it is hoped, be organized.

110. At the death of the late lamented Maharana it was decided, instead of throwing away such large sums of money as had been done on the occasion of the death of the two previous Chiefs in feeding Brahmins, &c., to set aside a sum of two lakhs of rupees of Udaypur currency, equal to one lakh, fifty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty rupees of Imperial currency, for the purpose of establishing schools and dispensaries or hospitals in the districts, and that all these institutions should be called after the late Maharana "Sujjan School" or "Sujjan Hospital."

111. It has been arranged by Mr. Wingate, the Settlement Officer, to levy a cess of half an anna in the rupee of land revenue for the first seven years of the settlement, of three-fourths of an anna for the second seven years, and of one anna for the remaining six years.

112. This will produce a gradually increasing income, as the scheme develops, and a sum sufficient to give Meywar a complete system of schools and dispensaries.

113. This cess will fall very lightly on the ryots owing, I quote Mr. Wingate's words, "to the wise moderation His Highness the present Maharana has exercised in permitting me to fix the demand at an amount which seems to me equitable and which will permit the resources of the agriculturists, I hope, rapidly to cope with the large waste areas and dormant facilities for irrigation which open so prosperous a future to Meywar."

114. A guarantee has been given by the Maharana that no other cess will be levied during the term of settlement, and that the limit of one anna in the rupee will not be exceeded, and that the families of land occupants paying land revenue chargeable with this cess will have free use of any dispensaries, schools, or other local benefits that may be secured, while moderate fees will be fixed for all who make use of the benefits without having contributed towards them.

115. I may add that this scheme will owe its success (if success, as I feel sure, attends it) to Mr. Wingate who, on hearing of the proposal to invest a capital of two lakhs of rupees for the purpose of endowing schools and hospitals, drew up the scheme which I have sketched above and recommended the levy of the cess.

116. This will enable us to erect really good buildings for schools and dispensaries with the capital sum of two lakhs, whilst the income derived from the cess on land revenue will cover all expenses, and it is hoped leave a surplus for other useful works in the districts.

MAYO COLLEGE.

117. The Darbar reports that five boys from the Meywar State have attended the Mayo College during the year. I have been using my best endeavours to persuade the principal jagirdars to send their sons to the College, but as reported last year education is very little thought of in this State. If, however, the general scheme already alluded to proves successful, perhaps the higher class of nobles will take more interest in the subject and begin to see the advantage of education for their own sons.

PUBLIC WORKS.

118. The report under this head has been sent to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department. The total amount expended during the official year was Udaypur Rs. 2,64,810-11-9, equivalent to Rs. 2,09,336 of Imperial currency. The amount

entered under head of the Finances of the State was the expenditure for the Sumbut year 1940, from 1st July 1883 to 30th June 1884, the Darbar official year.

PROPOSED RAILWAY.

119. Although orders for the construction of this line have not yet been given, I am very sanguine that the work will be shortly commenced. Mr. Thomson, the Engineer-in-Chief, who was only appointed on the 1st November 1884, has completed the survey of the line and sent in his final report with detailed plans and estimates and has furnished me with a short note on the subject which I give *verbatim*.

120. "The line has been set out, and the survey and estimates completed for 51 miles (to Nathdwara Road Station) : and for the remaining 22 miles to the proposed terminus (8 miles from Udaypur) the ground has been carefully examined and the location fixed. The branch to Nathdwara, which the original scheme included, has been abandoned, and a metalled road will be made instead from Nathdwara Road Station to Nathdwara, a distance of five miles.

121. The line throughout the 51 miles is easy, and with the exception of one rock cutting in the 32nd mile the works will all be light. From the junction with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway near Chitor to Nathdwara Road Station there is a rise of nearly 500 feet, and consequently a considerable length of the line will be on gradients varying from 1 in 150 to 1 in 1,500, the total length of level portion being between 14 and 15 miles.

122. The estimate amounts to Rs. 23,380 per mile, which includes Rs. 3,500 per mile for rolling stock and Rs. 12,750 for ballast and permanent way. For the latter it is proposed to obtain new steel rails from England as no second-hand rails are available in India and this necessarily increases the cost of the line. Taking the same receipts per mile for goods traffic as on the Jodhpur line, and the passenger traffic receipts on the calculated number which will travel over the Udaypur line, there will be a net profit of over 5 per cent on the estimated capital outlay."

123. The line, if constructed, has, I feel sure, every prospect of success, for it will not only pass through the richest portion of Meywar and thus serve a number of large towns and villages but a considerable income may be looked for from the passenger traffic of pilgrims to the famous shrine of Nathdwara, that of Dwar-ka-Nath at Kankroli, distant only five miles from the projected Railway, and Eklinji a shrine sacred to Mahadeo, whilst the Jains will utilize the Railway for the purpose of bringing them many miles nearer to the famous temple of Rakab Deo situated on the Kherwara road, forty miles south of Udaypur. The line will also pass close to a spot called "Matri Kund," a sacred place on the bank of the Bunas river, where a large fair is annually held. It will also open up the marble quarries of Rajnugger and pass close to those of Mandulda, where very good stone for building purposes is found.

MEYWAR-TONK BORDER.

124. Captain T. C. Pears, Assistant-Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, was engaged settling boundary disputes on this border from 26th October 1884 to 11th April 1885, or a little over six months.

125. During this period he disposed of 46 cases representing a boundary line of about 37 miles.

126. A list, with details of the cases decided, forms Appendix I to this report, from which it will be seen that 7 disputes were decided wholly or partially by Punchayet, 23 by mutual agreement and 16, including one case resettled, by the Boundary Officer himself.

127. Captain Pears reports that in cases 34 to 44 inclusive settled by himself the Tonk Motamid filed "razinamas," and the Meywar Motamid informed him that he did not intend to appeal, and that pillars were being erected.

128. Captain Pears has worked exceedingly well and has been able to settle a large number of disputes. It is satisfactory to notice that half of the cases were settled by mutual agreement. I am very anxious that the whole of the boundary, which often gives much trouble to this office, should be defined as soon as possible, and I hope an officer may be able to take the field early in the cold season for the purpose.

FOREST OPERATIONS.

129. I have nothing to record under this head this year. The hills in the immediate vicinity of the capital, which are used as shooting preserves by His Highness, are conserved to a certain extent.

BHEEL MATTERS.

130. I regret that I have been unable to pay my usual visit to the Bheel country during the year under report, but there has been very little crime, the season has been an unusually good one, and the Bheels in consequence have prospered.

BHEEL SCHOOL.

131. There are now four schools in the district, *viz.*, at Jawur, Bara Pal, Puduna, and Rakabdeo, all of which are fairly well attended. The schools at present are merely rudimentary ones, but the district will ultimately be included in the general system of education for Meywar.

BHORIA FORT.

132. The Bhorai Fort has been completed. It is a strong well-constructed building and will serve to remind the Bheels of all future times of their rash attempt to subvert the Darbar authority in 1881.

133. I am very glad to be able to record that no attempt at witchswinging has occurred since the compact made with me by the Bheels of the Mugra district, as described in the Annual Report for 1882-83.

MUGRA HAKIM.

134. The Mugra Hakim, Govind Singh, continues to give satisfaction.

PLUNDERING EXPLOITS BY MEENAHs OF THE CHAPPAN AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

135. Some of the Bheels, or as they call themselves Meenahs of that part of the country to the east of the Raj Samund Lake, have long been notorious for their plundering propensities. This tract, wild and hilly, is separate from what is called the "Mugra" and is known as the "Chappan."

136. In November last two or three Rajputs and a man named Birda of Bumbura were escorting a consignment of cloth from Bumbura towards Salumber. The party was attacked by Diala Balla and others of the Miran hamlet of the Dewul Pal; Birda was killed and Diala, one of the attacking party, so severely wounded by the escort that he died soon after.

137. On intelligence of the occurrence reaching the Naib Hakim of Lassaria, he, with a party of armed men, proceeded to the abovementioned hamlet in search of the offenders and arrested them; upon this the "Kilki" was sounded, a large number of the inhabitants of the surrounding Pals collected, attacked the Naib Hakim and rescued the prisoners.

138. This was too daring an act to be lightly passed over, and a strong force was sent out by the Darbar. The result was that several arrests were made, and by means of the men thus captured a clue was obtained to the chief actors in the various cases of robbery that had been committed, and severe punishment has been meted out to all who have been caught, whilst for the arrest of those still at large rewards have been offered. The action taken by the Darbar has had the best effect and has, for the present at all events, instilled a wholesome dread into the minds of the people of that part of the country, which is now quite peaceful and quiet.

DISTURBANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUCCESSION TO THE BOARA ESTATE.

139. The disturbance connected with the succession to the Boara estate on the death of the late Rawat Udot Singh in February 1884 has been so fully reported on that it is only necessary to mention it here as one of the chief occurrences of the year under report.

140. The late Rawut desired that his successor should be his nephew, named Kesri Singh, but he had been informed during his lifetime that this could not be; the rightful heir to the estate, which had been originally Crown land, and had been bestowed by Maharana Jowan Singh as an act of favor on the second son of a former Maharaj of Bhindar, being a younger brother of the present Maharaj of Bhindar.

141. When Udot Singh died, an attaching party, as is always the custom, was sent by the Darbar to Boara. Kesri Singh, the would-be heir, refused admission to this party. He was dealt leniently with for a long time, but as he continued contumacious, a force had to be sent by the Darbar to coerce him.

142. Even after the Darbar troops had arrived before the place, every effort was made to induce the youth to yield, without having recourse to force, but in vain.

143. At 6 on the morning of the 6th of April the place was attacked and the fight lasted until 11 A.M.; there was considerable loss on both sides, but Kesri Singh, with his principal adviser, was taken prisoner. Suitable punishment was meted out to all concerned. The only person who escaped the reward of his deserts was a man named Girwar Singh, to whose evil advice it was due that Kesri Singh refused to obey the just orders of the Darbar. This individual took care to keep out of the way of danger, and from a distance urged Kesri Singh not to give in, and has ever since been spreading false reports regarding the action of the Darbar.

144. At the death of the late Maharana it being customary on such occasions to release a number of prisoners, several of the men, who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment connected with this case, were released on giving security for future good conduct. Only those most guilty have been detained to serve out their full terms of imprisonment, and when Kesri Singh and his brother (the latter was very severely wounded in the attack) had been under surveillance for a year, the present Maharana, taking pity on their youth, and considering that their acts were due more to the ill advice they had received from others than to their own natural instincts, has allowed them to go free on the security of the Rawut of Bansi for their future good conduct, and on condition that they will not, without permission, leave the capital.

TOUR OF RESIDENT.

145. Owing to the lamented death of the late Maharana rendering my presence at Udaypur necessary, I was unable to undertake my usual cold-weather tour and only visited Chitor, Bhilwara, and Mandel, when I was recalled to Udaypur, as explained in the early part of this report.

HILLY TRACTS.

146. Colonel Conolly was compelled to proceed to England on medical certificate at the end of January 1885 and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple on the 25th of February as Officiating Commandant of the Meywar Bhil Corps and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts. His report with that of the Second Assistant is annexed.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

147. The rainfall both at Kherwara and Kotra was above the average, and the crops were very good. Opium and mhowa are said to have largely failed, however, owing to cloudy weather.

148. The price of all food grain was very low, Indian-corn selling at 42 seers for the rupee.

149. No case of mail robbery or of witchswinging had occurred during the year under report.

150. A Border Court was held for the disposal of suits between Dungarpur and Banskara, at which 11 cases were settled and one left pending.

151. Nothing has been done to the Kherwara-Kotra Road owing to want of funds for the purpose.

KOTRA.

152. The Jura debt to the Meywar Darbar has been further liquidated by the payment of a sum of Rs. 4,073.

153. Great complaints are still made of the incapacity of the Rao for managing his estate. With my sanction a new Kamdar has been appointed, of whom the Second Assistant reports favourably.

154. With the Rao's consent, his son, a boy of 18 or 19, is now associated with him in the management of affairs.

155. An unfortunate occurrence occurred at Kadurmal, in the Jura district, in March last, which resulted in the death of a Jura sepoy, and three Bheels, besides several wounded. The case is still under investigation. The Rao of Jura avers that he sent out his men to arrest some offenders, and that they were attacked by the Bheels with the above result. The Bheels tell a different story, which, if proved true, would seem to point to unnecessary violence on the part of the sepoys.

PANURWA.

156. The Runna of Panurwa is well reported on by the Second Assistant, and I believe he is managing his affairs well. When, however, the Thakur of Umria was killed last autumn the Runna endeavoured to place his brother in possession, notwithstanding that the murdered

Thakur had a nephew, who, in accordance with Hindu law, was the proper person to succeed. The matter was referred to the Darbar, who after due enquiry confirmed Chutter Singh, the nephew of the murdered man, in the succession.

157. The Runna of Panurwa, it appears, has always had the right to exercise a certain amount of jurisdiction over Umria, and the Darbar have directed that the present Thakur of Umria should be subordinate to him in such measure only as has hitherto been customary.

158. Although the murder of the Thakur occurred in September last, I regret to say that the chief criminal has not yet been captured.

159. The Thakur had been to a village to arrest some Bheels accused of cattle-lifting; having effected his object he was returning to his home when he was surrounded by a party of Bheels and killed. I have every hope that the man who fired the fatal arrow will yet be brought to justice: others are under arrest.

OGHNA.

160. The Rao of Oghna continues to manage his affairs well and his estate is in a prosperous condition.

161. The usual Border Courts have been held.

DUNGARPUR.

162. The report of Dungarpur under the able management of its loyal and popular Ruler is, as usual, favourable.

163. The question of the export of opium from the State is still under consideration. Mention has been made of this subject under the head of Opium" in the report for Meywar.

164. After the submission of his report, Lieutenant-Colonel Temple forwarded me copy of a letter from Mr. Patterson, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, who, on Major Carter's departure to England on sick leave, took over charge of the Survey party, thanking him and the Maharawul of Dungarpur for the aid all his survey parties had received throughout the season. Mr. Patterson adds "the arrangements made by the Dungarpur Darbar have been very good indeed, and all throughout His Highness the Maharawul, I am glad to say, has taken a personal interest in the progress of the survey."

165. I regret that I have been unable to visit Dungarpur this season, but Colonel Euan-Smith, when acting for me during my absence on privilege leave, drove across to Kherwara and Dungarpur in July last being absent altogether five days.

BANSWARA AND PERTABGARH.

166. Lieutenant W. Evans-Gordon assumed charge of the appointment of Assistant Political Agent for Banswara and Pertabgarh on the 16th of April 1884 and has held charge throughout the year.

167. For the reasons given in an early part of this report I was unable to visit these two States.

PERTABGARH.

168. The rainfall at Pertabgarh was only 25.21 against 37.61 last year. The average rainfall for the past five years, not including that now under report, was 38.87 $\frac{2}{3}$, so that the fall this year was 13.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ below the five years' average. At Chota Sadri, which is the district of Meywar near Nimach and bordering on the State of Pertabgarh, the fall was 27.63. I believe in Malwa, of which Pertabgarh may almost be said to be a portion, the rain was generally deficient during the year under report.

169. Notwithstanding the short rainfall, however, the crops must have been exceedingly good, for the average price of wheat was 23 seers 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ chittaks against 14 seers 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ chittaks last year; Indian corn, 33 seers 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ chittaks against 23 seers 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ chittaks; and gram 31 seers 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ chittaks, whereas last year's average was only 19 seers 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ chittaks.

170. The health was good in both States and the working of the dispensaries is favourably reported on.

171. A post office has been established at Pertabgarh, a want long required.

172. The Maharawut has set on foot a school at Pertabgarh.

173. Lieutenant Evans-Gordon makes favourable mention of the management of the jail.

174. The Maharawut continues to manage the affairs of his State well. He has lately appointed a Kamdar, a Muhammadan, who was formerly the Vakil attached to this Residency.

I am afraid he is hardly the man for the post, but so long as the Maharawut himself looks closely into affairs the appointment of a Kamdar is not of so much importance.

175. The Bheels have been quiet and have given no trouble.

176. All the Border Courts with the exception of one were held during the year.

177. Lieutenant Evans-Gordon also disposed of several boundary cases.

178. It is satisfactory to learn that although the rules for the extradition of offenders between the two States of Banswara and Pertabgarh have not been applied, yet the feeling between officials on the border is more cordial, and the Bheels on both sides have been unusually quiet.

BANSWARA.

179. The report annexed on affairs in Banswara is altogether more favourable this year. The new Kamdar, in spite of ill health, is doing well and has, apparently, gained the confidence of the Maharawul.

180. The rainfall was heavy, being 50·22 against 34·12 last year, and grain has been considerably cheaper than it was in 1883-84, the average price of Indian-corn being over a maund for the rupee.

181. Two cases of witchswinging are reported during the year. Fortunately the wretched victim in both cases survived trying ordeal, and in the first nearly all the criminals have been captured and punished.

182. The Darbar is doing its best to put down this vile crime.

ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT.

183. I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the way in which Lieutenant Evans-Gordon has carried on his duties during the year. He joined his appointment without having had any previous experience of such work. He has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Chiefs of both States and his frequent visits to Banswara are, I see, being productive of much good. One great obstacle in the way of permanent reform in the very backward state of Banswara has been the want of a good Kamdar, and the constant change of the Political Officer in charge. If the Kamdar's health allows of his remaining on in his present position and Lieutenant Evans-Gordon continues to take the great interest in his work that he has evinced during the year under review, I am very hopeful that still more favourable reports of Banswara may be looked for each year.

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, *Colonel,*
Resident, Meywar.

No. 240-B., dated Camp Rasmi, 3rd June 1885.

From—A. WINGATE, *Esq., C.S., C.I.E., Settlement Officer, Meywar,*
To—The Resident, Meywar.

I have the honor to furnish a note on settlement operations for the year 1884-85, and to apologise for the delay which has been caused by my desire to watch the result of the year's work before reporting upon it.

On the return of the Settlement Officer from privilege leave the assessment of the two central zillahs of Meywar was commenced. These zillahs were chosen as being the seat of the general disturbances in 1880, when measurements were in progress, and the centre of the Jat population, whose independence of thought and action has from time to time obliged the Government of the day to retrace its steps. The settlement of the Jat pargannas once effected ensures that whatever difficulties may hereafter be met with there will be no organised opposition. Towards the close of 1884 the rates and assessment for each village had been worked out and the results tabulated and compared with the collections of the last quarter of a century divided into suitable periods, and with the figures for the former settlement which broke down about ten years ago. Just as the report was ready for submission His Highness the late Maharana fell ill, and from that date a considerable time intervened until the present ruler was invested with power. Delay too was necessary owing to the want of familiarity of the new Maharana with the details of the work, and it was important to the future of any settlement in a Native State that the final decision on each main point should be the intelligent and voluntary act of its ruler. His Highness gave to a somewhat bulky report

and a mass of figures much painstaking attention, and the settlement proposals had also the advantage of the approval of the Minister, Rai Panna Lal Mehtaji, and of the Zillah Hakims. As soon as the general scheme was sanctioned, the new account for each asami was made out for the pargana of Rasmi, which was selected as an important and representative district for experiment. Meanwhile a code of settlement rules with new forms of accounts as an appendix was prepared, and after full discussion was approved of. It now only remained to fix the term of settlement and to sign the papers. When the Settlement Officer first came, five years was considered a long term; subsequently the views of those in authority extended to ten and twelve years, and eventually the late Maharana agreed to 15 years. At his final interview with the present Maharana the Settlement Officer asked permission once more to re-open the question and to ask for a term of 20 years, the period he has from the first endeavoured to secure. The Maharana heard him with patience, but said he would reserve his decision. A few days afterwards, in the presence of the Resident, the Maharana directed the Minister to affix his seal to the papers, and in reply to a question from the Resident stated that he had fixed the term for years. Next day the Settlement Officer left Udaypur and was joined in camp at Rasmi by the Minister, Rai Panna Lalji. The rules were read and explained and the rates generally announced to the assembled patels and influential people of the parganna, and they expressed themselves satisfied. The work of announcing to each landholder the amount he would have to pay was next proceeded with and continued for three weeks, individuals requiring more explanation and detailed information than will probably be necessary in future when it is seen there is no cause for suspicion. Meanwhile Rai Panna Lal, Mehtaji, employed the time in visiting other large towns in the two zillahs, explaining the rules and preparing the way for the Settlement Officer. When the detailed announcement of the accounts was finished, the patels were once more assembled, and difficulties which had arisen were discussed with them by the Minister and Settlement Officer. There will be a good many petitions to inquire into, but on the whole the objections are not more than might be expected, and the general feeling was expressed that the settlement was a fair one. The opportunity has been taken to instruct the Hakim, a very intelligent, active, and zealous officer, to whose assistance much of the success attained has been due, and his establishment, in the details of the rules for working the settlement and in the new system of accounts. The rules embrace the privileges and duties of patels and give them a more recognised and responsible position than they have hitherto enjoyed, while His Highness has sanctioned their remuneration by a percentage on the land revenue in addition to remitting a special tax to which they were subject. All cases connected with land or paid by those holding land have been abolished, and only such taxes retained as are levied from non-agricultural classes. The subject of village expenses was also brought before the patels, and they have agreed that a clause be added to the settlement rules limiting such expenses to a fixed percentage calculated on the village revenue. In a country where innumerable privileges exist by the open or secret favor of officials, high and low, many of which are now to the great satisfaction of the majority swept away, a certain amount of individual and occasional class hostility must be expected. Pains have been and will be taken to protect all just claims and to avoid undue enhancement of individual accounts, but when all is done there must be a residuum of discontent from which a settlement in a district for any length of time under British management would be free.

Another important step for the welfare of his people has also been taken by His Highness in sanctioning a cess at the rate of half an anna per rupee of land and sayer revenue for the first five years of the settlement to rise to three-quarter anna during the next five years and to one anna during the last ten years. The proceeds of this cess are to be devoted first to the establishment of a dispensary at each head-quarter town and of as many schools as possible in each pargana and afterwards to such local works as the pargana patels in panchayat may wish to carry out. Considering that hitherto no expenditure worth mention in this direction has been undertaken except at the capital, His Highness has marked the beginning of his reign by a policy that cannot fail to bring him the grateful attachment of his people. This cess has been put before the patels of the various parganas, and has been so readily accepted that it shows the cess meets a widely recognised want. The moderation which His Highness exercised in fixing the demand alone made such a cess possible.

It is too early to speak of the success of any of these measures, but intended as they honestly are to promote the well-being of Meywar, they cannot but tend to bring the Government more into harmony with the people and eventually to convert Meywar from a backward into a most advanced state. Should such a result happily follow the endeavours now making, the credit will be due to Rai Panna Lal Mehtaji, a Minister of the first rank in intelligence and integrity of purpose with great talent for administration and remarkable tact in government.

REPORT ON IRRIGATION IN THE MEYWAR STATE.**NECESSITY FOR IRRIGATION.**

Agriculture in Meywar depends greatly on irrigation, as the rain is often deficient in quantity and in many years does not fall at the time when it is needed. Moreover, the slope of the country is so great that most of the rain runs off very rapidly instead of sinking into the soil. In most parts of the State valuable crops cannot be raised without irrigation.

RAINFALL.

The amount of rainfall varies very much in the different districts. Udaypur and the Hilly Tracts appear generally to have most rain; Jahajpur and Bhilwara the least. A rain gauge has been kept at Udaypur for some years, but gauges were only supplied to the Hakims in 1883, so as yet there is not much available information from which the quantity of water likely to enter any tank can be calculated. An additional gauge is required at Hurra, there being none nearer than Bhilwara, a distance of 37 miles. Pander would be a better place for a gauge than Jahazpur is, for the latter place is situated between hills which must undoubtedly affect the rainfall.

For many years before 1875 the large tanks never filled: this shows that there was a long period of scanty rainfall, but unfortunately there were no rain gauges established then.

Published reports on the tanks in the Ajmere district show that only $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches on an average run off into the tanks.

WELLS.

Wherever there is a good supply of water in the ground and where rock is absent, there many wells are to be found, as for instance along the large weirs. At a distance from the rivers there is much less water, so that the wells can only be worked for a few hours each day, and rock is nearly always met with. Where the rock is soft a new well may not cost much money, but in most places there is hard rock and excavating is very expensive.

TANKS.

In such places tanks are preferable to wells. The nature of the country makes tanks possible in most villages. The ground slopes rapidly and there is generally rock just below the surface of the ground; hence rain runs off without much loss from absorption. As the rainfall has varied from 14 inches in 1877 to 42 inches in 1875, it is obviously desirable to store up all the rainfall possible, so that the excess of wet years may make up for the deficiency in dry years.

For this reason large tanks holding 2 years' supply of water are greatly preferable to those which only hold one year's supply, and which are dry when water is most wanted.

OLD TANKS.

The necessity for tanks seems to have been well understood in former times. Besides those which still hold water, there are an immense number out of repair and the sites of numerous very old tanks long since silted up and abandoned are marked in many districts by half obliterated mounds. Most of these tanks undoubtedly failed for want of outlets for the surplus water. Heavy rain caused the bund to be overtopped and broken through. As the accident always occurred at the height of the rainy season, the means of retaining the water requisite for the crop for that year was generally lost. If the injury to the bund was not repaired in time the loss of a second crop was the result; and this rendered inevitable the dispersion of that part of the population which subsisted on the produce of the irrigation.

In the hilly parts of the country good situations for bunds can often be found and the supply of water can generally be depended on. A considerable depth of water can also be obtained in the tank, and hence there is much less loss from evaporation than is the case in the large shallow tanks of the plains. The population of the hilly tracts are apt to give trouble in bad years, and the construction of tanks would do something to quiet them, as has been the case in Merwara. The expenditure on the construction of the works would be distributed among them by utilising their labour, and their crops would not be altogether dependent on the rainfall, while the cattle would be saved also.

It is not likely, however, that much profit would be obtained. The area of land suitable for irrigation below the tank is usually small, being confined to the sides of the valley; and the channels would be liable to damage from the cross drainage during the rains. Less revenue is also obtainable from each bigha of hill land than from each bigha of plain land.

TANKS IN THE PLAINS.

Tanks in the plains may be made by damming up nalas ; but it would often be necessary to make bunds at the sides as well as at the lower end of the tank. Such tanks require masonry walls where the force of the water is greatest.

On the sloping ground between every two rivers tanks require bunds on three sides, and catchdrains to collect the water. Catchdrains are not at all expensive to make and might be made use of in most places ; hitherto they have scarcely ever been made.

The great defect of most tanks in the plains is that they cannot be made deep enough to hold water for two years, and therefore in a famine they afford little or no protection to the fields, though the wells below them may supply more water than they would if the tank had not existed.

TANKS FILLED FROM RIVERS.

Wherever there are many khalsa villages near one another, it might in some cases be worth while to build a dam across a river or large nala and to dig a canal to fill the tanks. If this were done, tanks might be made on high land which at present can seldom be irrigated at all, and where there are in many places hundreds of bighas of very good soil, now producing only mukka or dhak jungle. Even in a very dry year there must be usually some little water flowing down the rivers ; this would be intercepted by a dam, over which heavy floods would pass. Such dams might have to be moveable, instead of solid so as to prevent silting up the river above.

As the channel required to fill the tanks would have to be very large in order to carry off the greatest possible amount of water during the short time for which the floods last, it is evident that the nearer the tanks can be made to the dam the shorter the channel will be, and the less the expense. If a lake can be formed on the river itself to store up the water, it will be best of all. For the purpose of irrigation only from the tanks very small and inexpensive channels would suffice.

It may perhaps be possible that such a dam could be made at some points on the Banas near Nathdwara, the canal going in the direction of Jasma and Chitor, and watering the whole country between the Banas and Birach. Among the low hills near Kotaria there may perhaps be sites for tanks resembling the Sasera tank, and which could be filled from the dam. If a site for a very large reservoir could be found on the upper part of the Banas, irrigation might be possible during the hot season and in famine years.

In the country towards Kheroda tanks could probably be made and filled with the water which escapes from Udaisagar ; but there is no khalsa land there.

There is a very large area of khalsa land about Sahran which could be watered from the Chandrabagha, either by making a lake at Lawa or by making new tanks below Lawa and filling them from the river.

In the district of Jahazpur there is much high land in want of water, and where there is at present no means of filling tanks it might be possible to fill them by damming up the Shahpura nala or the river Kotari. In the latter case the dam would have to be made near Mandal, where there are several sites between the railway bridges and Meja where there is rock across the bed. Between Meja and Kiratpur there are natural dams where the water falls several feet. At Malikhera a little water was still flowing at the beginning of June 1884.

In the Hurra pargana of the Bhilwara district there are several thousand bighas of land which cannot be irrigated from wells, as there is very little water obtainable and hard rock to be cut through. If the water of the Khari Nadi could be drawn out of the river at some point above Garur, there are several places where large tanks could be made for storage purposes, such as Shumbugarh, Ghaghera, and Taswaria.

In taking water from rivers to fill tanks, it would be necessary to be careful not to take too much water, as otherwise the villages lower down the river would suffer, the seja in their wells failing on account of the lowness of the river ; and especial care would have to be taken in the case of the Khari Nadi as many of the villages belong to Ajmere. However, as nearly all the water of this river is supplied by the drainage of Meywar, there seems to be no reason why the Darbar might not abstract part of the water.

TANKS IMPROVED WELLS BELOW.

Wells situated below tanks contain more water than they would if the tanks did not exist, and they do not run dry so soon in famine years. The larger the tank is the more the wells are benefited. The lake of Udaisagar appears to supply the wells for many miles towards the Dhebar, and it also causes the Berach river to flow for a larger time than it otherwise would. The Lawa lake, before it burst, supplied wells as far as Sahran.

LEAKING FROM TANKS.

Under the bunds of many tanks much water leaks making the ground below wet and useless and causing the increase of "usar." In some cases many bighas of land are thus rendered unfit for cultivation, nothing but Khajur trees thriving; examples of this are found below the tanks at Dabok Naunganli, Nandsa, and Mandal, and outside the walls of Udaipur. The land could easily be drained by cutting a deep ditch parallel to the bund, and draining off the water which collects in it. This water could often be used for irrigation.

PRESENT STATE OF TANKS.

The tank bunds generally are not in good condition. Masonry walls are generally found to have trees growing out of them, particularly banyan and pipal trees. The Bari tank has a large tree in the rear wall. The Dhebar rear wall has many, and the leakage which took place from the front wall in 1875 was from cracks and holes caused by tree roots. The rear wall of the Rajnagar dam is covered with trees; the front of the Kankroli dam has been damaged by the bushes which have lately been cut down. At Lakhora, near Gangapur, the wall has been thrown down by the trees, and this is the case at many other places.

As regards the earthwork the villagers are in the habit of driving their cattle and carts over the bunds until gaps are formed; when afterwards a flood occurs the water pours through the gap and makes a breach. The bunds may have been strong enough originally, but as they have never been properly repaired they are now mostly in a dangerous condition. When a tank has burst, the land in the bed of the tank is often cultivated and the cultivators object to the repairing of the bund as this land would be submerged.

Every wet year some tanks burst and others are only preserved by strenuous exertions on the part of the villagers who have to watch night and day on the bund as was the case in 1884 at Shumbugarh, Pargana Hurra. Many other bunds are so weak that they are only preserved by keeping the tank only half full; in these cases of course little use is derived from the tank.

ADVANTAGES TO BE EXPECTED FROM THE REPAIRING OF OLD TANKS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ONES.

As before stated there are many parts of the State where the hardness of the rock and the want of water renders the construction of wells impossible. These tracts must be watered from tanks, if they are ever to produce valuable crops. The land revenue cannot be much increased without irrigation.

The revenue derived from water rates alone would in most cases probably not be very large, generally from 4 to 8 per cent. But this would not be the only advantage to be derived. The amount of produce having been increased by irrigation, and the harvest having been rendered more certain than when everything depended on the rain falling when wanted, the cultivators will receive profit as well as the Darbar. They will then indirectly increase the revenue by consuming taxable articles. They will be able to sell crops for export; they will themselves have a better supply of food, by which their health will become improved. It is also certain that as the cheapness of food increases crime decreases.

The cattle would also be benefitted by a better supply of water, and there would be much more straw available as fodder. The oxen would thus be kept in better condition and would be less liable to disease.

COST OF TANKS.

The cost of tank work in the State is rather high. Contractors will not do earthwork except at high rates, and then they do the work badly. Masonry is not expensive when stone, lime, and wood are obtainable near the work, but the cost of carting is most expensive.

The cost of tanks depends very much on the amount of assistance given by the villagers. In most villages the people are so anxious to have tanks made that they will either give a part of the cost in money or will give their labour at low rates. They would generally give assistance in carting stone and lime, and in this way the cost of the work would be very greatly reduced. On account of this the rate of masonry work has been taken rather low in some of the estimates.

WASTE WEIRS.

There are some tanks where the masonry weir is not required, where the water can escape without doing damage at the end of the bund, or through some natural outlet: but in all other cases a large waste weir is indispensable. It is true that weirs are often very costly to build, but a tank is not safe without one, it must burst the first wet year. Hundreds of tanks have

failed for this reason. Khemli is one. The Bari tank very nearly burst in 1875 and its bund may give way when a very wet year comes, or two rather wet years in succession; it cannot be considered safe. If the water overtops a wall which has earth behind it, the earth is quickly washed away, and the wall is then overthrown, being too thin to stand by itself.

SLUICES.

All tanks should have some kind of sluice. Large tanks should have proper masonry sluices with iron or wooden doors to lift up. Cutting the bund for irrigation should not be allowed, as breaches are likely to take place and the cut is never filled up properly.

PRESENT MODE OF CONSTRUCTION OF BUNDS.

At present bunds are made very badly. The ground is not cleared of grass or bushes; the earth is thrown up in clods and is dug from places close to the bunds, so that in the rains much of the earth falls back again into the excavation. The masonry face wall is generally too thin to support the earth behind; in the course of time it bends forward, cracks, and falls down. There are often no sufficient foundations: sometimes the wall is built on the surface of the ground, and there is at least one instance in which the wall has been built over a tree which was lying on the ground and which was not removed.

The old bunds, on the other hand, are generally much thicker than necessary.

PROPER MODE OF CONSTRUCTION.

In the case of earthen bunds the ground must first be cleared of long grass and bushes. It is well to plough the ground or to dig a trench about 3 feet deep in the centre of the bund filling it in again afterwards. The earth should be deposited in thin layers, and should be beaten down, and if possible watered, all clods being broken. The inner slope of the bund should be as long as possible. The top of the bund should be at least 3 feet above the highest level of the water. It is well to have a puddle wall when possible, extending well into the ground.

In raising old bunds steps should be cut along the slopes, and the new earth well rammed; otherwise it will slip off. Sometimes a thin wall can be built in the centre of the bund to prevent leakage. If a face wall is built, it must be thick enough to support the earth. Bunds made of masonry only require great care in building.

SITES FOR NEW LARGE LAKES.

Good sites for large lakes are not easily found. There is one at Gouta near Mangalgarh; the area of the lake would be about the same as that of Udaisagar or 2 square miles. Lawa is another site. Other sites might no doubt be found, but not without some searching.

The large Usar plains are generally very flat and might in some cases be turned into large tanks, as for instance at Ghaghara and Taswaria in pargana Hurra.

If their water supply is deficient, it might be possible to turn in a nala. Such tanks would generally be rather shallow, but not more so than Mandal lake.

TANKS FORMED BY RIVER DAMS.

In Ajmere and Merwara Colonel Dixon found it of great benefit to form long pools by building dams across rivers. The water is confined to the river bed, and its width is therefore small, although the length may be a mile or more; and the actual quantity of water held up is insufficient to supply much land if used for direct irrigation. But it appears to keep up the spring level in the neighbouring wells in a marked degree. Such a pool is filled by the first shower of rain; as the water percolates into the soil and thus feeds the wells near, the pool is refilled by every storm. At the end of the rains it is full, and there is some water all through the year. The quantity of water which the ground near absorbs must be great and this is stored up in the soil where it cannot evaporate and gradually finds its way into the wells.

Such pools would be extremely useful for watering cattle; there would always be some water near the bund, and the cost of the dam would not be great. There is one such dam which is very successful, at the small jagir village of Kag Madar in the hills near Dilwara.

INTERMIXTURE OF KHALSA AND JAGIR LAND.

A very large proportion of the land of the State belongs to jagirdars; and the khalsa villages are not found in compact blocks, but intermingled with the jagir land. This is a very great obstacle in the way of any comprehensive scheme of irrigation. It constantly happens

that where there is a good site for a tank in a khalsa village the land below it is jagir and *vice versa*. Jagirdars are often willing to pay for water supplied from tanks belonging to the Darbar, but it would be necessary to make definite arrangements in every case. As the water rate obtainable from jagirdars is much lower than that obtainable from khalsa land, irrigation schemes that would pay well in khalsa land would often be unprofitable in jagir land.

ANNUAL PETTY REPAIRS.

It is most desirable that all tanks should be repaired where necessary every year just before the rains. Tanks properly made and taken care of should be quite safe from bursting. But if in the bund there be rat holes or white-ants' nests, or if irrigation cuts have been made through it, or temporary sluices made of hollow palm trees put in and allowed to decay, or if the gaps made by the passage of carts and cattle have not been filled in, breaches are likely to take place.

Any damage done during the rains should also be repaired at once. All this can be done by the villagers, but they will not do it unless they are compelled to by some persons in authority. It is no use spending money on tanks unless this is definitely arranged for.

Where the villagers require loans for repairs of tanks, and where there is no doubt that the money will be recovered, the loans should be given without delay: otherwise from want of means of irrigation, the people will leave the villages and the revenue will diminish; and when this has taken place, the people who remain will be too poor to repay a loan if offered at a future time.

Tanks which are not at present broken, but are in great danger of being so, should be repaired before much new work is undertaken, for while they can be made safe for a comparatively small sum if spent at once, they cannot be repaired if once broken without a much larger expenditure; and meanwhile all the revenue derived from irrigation will be lost. Expenditure on such repairs should not be considered as money spent with a view to profit, but as necessary to prevent loss.

In the case of new villages formed in places where wells cannot be made cheaply, small tanks, even if they are not very profitable for irrigation, would be of the greatest use for the cattle, and without them it may be difficult to induce people to remain.

The districts which suffer most from want of water are Jahazpur and the Hurra pargana of Bhilwara, and the greater part of future expenditure on tanks should be incurred there. But the first work to be undertaken should be the repairs of the Kangni tank.

CORN MILLS.

In all towns containing a number of soldiers or pilgrims, or having bazars where many traders or Bunjaras come from a distance, it would pay to erect small "panchakkis" or mills to grind corn, provided that water power was available. Such mills would cost about one hundred rupees, and are so simple that they can be repaired by ordinary villagers. They would be worked by the water flowing out of the irrigation sluices of tanks. There are many such mills on the canals at Delhi and Cawnpur and other places. Each mill grinds about 40 maunds Udaypuri per day, and is let to contractors at rates of Rs. 7 to 12 per month. One such mill will be built near Kankroli on the canals which are being made out of the Raesamand.

WATER SUPPLY.

The larger towns might with advantage be supplied with water in pipes where large tanks are available. This might be done at Jahazpur, if the new tank were built. For Udaypur the Bari tank could probably supply good water.

GAUGES ON LAKES.

As very little is really known as to what proportion of the rainfall may be expected to run off a drainage area into a tank, it is extremely desirable that during the rainy season gauges should be observed every day. By this means the quantity of water escaping over the waste weirs can be calculated, and also the quantity required to fill the tank, and the amount lost by evaporation, &c.

There is a gauge fixed on the Udaypur lake at one end of the bridge. It wants repainting. A gauge should be fixed at the Raesamand. A rain gauge is required there also.

23rd April 1885.

(Sd.) M. J. MONCKTON,
Executive Engineer.

10A

APPENDIX A.
Udaipur Price Current for 1884-85.

Months.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				INDIAN-CORN.			
	1st SORT.		2ND SORT.		1st SORT.		2ND SORT.		1st SORT.		2ND SORT.	
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.
1st to 15th April 1884	15	10	16	4	23	7	24	3½	23	7	25	...
16th to 30th April 1884	17	3	17	15½	25	12½	26	9	23	12	24	9½
1st to 15th May 1884	17	3	17	15½	24	3½	25	...	22	10	23	9½
16th to 31st May 1884	17	9½	18	9½	24	3½	25	...	21	14	22	10½
1st to 15th June 1884	17	15½	18	5½	25	...	25	12½	21	14	22	10½
16th to 30th June 1884	18	9½	19	2½	25	...	25	12½	20	5	21	1½
1st to 15th July 1884	18	5½	19	2½	25	...	25	12½	21	1½	22	10½
16th to 31st July 1884	18	12	19	8½	25	12½	26	9	21	1½	21	14
1st to 15th August 1884	19	8½	20	5	27	5½	28	2	21	14	23	7
16th to 31st August 1884	20	11½	21	1½	28	8½	29	4½	22	4½	23	12
1st to 15th September 1884	21	1½	21	14	29	11	31	4	23	7	24	3½
16th to 30th September 1884	22	10½	23	7	32	½	33	8½	24	3½	25	12½
1st to 15th October 1884	24	3½	25	...	34	6	35	15	28	2	29	7
16th to 31st October 1884	23	7	24	3½	34	6	35	15	32	13	34	6

Udaipur price current for 1884-85—(Concluded.)

Months.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				INDIAN CORN.			
	1st SORT.		2nd SORT.		1st SORT.		2nd SORT.		1st SORT.		2nd SORT.	
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.
1st to 15th November 1884	24	9½	25	6½	36	6½	36	8	32	13	33	9½
16th to 30th November 1884	25	...	25	12½	37	8	39	1	32	13	34	6
1st to 15th December 1884	24	9½	25	6½	37	8	39	1	34	6	35	15
16th to 31st December 1884	23	½	23	13½	36	11½	38	4½	34	6	36	15
1st to 15th January 1885	23	½	23	7	35	6	36	10½	32	13	34	10
16th to 31st January 1885	23	13½	24	9½	33	8½	35	2½	34	6	35	14
1st to 15th February 1885	25	...	24	12½	35	2½	36	3	35	2½	36	3
16th to 28th February 1885	25	6½	26	2½	38	8	39	1	36	7½	38	4½
1st to 15th March 1885	26	2½	26	15½	38	4½	39	13½	37	8	39	1
16th to 31st March 1885	25	...	25	12½	34	6	35	15	35	15	37	8
AVERAGE, 1884-85	21	9½	22	5	31	6½	32	4½	28	8½	29	6½
AVERAGE, 1883-84	14	5½	14	11½	20	11½	21	8½	20	1½	21	½

C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,
Resident, Meywar.

APPENDIX A.
Udappur Price Current for 1884-85.

Months.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				INDIAN-CORN.			
	1st SORT.		2ND SORT.		1st SORT.		2ND SORT.		1st SORT.		2ND SORT.	
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.
1st to 15th April 1884	15	10	16	4	23	7	24	3½	23	7	25	...
16th to 30th April 1884	17	3	17	15½	25	12½	26	9	23	12	24	9½
1st to 15th May 1884	17	3	17	15½	24	8½	25	...	22	10	23	9½
16th to 31st May 1884	17	9½	18	9½	24	8½	25	...	21	14	22	10½
1st to 15th June 1884	17	15½	18	5½	25	...	25	12½	21	14	22	10½
16th to 30th June 1884	18	9½	19	2½	25	...	25	12½	20	5	21	1½
1st to 15th July 1884	18	5½	19	2½	25	...	25	12½	21	1½	22	10½
16th to 31st July 1884	18	12	19	8½	25	12½	26	9	21	1½	21	14
1st to 15th August 1884	19	8½	20	5	27	5½	28	2	21	14	23	7
16th to 31st August 1884	20	11½	21	1½	28	8½	29	4½	22	4½	23	12
1st to 15th September 1884	21	1½	21	14	29	11	31	4	23	7	24	3½
16th to 30th September 1884	22	10½	23	7	32	½	33	8½	24	3½	25	12½
1st to 15th October 1884	24	3½	25	...	34	6	35	15	28	2	29	7
16th to 31st October 1884	23	7	24	3½	34	6	35	15	32	13	34	6

Udaipur price current for 1884-85—(Concluded.)

Months.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				INDIAN CORN.			
	1st SORT.		2nd SORT.		1st SORT.		2nd SORT.		1st SORT.		2nd SORT.	
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.
1st to 15th November 1884	24	9½	25	6½	36	6½	36	8	32	13	33	9½
16th to 30th November 1884	25	...	25	12½	37	8	39	1	32	13	34	6
1st to 15th December 1884	24	9½	25	6½	37	8	39	1	34	6	35	15
16th to 31st December 1884	23	½	23	13½	36	11½	38	4½	34	6	35	15
1st to 15th January 1885	23	½	23	7	35	6	36	10½	32	13	34	10
16th to 31st January 1885	23	13½	24	9½	33	8½	35	2½	34	6	35	14
1st to 15th February 1885	25	...	24	12½	35	2½	36	3	35	2½	36	3
16th to 28th February 1885	25	6½	26	2½	38	8	39	1	36	7½	38	4½
1st to 15th March 1885	26	2½	26	15½	38	4½	39	13½	37	8	39	1
16th to 31st March 1885	25	...	25	12½	34	6	35	15	35	15	37	8
AVERAGE, 1884-85	21	9½	22	5	31	6½	32	4½	28	8½	29	6½
AVERAGE, 1883-84	14	5½	14	11½	20	11½	21	8½	20	1¾	21	¾

C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,
Resident, Meywar.

APPENDIX B.

Opening of a Silo in the Sujjun Niwas Gardens, Udaypur.

Having read various accounts of Silo experiments and having been supplied by the Resident, Meywar, with printed correspondence on the subject, I was induced to try one here and on explaining the matter to His Highness the late Maharana he at once approved of it. We had a splendid crop of Hurialee grass (dube) this year, which enabled me to carry out the experiment. I first intended packing the grass in a pukka built tank, but owing to the unusual heavy fall of rain I was unable to make it water-tight and so gave it up and dug a pit on the side of a little hill about 10 feet above water level. I dug the pit 32 feet long 16 feet wide and 8 feet deep. I had no idea the quantity of grass a pit of this dimension would hold until I began to fill it. I had 217 men cutting for two days, 16th and 17th of October, and on the 18th carried the grass up, weighed one maund and put it in a box cart with both ends out, it held a maund exactly and then bulked the remainder. When the 'two days' cutting was packed in, it looked very little when tramped down, so covered up the grass with mats and had to begin to cut again on the 19th with 96 men, so the total number of hands cutting was 313 for three days. The mats were lifted and the grass carried up on the 20th morning, and packed in. I had the grass well shaken, quite even all over the floor from the very bottom, and continued till filled with as many men as could conveniently stand in the pit tramping it, so that they could not press it any more. I sent up to the palace for an elephant to give it a finishing touch. The huge animal almost sunk a foot in it and kept walking round amusing himself, throwing the grass at the men till he could not press it any tighter. I had bamboo mats placed on the top of the grass and put a layer of perfectly dry soil sifted fine on the top to a depth of two feet. I have read of plastering the top with wet soil which I consider does not answer the purpose so well as the dry earth, for this reason that should a crack open, the dry soil would fill it up of its own accord and exclude air, whereas a plaster of wet soil is almost sure to open and remain so. On the whole I put 4 feet of soil and had it well beaten. I visited the pit daily for a month, but not a crack was to be seen. I may mention the grass was cut after the rains and was packed quite green containing all its own natural sap, and on the 21st it was completely finished and sealed up. It remained so from 21st October till 21st of February, so that it was sealed up for exactly four months. I opened it in the presence of Colonel Walter, the British Resident; A. Wingate, Esq., Revenue Settlement Officer, and a few other gentlemen who take an interest in Silos. The grass had a very alcoholic smell, and was very brown to the depth of an inch on the top; but when shaken up to the sun and air for a little, it soon lost most of its strong smell. The grass under was very fine and pronounced by all the gentlemen present to be one of the most successful Silos that they had heard of. I may mention that our garden bullocks are in fine condition, and they eat the ensilage in preference to the jungle grass they have been used to get. The quantity of grass placed in the Silo was 567 maunds; I am feeding all our bullocks on the ensilage except one that is getting the usual jungle grass, and will be able in the course of a month or so to see which of the animals are in best condition.

(Sd.) T. H. STOREY,

*Supdt., Sujjun Niwas Gardens, Udaypur.**The 15th May 1885.*

APPENDIX C.

Return of Cases in the Criminal Court of Udaipur for the year 1884-85.

Serial No.	Nature of Offence.	REMAINING.		ADMITTED.		TOTAL.		CASES DISPOSED OF.				PENDING.	
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	PROVED.		DISMISSED.		No.	Claims.
								No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.		
1	Dakaiti	28	Rs. a. p. 5,467 9 6 and 321 head of cattle.	13	Rs. a. p. 989 14 0 and 360 head of cattle.	41	Rs. a. p. 6,457 7 6 and 671 head of cattle.	13	Rs. a. p. 2,918 3 6 and 303 head of cattle.	8	Rs. a. p. 556 0 0	20	Rs. a. p. 3,539 4 0 and 368 head of cattle.
2	Highway Robbery	106	7,092 4 0	74	5,310 2 3	180	12,402 6 3	25	1,888 15 0	26	3,768 7 9	129	7,559 15 6
3	Theft	81	9,876 14 6 and 13 head of cattle.	254	6,918 5 0 and 28 head of cattle.	335	16,795 3 6 and 36 head of cattle.	134	2,679 4 0 and 15 head of cattle.	83	4,723 1 0 and 21 head of cattle.	118	9,391 14 6
4	Murder	81	...	45	...	126	...	17	...	16	...	93	...
5	Wounding	40	...	19	...	59	...	10	...	7	...	42	...
6	Suicide and attempt at suicide	56	...	48	...	104	...	35	...	...	...	69	...
7	Abortion	10	...	7	...	17	...	4	...	2	...	11	...
8	Allowing prisoners to escape	3	...	3	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
9	Mutilation	1	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
10	Attempt to murder	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11	Bribery and embezzlement	7	...	18	...	25	...	11	...	1	...	13	...
12	Sale of children	2	...	4	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...
13	"Pranch" or mischief	10	...	12	...	22	...	6	...	...	...	16	...
14	Forgery	7	...	23	...	30	...	21	...	9	...	9	...
15	Enquiries into cases of reported accidental death . . . . .	...	...	76	...	76	...	75	...	...	...	1	...
16	Assault	4	...	3	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	6	...
17	Rape	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Arson . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Petty offences	261	...	777	...	1,038	...	730	...	...	...	308	...
		699	23,096 12 0 and cattle 384	1,983	13,218 5 3 and cattle 373	2,092	36,255 1 3 and cattle 707	1,084	7,286 6 6 and cattle 318	154	9,032 8 9 and cattle 21	846	20,491 2 0 and cattle 368

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,
Resident, Meywar.

APPENDIX D.

Return of Cases instituted in the Civil Court at Udaypur for the year 1884-85.

No.	NATURE OF CASE.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		ADMITTED.		TOTAL.		TRANSFERRED TO OTHER COURTS.		DISPOSED OF.				GRAND TOTAL OF SETTLED CASES.		PENDING.	
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	Proved.	Dismissed.	Total.		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	No.	Claims.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Claims.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Claims.
1	Debt . . .	143	3,26,014 9 0	214	75,223 14 6	357	4,01,238 7 6	...	...	179	1,04,257 4 0	51	98,150 9 9	230	2,02,407 13 9	127	1,98,830 9 9
2	Immovable property	40	...	99	...	139	...	2	...	...	...	75	...	77	...	62	...
3	Retrolthal disputes .	13	...	13	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	12	...
4	Adoption . . .	7	...	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	5	...
5	Caste disputes . . .	5	...	4	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	...
6	Miscellaneous . . .	127	...	137	...	264	...	1	...	...	...	100	...	101	...	163	...
7	Registration . . .	34	...	23	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	33	...
8	Trespass on Darbar land.	154	...	24	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51	...	127	...
		523	3,26,014 9 0	518	75,223 14 6	1,041	4,01,238 7 6	4	...	179	1,04,257 4 0	51	98,150 9 9	501	2,02,407 13 9	536	1,98,830 9 9

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,
Resident in Meywar.

APPENDIX D.

Return of Cases instituted in the Civil Court at Udaypur for the year 1884-85.

No.	NATURE OF CASE.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		ADMITTED.		TOTAL.		TRANSFERRED TO OTHER COURTS.		DISPOSED OF.						GRAND TOTAL OF SETTLED CASES.		PENDING.	
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	PROVED.		DISMISSED.		TOTAL.		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.
										No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.					No.	Claims.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Debt . . .	143	3,26,014 9 0	214	75,223 14 6	357	4,01,238 7 6	...	...	179	1,04,257 4 0	51	98,150 9 9	230	2,02,407 13 9	127	1,98,330 9 9		
2	Immovable property	40	...	99	...	139	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	77	...	62	...
3	Betrothal disputes .	13	...	13	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	12	...
4	Adoption . . .	7	...	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	5	...
5	Caste disputes . . .	5	...	4	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	...
6	Miscellaneous . . .	127	...	137	...	264	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	101	...	163	...
7	Registration . . .	34	...	23	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	33	...
8	Trespass on Darbar land.	154	...	24	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51	...	127	...
		523	3,26,014 9 0	518	75,223 14 6	1,041	4,01,238 7 6	4	...	179	1,04,257 4 0	51	98,150 9 9	501	2,02,407 13 9	536	1,98,330 9 9		

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,
Resident in Meywar.

APPENDIX E.

Return of Appeals, Civil and Criminal, to the Mahendraj Sabha during the year 1884-85.

Serial No.	Description of Cases.	REMAINED FROM LAST YEAR.														INSTITUTED THIS YEAR.																				GRAND TOTAL.												
		From Chief Civil Court.	From Chief Criminal Court.	From Girwa Court.	From Chitorgarh.	From Saharsh.	From Bhilwara.	From Choti Sadri.	From Mandलगarh.	From Rasmi.	From Rajnagar.	From Khamnore.	From Sabira.	From Rinchore.	From Kumलगarh.	From Jehazpur.	From Murgu.	From Boundary Settlement Office.	From Estates under management.	From Temple Department.	From Nathdwara.	From Kanakrol.	From Estate of Delwara.	From Estate of Bijolia.	From Estate of Shabpara.	From Estate of Buri Sadri.	Total.																					
1	Civil appeals .	190	...	14	16	7	15	4	1	2	1	2	10	3	2	1	2	16	2	288	156	...	29	49	42	32	14	26	15	3	9	15	2	11	1	1	1	16	4	7	16	2	1	1	...	1	453	741
2	Criminal appeals.	...	166	16	1	6	9	4	5	7	1	1	3	3	2	223	...	169	24	8	28	18	3	11	1	1	64	3	5	2	8	1	2	8	1	...	1	302	525	
	TOTAL	190	166	30	17	13	24	8	6	9	2	2	10	8	2	2	4	19	4	511	166	169	63	67	70	50	17	37	81	7	12	20	4	19	1	1	1	16	5	9	24	3	1	1	1	755	1,286	

Return of Appeals, Civil and Criminal, to the Mahendraj Sabha during the year 1884-85—continued.

Serial No.	Description of Cases.	DISPOSED OF.	
		CONFIRMED.	REVERSED.
1	Civil appeals	90	98
2	Criminal appeals	70	54
	TOTAL	160	152
		From Chief Civil Court.	From Chief Civil Court.
		18	18
		From Chief Criminal Court.	From Chief Criminal Court.
		29	17
		From Chitorgarh.	From Chitorgarh.
		28	17
		From Saharsh.	From Saharsh.
		18	28
		From Bhilwara.	From Bhilwara.
		18	14
		From Choti Sadri.	From Choti Sadri.
		13	13
		From Mandलगarh.	From Mandलगarh.
		11	9
		From Rasmi.	From Rasmi.
		11	5
		From Rajnagar.	From Rajnagar.
		6	2
		From Khanmore.	From Khanmore.
		11	6
		From Sahira.	From Sahira.
		11	2
		From Kinchore.	From Kinchore.
		5	2
		From Kumbalgarh.	From Kumbalgarh.
		1	2
		From Jhazpur.	From Jhazpur.
		10	2
		From Boundary Settlement Office.	From Boundary Settlement Office.
		1	1
		From Estates under management.	From Estates under management.
		3	2
		From Temple Department.	From Temple Department.
		3	1
		From Nathdwara.	From Nathdwara.
		1	1
		From Bijolia.	From Bijolia.
		1	1
		From Buri Sadri.	From Buri Sadri.
		254	133
		TOTAL.	TOTAL.
		From Chief Civil Court.	From Chief Civil Court.
		90	98
		From Chief Criminal Court.	From Chief Criminal Court.
		70	54
		From Chitorgarh.	From Chitorgarh.
		29	17
		From Saharsh.	From Saharsh.
		28	17
		From Bhilwara.	From Bhilwara.
		18	14
		From Choti Sadri.	From Choti Sadri.
		13	13
		From Mandलगarh.	From Mandलगarh.
		11	9
		From Rasmi.	From Rasmi.
		11	5
		From Rajnagar.	From Rajnagar.
		6	2
		From Khanmore.	From Khanmore.
		11	6
		From Sahira.	From Sahira.
		11	2
		From Kinchore.	From Kinchore.
		5	2
		From Kumbalgarh.	From Kumbalgarh.
		1	2
		From Jhazpur.	From Jhazpur.
		10	2
		From Boundary Settlement Office.	From Boundary Settlement Office.
		1	1
		From Estates under management.	From Estates under management.
		3	2
		From Temple Department.	From Temple Department.
		3	1
		From Nathdwara.	From Nathdwara.
		1	1
		From Bijolia.	From Bijolia.
		1	1
		From Buri Sadri.	From Buri Sadri.
		254	133
		TOTAL.	TOTAL.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Vakils during the year 1884-85.

Meywar.	Residency.						APPEALS TO UPPER COURT.							REMARKS.	
		Number of cases pending, 1st April 1884.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending on 31st March 1885.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Pending on 1st April 1884.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.		Remaining.
10							Oodeypur Rs. 2,140-9-6 and Imperial Rs. 431.*	2	5	7	3	Nil.	1	3	* And a fine of Imperial Rs. 250 imposed in one case.
20															
30															
14															
16															

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,
Resident, Meywar.

APPENDIX G.

Abstract statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Vakils during 1884-85.

Offences.										No.
Against person (murder)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Dakaiti with wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
" without wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Highway robbery with wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" without wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Theft with wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
" without wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cattle-lifting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nil.
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Total										20

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,
Resident, Meywar.

APPENDIX H.

Jail Return for 1884-85.

Prisoners under trial.		Terms.	Murder.	Robbery.	Theft.	House breaking.	Mischief.	Rebellion.	Wounding.	Abduction.	Embezzlement.	Sheltering criminals.	Assault and battery.	Adultery.	Dealing in counterfeit coin.	Fraud.	Dakaiti.	Arson.	Trespass.	Treason.	Total.
101	240																				
		1 month	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.	...	...
		3 months	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6 months	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		14 years	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		24 "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		24 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		8 "	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		44 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6 "	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		7 "	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		8 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10 "	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		11 "	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		14 "	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15 "	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20 "	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For life	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	240		97	34	61	1	1	...	18	1	1	...	3	2	1	2	24	...	...	3	240

The following is the distribution according to crimes of the 101 under-trial prisoners —

Murder	:	4	Wounding	:	19	Sheltering criminals	:	3
Robbery	:	9	Embezzlement	:	3	Rebellion	:	4
Theft	:	23	Dakaiti	:	25	Assault	:	13
						Fraud	:	1
Total								101

C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,
Resident, Meywar.

APPENDIX I.

List of Cases decided by Captain T. C. Pears, Boundary Settlement Officer, Meywar-Tonk Border.

Number settled.	TONK.	MEYWAR.	DISTANCE.			REMARKS.
	Name of village.	Name of village.	Mile.	Furlong.	Feet.	
1	Sarthal	Galund . . . .	...	7	207	Punchayet.
2	Mewasa	Udepura . . . .	...	5	540	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Guda . . . .	...	2	420	Settled by Captain T. C. Pears.
4	Ditto	Dharana . . . .	...	3	652	Ditto ditto.
5	Navabpura	Galund	1	5	344	Punchayet.
6	Okhalia	Ditto . . . .	...	2	631	Mutual agreement.
7	Phochar	Ditto	1	...	492	Ditto ditto.
8	Ditto	Maira . . . .	...	6	199	Ditto ditto.
9	Ditto	Bamnia . . . .	...	3	187	Punchayet.
10	Satkanda	Ditto	1	4	504	Ditto.
11	Ditto	Samri	1	1	590	Mutual agreement.
12	Ditto	Amrana	1	1	529	Ditto ditto.
13	Ditto	Baulia	1	2	182	Ditto ditto.
14	Mangrol	Ditto	1	5	54	Punchayet.
15	Karunda	Charlia	1	...	492	Mutual agreement.
16	Ditto	Sindbari . . . .	...	5	403	Ditto ditto.
17	Piplia	Charlia . . . .	...	6	69	Ditto ditto.
18	Sand	Macharla Khera . . . .	...	...	601	Ditto ditto.
19	Kunoj	Ditto	1	4	659	Ditto ditto.
20	Ditto	Chigai	1	...	494	Ditto ditto.
21	Raulia	Amrana . . . .	...	4	65	Ditto ditto.
22	Sakwara	Bora . . . .	...	2	365	Ditto ditto.
23	Ditto	Sarlai . . . .	...	6	454	Ditto ditto.
24	Rupa Kheri	Ditto . . . .	...	6	25	Ditto ditto.
25	Hashmutganj	Chigai	1	1	9	Ditto ditto.
26	Nahargarh	Saja Kheri	1	...	246	Ditto ditto.
27	Ditto	Derwas . . . .	...	1	209	Ditto ditto.
28	Hashmutganj	Jintawal . . . .	...	5	159	Ditto ditto.
29	Sakwara	Ditto . . . .	...	3	45	Ditto ditto.
30	Kaisarpura	Angoria	1	3	466	Ditto ditto.
31	Nahargarh	Hora . . . .	...	6	363	Triputtahs not fixed. Resettled.
32	Murla	Charlia . . . .	...	6	219	Mutual agreement.
33	Sand	Sawa	1	4	8	Punchayet.
34	Chanpakheri	Jetawas . . . .	...	4	280	Settled by Captain T. C. Pears.
35	Ditto	Gangagada . . . .	...	1	120	
36	Ditto	Amarpura . . . .	...	3	410	
37	Ditto	Arnoda . . . .	...	3	624	
38	Ditto	Baiawar . . . .	...	4	551	
39	Ditto	Gateri . . . .	...	7	180	M. F. Feet. Settled by Captain T. C. Pears . 1 0 112
40	Nahargarh	Antri	2	2	184	
41	Achalpura	Ditto . . . .	...	1	340	Settled by Captain T. C. Pears.
42	Ditto	Ladair . . . .	...	7	270	
43	Ditto	Baiawar . . . .	...	4	260	
44	Ditto	Buchia . . . .	...	3	180	Settled by me. Triputta not fixed.
45	Palri	Lasrawan . . . .	...	...	...
46	Alsipur	Possession . . . .	...	...	...	Settled by me.
Total			37	...	321	

C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,

Resident, Meywar.

No. 109-G., dated Kherwara, 13th April 1885.

From—LIEUT. COL. E. TEMPLE, *Officiating Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,*
To—The Resident in Meywar.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Superintendency for the year 1884-85.

2. Colonel A. Conolly, the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, was obliged to leave Kherwara for England on medical certificate on 31st January last, and on his departure made over charge to Lieutenant G. A. Collins, Officiating Second Assistant Resident, Meywar, from whom, on my return from boundary duty, I received charge on the 25th February last.

3. I append a statement marked A, by Surgeon W. W. Webb, officiating in medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps, containing dispensary returns and statistics on the health of the

regiment and station. The general health was but fairly good, chest affections and fever being more prevalent than usual, which was probably owing in a large degree to an abnormal amount of moisture during the monsoon.

CROPS.

4. The rainfall was most unusually large, being 82.77 inches, falling 61 days of the year, and resulting in well-filled tanks and wells. The crops in consequence, both kharif and rabi, were singularly excellent, though the opium and mahowa crops of the present season has largely failed, owing to the cloudy skies of the last six weeks. Food is cheap and plentiful, as shown by the following rates which prevailed at the end of the year.

DOONGARPUR				KHERWARA.			
	Seers.	Ch.		Seers.	Ch.	per	Rupee.
Wheat	24	...		28	19	"	
Barley	30	—		37	8	"	
Rice	15	...		15		"	
Indian-corn . .	42	...		42	8	"	
Gram	26	...		32	8	"	
Ghi	1	10		1	12	"	
Salt	11	8		11	4	"	

CRIME.

5. There have been no cases of mail robbery or witch-swinging during the past year. A serious affray occurred in the beginning of March during the temporary absence of the officers and Bhil Corps, between certain Jawas and Khalsa Meywar Bhil Pals, for which a fine has since been imposed on the principal offending Pals.

BORDER COURTS.

6. A Border Court was held at the end of March 1885 at Bhelora by Lieutenant W. Evans-Gordon, Assistant Political Resident, and myself, for the settlement of cases between Dungarpur and Banswara, at which 11 cases were disposed of, resulting in an award in favor of Dungarpur of Rs. 171. One case was postponed.

ROADS.

7. Contrary to the anticipations expressed in last year's report, the road between Kherwara and Kotra has not, I regret to say, been improved, owing to the want of funds. This much needed improvement would economize the lives of the regimental camels, and do away with the great reluctance shown by owners of hired ones to the employment of their animals on that route.

MEYWAR BHIL CORPS.

8. The regiment was inspected in the middle of December by Major-General A. Carnegie, Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, who expressed approval of its state and efficiency. Shortly before the inspection, the armament of the regiment had been altered from muzzle-loading Enfield to breech-loading Snider rifles, and the issue of the valise equipment has now been sanctioned by Government, which will place the regiment more on an equality in smartness and general utility with the other Local Corps in Rajputana. The regiment was represented at the Rajputana-Central India Rifle Meeting at Angur in February, where, notwithstanding the very recent change of armament, some prizes were carried off. The regiment was present in the beginning of March at Udaipur on the occasion of the installation of His Highness the present Maharana, at whose desire a special review of the regiment was held three days later.

DUNGARPUR.

9. The finances of this State appear to be in the same favorable condition mentioned in last year's report. A statement, marked B, is appended, setting forth the work done in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the State during the Sumbut year 1940, which shows a decided improvement on the return furnished in last year's report.

The issue, on payment, of two smooth-bore 9-pounder guns, as sanctioned by Government, has recently been made to the Maharawal much to His Highness's gratification.

The principal public works undertaken during the year has been the rebuilding of a highly ornamental water palace on the edge of the Gaib Sagur Lake; the structure is composed of elaborately carved work in marble and stone from original designs by the Maharawal himself, representing a fantastic collection of objects from natural history.

The subject of the exportation and sale of opium grown in this State, referred to in last year's report, is still a matter of difficulty, entailing, comparatively, a considerable loss to the revenues of this small State, but it is hoped that eventually this difficulty will be settled to the satisfaction of the Chief.

The Baneshwar Annual Fair was held in February, and although the business transacted did not equal that of last year, which was quite exceptional, yet it was on the whole a success and well attended; Rs. 2,95,945 worth of merchandize was brought to the Fair, of which Rs. 2,59,123 worth was sold.

The Topographical Survey operations in this State have been continued during the last field season under the superintendence of W. H. Patterson, Esq.

BHOOMIA CHIEF JAWAS.

10. The revenue of this State has amounted to Rs. 21,359, and the expenditure has been Rs. 15,159, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,200 towards liquidation of the State debt. All the minor creditors have now been paid off, and the balance of the debt still due, amounting to Rs. 11,581-8-6, is entirely confined to two creditors.

PARA, MADRE, CHANE, AND THANA.

11. Respecting these States there is nothing of importance to record.

KOTRA.

12. I enclose Lieutenant G. A. Collins' Report on the Kotra District. The chief points of interest will be found in paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, and 15.

A.

Kherwara Dispensary.

Total attendance during the year	...	...	...	2,075
Out-patients	...	...	...	2,048
In-patients	...	...	...	27

Principal causes of sickness were as follows:—

Year.	Fever.	Ophthalmia.	Chest affections.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Skin diseases and ulcers.
1884 and 1885	558	368	158	120	336

Health of the regiment.—Fairly good. Principal causes of sickness in the regiment were as follows:—

Year.	Fever.	Guinea-worm.	Chest affections.	Skin diseases and ulcers.	Injuries.
1884 and 1885	252	69	27	61	49

Health of Station. Fairly good.

KHERWARA,
19th April 1885.

(S.) E. TEMPLE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

B

Return of Cases instituted at Dungarpur during the Sambat year 1940, i.e., from 1st July 1883 to 30th June 1884, showing the number settled and remaining.

Months.	Number of criminal cases.	Number of civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	Total.
July 1883	52	30	64	18	
August 1883	54	45	62	37	
September 1883	52	23	53	17	
October „	62	24	58	28	
November „	44	28	42	30	
December „	38	19	37	20	
January 1884	44	20	31	33	
February „	31	8	21	18	
March „	29	13	28	14	
April „	46	21	30	37	
May „	40	26	29	37	
June „	50	38	24	64	
Total	524	295	484	353	837

KHERWARA,
13th April 1885. }

E. TEMPLE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Statement showing the tour of the 1st Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1884-85.

Name of Officer.	DATE 1884.		PLACE.		Number of days.	REMARKS.
	From	To	From	To		
Lieut.-Col. A. Conolly	1st March .	6th March .	Kherwara .	Sumera .	6	On Border Court duty.
	21st do. .	23rd do. .	Ditto .	Deri-Para .	3	On public duty.
	22nd June .	18th July .	Ditto .	Udaypur .	27	Ditto ditto.
Lieut. G. Collins	26th October .	30th October .	Ditto .	Dungarpur .	5	Ditto ditto.
	5th February 1885.	25th February 1885.	Ditto .	Kotra .	21	On Border Court duty.
Lieut.-Col. E. Temple .	27th February 1885.	28th February	Ditto .	Udaypur .	2	On public duty.
				Total .	64	N. B.—Colonel Conolly was prevented partly by ill health and partly by an accident disabling the Adjutant of the regiment from going on tour in the district as much as usual.

KHERWARA,
25th April 1885. }

E. TEMPLE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

No. 76-G., dated Kotra, 3rd April 1885.

From—LIEUTENANT G. A. COLLINS, *Officiating Second Assistant Resident, Meywar,*

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. TEMPLE, *Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.*

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Kotra district for the year 1884-85.

2. The meteorological observations for the year are as shown on the attached sheet marked A.

3. The past year at Kotra, as far as the cantonment is concerned, has been tolerably healthy. There has been a good deal of dysentery, however, and fever (one case of typhoid),

but this was evidently due to the heavy rains of last year, and to the extremely deficient drainage of the cantonment. This last question has however been gone into, and sanction for Rs. 200 to carry out the drainage to the north of the cantonments has been obtained. I have, however, only at present half done the work, as my long absence from Kotra at Kherwara prevented my carrying on and completing it before the end of the last official year. However, what I have done will prevent the water from being able to stagnate above and percolate through the soil into the only well in cantonments from which alone drinking water is obtained, thus rendering it unhealthy, and I should think being to some extent the reason for the dysentery and prevalent fever. Much however remains to be carried out. I have also obtained from you the sanction to spend Rs. 100 from station funds on opening out and cleaning a second well; this will be done in a very few days, and I will order one well to be used by the detachment only, the second being given for the sole use of the inhabitants of the bazar, and cantonments (exclusive of the detachment) for drinking and other purposes. The half hutting allowance lately allowed to the Meywar Bhil Corps will enable me to have the sepoy's lines vastly improved, and the air will be able to circulate more freely through them and add to the health and the comfort of the sepoy's, and the strict orders I have given with regard to the cleanliness of the cantonments will, I trust, have good effect.

4. The rainfall during the last year was especially good, and all the crops both autumn and spring, have been first class, especially the latter. Rice might have been better, but as the good rainfall came late, this was not sown early enough, and a good deal of it did not ripen. The Kotra School is in a very fair state. Some of the children of the inhabitants of the cantonments go steadily to it, as also do the newly enlisted recruits, and some old soldiers, but I have failed to get any outside Bhils to send in their children. The newly elected Thakur of Umria was taught in the school for a short time, but he soon left it off, preferring, I believe, the instruction of some man he has got at Mari.

5. The Rohera Kotra Road suffered terribly from the heavy rains of last year, the repairs of it are being carried out, and I hope during the present hot season to make such improvements that it will not suffer so much again. The nullahs at Jher and Khujuria I had repaired last May, the former by a saucer drain, and the latter by a stone bridge, at a cost of Rs. 40 (and Rs. 35), respectively, and I am glad to say that the late heavy rains have not in the least injured either. I shall therefore in this way make all the nullahs along the road passable; as they are, they remain almost impassable for months after the yearly rainfall, from the fact of water remaining in them and cattle constantly crossing and recrossing. The continuation of the road from Kotra through Manpur, Soam, and Babilwara to Kherwara, will, if the estimate for it is sanctioned, be the greatest boon to the Bhils and others. I think it will open out the traffic to a great extent, and the civilizing influence it will have on the Bhils will be very marked, as has been the case along the road from Kotra to Rohera.

JAORA.

6. The debt of the Rao of Jaora to the Darbar of Udaypur has been reduced during the last year to Rs. 2,000.

I regret to say the disposition of Yarawar Singh, Rao of Jura, and his capabilities for the administration of his State cannot be favourably reported on. His one great desire has been to pay off this debt to the Darbar and get the financial management of his little dominions handed back to him. During the last year, his endeavours have succeeded in enabling me to repay Rs. 4,073; he has, however, had the drawback of having a weak useless man as his Kamdar, whom I have some months ago reported officially to you, and whom I have been endeavouring to get changed. The establishment of the Rao is too excessive, and after meeting him on my return to Kotra, and speaking to him on the subject, I got him to fully enter into my suggestions for a reduction. This has been already commenced and I have got, I trust, a well-read clever man to come as the Head Kamdar of the estate. I hope very shortly to further reduce his establishment by the dismissal of 10 sepoy's.

7. The ignorance and incapability of the late Kamdar has, I fear, had the worst effect on the Bhils of the State. At the last Border Court at Kotra, cases were decided against Jura, simply because the Mahi Kantha complaints had got as far as the Munserim and no further, and of course had not been enquired into, and more than one reminder had been sent from this office calling attention to them. I trust, however, that all this will be in future much changed.

8. The two cases involving loss of life for the settlement of which I met Major Salmon in March 1884 at Pasina, I regret to say, were not settled in a satisfactory way. This year, however, they were both brought again before Colonel Phillips during the late Border Court

held at Kotra last February; and I am glad to be able to report that both were amicably settled and all parties went away contented. These were the cases mentioned last year between Saimoli (Meywar) and Saimulia (Guzerat) and between Buja (Meywar) and Kalikankur (Guzerat).

9. A sad affray, however, took place at Kodurmull on the 19th of last March between about 25 sepoys of the Rao of Jura and some Bhils of Kodurmull. I will, however, make no further mention of this as the case has been fully enquired into and has been forwarded on to you for orders.

10. I have during the last year, with Colonel Conolly's consent, made arrangements by which both Bhuttia and Holia, who had not been re-arrested when I sent in my last Administration Report, came in to me to my Camp at Pudmaton and there gave securities for the payment of their debts and for good conduct in future, and were permitted, on doing so, to once more have their complete freedom.

11. The health in the Jura district has been generally good. Some deaths occurred at Mangule in February, which, from reports brought in, seemed to me to resemble cholera. As this village is only some four miles from the Kotra Cantonment, I had to take steps to prevent the sickness from spreading to it, and I am glad to say it disappeared without moving out of the village of Mangule, where four men died, and others were taken very ill, but recovered.

12. It is impossible to estimate the area of the ground put under cultivation, as the land is in no way measured out, but this year cultivated land has been of much more extent all over the Kotra district than formerly owing most probably to the good fall of rain last year.

13. The Rao of Jura, who has admitted that he never has checked Munserim's accounts, and in fact knows nothing of his estate and the management of it, has agreed to allow his son, Seo Singh, a boy of some 18 or 19 years of age, to help him. It was for this reason that I was most anxious to procure a Kamdar of some acquirements and experience, as I thought that if the young heir could see how satisfactory it was to do his work well, and saw how things were managed by a man of experience and knowledge, he might be more eager to learn and more eager to give up the present state of idleness and ignorance in which he lives. He is a smart-looking sharp boy, and has not got that fatal weakness to which his father is so addicted, *viz.*, the inordinate passion and love of opium, the curse of very very many of the inhabitants of this district. Ebrahim, the new Kamdar, is a man of 15 months' office experience, and has a thorough knowledge of Persian, and knows English and Nagri character. He is a man of some 25 or 30 years of age and seems to be in appearance a smart man, and I trust that he will use his best efforts to improve the Jura State in every way.

OGHNA.

14. I cannot report more favourably on the Rao of Oghna than I did last year. His State is in the same flourishing condition, and I hear he has started a school at Oghna to which all the children of the village are sent to receive their education. I was unable to visit it during my tour through Oghna this year, as I was so suddenly ordered to Kherwara on Colonel Conolly's proceeding on furlough on medical certificate. No sickness has been reported in this district. The remark about the cultivation, made under the heading "Jura," applies also to this and the Panurwa districts.

PANURWA.

15. The Chief of this district has during the last year continued to give the greatest satisfaction to me. He has taken the management and the administration of the Panurwa State completely into his own hands; all the former complaints of tyranny have entirely disappeared, and many of the Bhils who had left their homes have gone back to them, and new houses are springing up. The efficiency of his work and the care and interest he takes in his Bhils may be illustrated by the following fact. At the late Border Courts his Kamdar appeared with correspondence as complete as what I have in my own office. Every Mahi Kantha claim had been most carefully enquired into with the result that the Runna of Panurwa has not to pay anything to Mahi Kantha and himself receives some Rs. 300 from that district. Another most satisfactory report was made to me some time ago by the Meywar Vakil of Kotra by which I heard that the Runna of Panurwa had started a school for the education of the Bhils. I asked the Runna about it and heard from him that he had started a school at Nowagong, a place where there are only Bhil and Grassia inhabitants. If he can only entice the Bhils to send their children to this school to learn to read and to write, the advantages of such a step will be very great.

16. I regret to say that the Thakur of Umria was murdered by his Bhils last October, and that the murderer is still at large. On the death of the late Thakur, the Rao of Oghna laid a claim to the Umria district. The Runna of Panurwa, however, brought forward very strong proofs that the district had always been under his superintendence and the records in my office helped to substantiate them. The district was therefore declared by Colonel Walter to belong to

the Runna of Panurwa. I fear it has been greatly mismanaged by the late Thakur and I am doing my best to make arrangements for its future proper administration. The Thakurate is very heavily in debt, and the newly elected Thakur will require all the assistance he can get to enable him to pay them off.

17. The Runna of Panurwa is very anxious that I should use my endeavours to bring the relations between him and his subjects, the Thakur of Adiwās, on a more friendly and favourable footing. This will, however, be a matter of great difficulty as the Thakur of Adiwās was, in former days, a claimant for the gadi of Panurwa at the time when the present Runna's late father, Runna Bhawani Singh, was brought in from Oghna. The ill-feelings which then arose, though cooled, have not cleared away. I will however do my best to effect the Runna's wish as soon as I have settled the Umria district on a more satisfactory footing.

18. Herewith are forwarded sheets B and C showing respectively the cases brought to the notice of the Second Assistant during the year and those settled at the last Border Courts which assembled at Kotra on the 16th of last February, and for which Colonel Phillips, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, joined me, and a statement of the tour of the Second Assistant during the year 1884-85.

A

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days in which rain fell.
76°51	May. 89°63	February. 63°66	19°25	30	40·55	53

B

The following is an abstract of the cases including those settled by Border Courts which have been brought before the Second Assistant during the year:—

Description.	MEYWAR.		SIROHI, MEYWAR.				MAHI KANTHA, MEYWAR.			
	Settled.	Pending.	MEYWAR PLAINTIFF.		SIROHI PLAINTIFF.		MEYWAR PLAINTIFF.		MAHI KANTHA PLAINTIFF.	
			Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.
Murder . . . . .	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Abduction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Highway robbery . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	6	1
Grievous hurt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Assault	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Theft	1	4	...	...	...	...	6	1	8	1
Cattle theft	1	2	...	1	...	...	14	6	15	3
Miscellaneous	7	10	1	...	...	...	10	...	11	...
Dakhun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Arson . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total	10	19	1	2	...	...	39	7	49	5

Meywar.—The three cases of murder shown as pending are the late affray at Kodormal in Jura; the murder of the late Thakur of Umria by his Bhils; and the old blood feud between the villages of Surra and Mari. With Colonel Phillips' kind assistance I have got all the Surra Bhils who moved into Guzerat to come to Kotra, and the case will be settled before a local panchayet which will assemble on the 9th of this month.

Mahi Kantha.—The two murder cases have been mentioned in my report, *vide* paragraph 8.

Meywar.—The accusation of "dakhun," or witch-swinging, was brought before the Baroda Court and not proved; therefore dismissed.

C

Statement showing the tour of the Second Assistant at Kotra during the year 1884-85.

Month.	DATE 1884.		PLACE.*		No. of days.	REMARKS.
	From	To	From	To		
March	1st	9th	Kotra	Umria Medi	26	Visited the Umria district.
April	16th	31st	Do.	Bagohur	10	Inspected the new road.
May	7th	16th	Do.	Pudmaton	17	To enquire into the demonstration against Major Salmon.
September	27th	30th	Kherwara	Mari	19	Enquiry into the murder of late Thakur of Umria.
October	1st	16th	Do.	Udaipur	4	On public duty.
December	8th	11th				
	1885					
January	1st	9th	Udaipur	Kotra	9	Ditto.
Do.	14th	26th	Kotra	Jura and Oghna	13	Ditto.
Do.	27th	29th	Oghna	Kherwara	3	To take charge of Political Superintendency from Colonel Conolly proceeding on furlough on medical certificate
February	6th	26th	Kherwara	Kotra	20	Settled the Meywar-Mahi-Kantha border cases at Kotra Cantonment.
				Total	120	

G. A. COLLINS, *Lieut.*,
Offg. Second Asstt. Resident, Meywar.

No. 147, dated Camp Banswara, 7th April 1885.

From—LIEUTENANT W. EVANS-GORDON, *Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh*,

To—COLONEL C. K. M. WALTER, *Resident in Meywar*.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the States of Banswara and Partabgarh for the year 1884-85. Included in the report are brief memoranda concerning the Thakurate of Kusalgarh.

2. *Change of officers*.—On the 16th April 1884 I took over charge of the office from Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts.

3. *Rain-fall*.—The monsoon proved a good one, though some anxiety was felt in Partabgarh for the kharif crops, in June and July, owing to a long break in the rains. The sub-joined table shows the fall during the year, as registered at Banswara and Partabgarh :—

Months.		Banswara.		Partabgarh.	
		Ins.	cts.	Ins.	cts.
May	1884	0	32	0	16
June	"	7	36	2	31
July	"	13	85	4	18
August	"	12	85	6	20
September	"	13	53	10	61
October	"	2	31	1	20
November	"	.....		0	.....
December	"	.....		0	55
January	1885	.....		.....
Total		50	22	25	21

4. *Crops*.—Both kharif and rabi crops were excellent and plentiful; prices in both States have been abnormally low.

The following table gives the average price of grain in the districts during the year :—

Months.		BANSWARA.			PARTABGARH.		
		Wheat.	Mukhi.	Gram.	Wheat.	Mukhi.	Gram.
		Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
April	1884	20 10	36 4	36 4	18 7	28 4	28 6
May	"	23 12	40 0	40 0	19 1	27 13	30 0
June	"	24 6	38 10	40 0	19 8	24 8	30 0
July	"	26 3	40 0	40 0	19 10	26 10	28 11
August	"	27 8	37 8	37 8	20 4	26 2	26 15
September	"	25 0	30 0	35 0	21 12	30 8	31 9
October	"	27 8	35 10	35 0	22 10	37 3	31 8
November	"	29 6	43 10	38 10	26 0	41 10	31 10
December	"	30 10	47 8	41 4	26 0	38 7	32 15
January	1885	33 2	50 0	40 10	27 5	39 14	34 2
February	"	36 4	51 4	40 0	28 15	41 10	32 0
March	"	35 0	52 8	45 0	29 4	43 7	40 10
Average		28 4½	41 14½	39 1½	28 8½	33 13½	31 8½

5. *Health*.—The public health has been good, no epidemic having occurred.

6. *Dispensaries*.—The dispensaries at Banswara and Partabgarh continue to be well attended by and popular among the people. The Hospital Assistant at the former place, Polo Ram, is especially deserving of credit for the energy and success with which he carries on his duties.

At Kusalgarh there is a private dispensary, maintained at the expense of the Rao. The Assistant, however, is a useless person, and it is under contemplation to establish a Government Dispensary here.

7. *Post Office*.—The Banswara Post Office continues to work and to pay well.

The long-felt want of a post office at Partabgarh has at length been supplied. The prejudice in favour of the old Brahmani Dāk has been overcome, and a Government sub-office established. It was immediately appreciated by the people, and began paying a good profit from the first month.

TRANSIT OF GOVERNMENT MAILS.

8. The mails have travelled unmolested throughout the year.

SCHOOLS.

9. The Maha Rawat of Pertabgarh has consented to the establishment of a good school in his capital. A suitable building has been set apart, and the necessary arrangements are now being made for the establishment of the institution on practical lines.

In Banswara, signs of an educational movement are not wanting. In the town itself a large number of children are taught reading, writing, and accounts. Similar schools exist in several outlying villages, as also in the Jaghirs of Garhi and Arthana, and the Thakurate of Kusalgarh. They are, it is true, of a most elementary character, but are not to be despised on that account.

JAILS.

10. Considerable improvements have been made in the jails of both States. The advance in this respect made in Pertabgarh is especially commendable. The prisoners are fairly housed, well clothed and fed. The jail is thoroughly clean, and the condition of the prisoners, who are employed entirely extramurally, is satisfactory. The same remarks may be applied to Banswara, where the present Minister has interested himself in this behalf.

FORESTS.

11. The valuable and extensive forests of both States are left entirely uncared for. In Pertabgarh the Chief is alive to the danger of denudation and to the great annual loss and destruction occasioned by fire.

The frequent and close intercourse with his subjects, and his constant presence in the remotest parts of his territory, should enable the Maha Rawat of Pertabgarh to approach this matter without danger or difficulty. His subjects have the utmost confidence in him a most necessary factor in any contemplated steps towards forest conservation. I have been in correspondence with the Principal of the Forest School at Dehra Dun, in view to procuring the services of a competent native forest officer.

In Banswara the question should be approached with great caution, and not without having first gained the confidence of the Bhils.

It is of great importance to both States that something should be done.

Forests always seem inexhaustible till they become exhausted, and in parts even of Banswara the want of firewood is already beginning to be felt, which is least among evils that must follow from carelessness in keeping up a proper proportion of trees.

IRRIGATION.

12. In Pertabgarh liberal concessions are granted to ryots who open wells. Several new wells have been started during the year.

Nothing to further irrigation has as yet been done in Banswara. A large portion of the soil in this State, however, yields two full crops without any artificial water-supply.

ROADS.

13. The main roads between Banswara, Rutlam, Pertabgarh, Kusalgarh, and Dungarpur are in good order and practicable for wheels during the dry weather.

THE BHILS.

14. The Bhils have been quiet during the year and have given no trouble. This desirable state of things is doubtless due to the excellence of the past two seasons. This has been a powerful inducement to the Bhils to take to agricultural pursuits.

BORDER COURTS.

15. With the exception of Bhopawar, all the Border Courts were held during the year.

16. I met the Political Agent, Western Malwa, on the 7th December, for disposal of cases pending since 1879. They were as follows:—

Banswara <i>versus</i>	Rutlam	.	.	.	.	.	20
Rutlam	„	Banswara	.	.	.	.	45
Kusalgarh	„	Rutlam	.	.	.	.	16
Rutlam	„	Kusalgarh	.	.	.	.	24
Gwalior	„	Pertabgarh	.	.	.	.	5
Pertabgarh	„	Gwalior	.	.	.	.	1
Rutlam	„	Pertabgarh	.	.	.	.	6
Pertabgarh	„	Piploda	.	.	.	..	1
Kusalgarh	„	Sailana	.	.	.	.	9
Sailana	„	Kusalgarh	.	.	.	.	1
Gwalior	„	Banswara	.	.	.	.	1
Sailana	„	Banswara	.	.	.	.	1
Total							130

17. I held a Border Court between Kusalgarh and Banswara in December last. The number of cases disposed of is given below :—

Banswara <i>versus</i> Kusalgarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Kusalgarh „ Banswara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Total								19

18. On the 7th February 1885 I met Mr. Younghusband, the Assistant Political Agent Rewa Kantha, at Sallu-ka-Pat in Garhi, for the disposal of cases pending since February 1884. They were as follows :—

Sunth <i>versus</i> Chilkari	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
„ „ Banswara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
„ „ Kusalgarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Chilkari „ Sunth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Banswara „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Lunawara „ Kusalgarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total								58

19. On the 30th March 1885, I met Colonel Temple, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, for the disposal of cases pending since 1883. They were as follows :—

Dungarpur <i>versus</i> Banswara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Banswara „ Dungarpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Total								12

20. Owing to the absence of the Political Agent, Bhopawar, on leave, the long-pending Border Court had again to be postponed during the current year.

BOUNDARIES.

21. In October 1884, the Assistant Political Agent was deputed to take up certain cases pending between Banswara, Rutlam, and Kusalgarh.

Great difficulty was experienced, and delay caused, in procuring a good Surveyor.

From the 5th to the 25th January was occupied in settling an extensive dispute concerning the Ranga Hill. This case had been given trouble since 1870. It was intended to continue work during the hot weather, but the survey being urgently required by the Revenue Department, this had to be abandoned. Three cases were completed.

RULES FOR THE MUTUAL EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

These rules have now been in force for two years. It does not appear that they have ever been applied. There can be no doubt, however, that the effect of their introduction has been good; that the feeling between officials on the Banswara-Pertabgarh border is more cordial; and that the Bhils, on either side, have been unprecedentedly quiet.

WITCHSWINGING.

23. Two cases of witchswinging occurred during the year, neither of which terminated fatally. In the first case the criminals have nearly all been arrested and punished. The second has only recently been reported, and no arrests have as yet been made.

INFANTICIDE.

24. With reference to Government Resolution on the subject, no cases have been reported during the year.

BANSWARA.

THE MINISTER.

25. The new Minister, Rae Bahadur Jowala Pershad, whose appointment was noticed in the last report, has now been in office for a year.

I regret to say that his health has not been good, and that the sphere of his influence has hereby been much contracted. He has not, as was hoped, been able to travel and use his experience in settling the Bhils and improving the system and income of the land revenue. He has, on the other hand, gained the entire confidence and support of the Maharawal, and exercises an influence over him, which is wholly for good. He has, while getting affairs into his hands, wisely refrained from frightening the Chief with innovations, but will now, I trust take steps for the gradual improvement of the Administration.

THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

26. The reforms immediately needed to better the financial position of the State, which is at present far from satisfactory, are improvements in the collection of land revenue and a better system of abkari. There can be no doubt that as the revenue is at present collected, far less money reaches the Darbar Treasurer than is justly due. A few trustworthy and capable officials would doubtless increase the revenue without any enhancement of rent. The present system of abkari too, while partly embracing the objections which follow from taxing liquor in a Bhil State, brings no compensating return to the Darbar.

Here, as elsewhere, the difficulty of finding among local officials trustworthy persons capable of carrying out reform is experienced. On the other hand, the Maharawal is bitterly opposed to the introduction of a foreign element.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

27. With regard to the administration of justice. Civil and criminal cases are disposed of with fair regularity by the local Courts. Great difficulty is, however, experienced in cases where the subjects of the Jaghirdars are concerned, or when an offender has taken refuge within the territory of one or other of them.

THE FEUDATORIES.

28. I have become personally acquainted with all the Thakurs and Jagirdars of the State. They seem generally contented, and all express satisfaction with the present regime, save the Garhi Rao, who is inclined to be troublesome.

It having been clearly proved that the Thakur of Bhimsor, in spite of repeated warnings, had screened certain persons concerned in a case of witch-swinging, one of his villages has been, at my instance, attached for a period of three years by the Darbar. This step has had a good effect.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

29. The last instalment of deferred tribute has been paid, and the first instalment of the Government loan has been received during the year.

PERTABGARH.

30. This State continues to be well administered by its popular ruler.

VISITS AND OCCURRENCES.

31. The Maha Rawat twice visited Nimach during the year. He also went to Pushka fair for the purchase of horses.

On the 27th February, Colonel Bradford, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, rode over from Nimach and spent the day at Pertabgarh, returning the same evening.

It was a matter of great disappointment to His Highness that this visit, which had long been looked forward to and prepared for, was of so brief a character.

THE MINISTER.

32. In December last, the Kamdar, Shunker Lal, who had been idle and indifferent, was dismissed, and a Mussalman, named Mahomedi Beg, formerly Vakil to the Resident, Meywar, appointed. There is nothing special to recommend this appointment, Mahomedi Beg having no particular administrative experience or capacity. The Chief, however, looks closely after affairs himself.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

33. The most recent return received is for the Sambat year 1939 or A.D. 1882-83. For this period the income under the different heads was Rs. 2,62,342. This is exclusive of a sum of Rs. 10,936 still due and realizable. The expenditure is given as Rs. 2,70,076. There was, therefore, an actual deficit of Rs. 7,734, which was met by borrowing. If, however, the sum of Rs. 10,936, still due, be taken into account, the revenue amounts to Rs. 2,73,278, and shows a surplus of Rs. 3,202.

KUSALGARH.

34. The Assistant Political Agent visited Kusalgarh in December. The administration has been satisfactory and calls for no remarks.

The eldest son of the Rao, Udai Singh, travelled to Bombay in February 1885.

PERIOD SPENT IN CAMP AND PLACES VISITED.

35. A period of 144 days was spent in camp up to the end of the official year, that is, from 9th to 18th May 1884, and from 19th November 1884 to 31st March 1885.

The following table shows the number of times each important place was visited :—

Pertabgarh	Twice.
Banswara	8 times.
Khandu	3 „
Garhi	3 „
Kusalgarh	Once.

In addition to the above, all the important villages belonging to Banswara and the jagirdars were visited at least once, and personal acquaintance with the latter was made by the Assistant Political Agent.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES REPORT FOR 1884-85.

No. 3P., dated Jodhpore, the 23rd April 1885.

From—COLONEL PERCY W. POWLETT, Resident, Western Rajputana States,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of Western Rajputana for 1884-85.

2. I was on three months' privilege leave from 25th September 1884, during which time Colonel Baylay officiated and carried on the work of the Residency with success.

SEASON.

3. The harvests of 1884-85 have been above the average, and the country is well provided both with grain and fodder. The rainfall was 16" in the city and nearly 17" at the Residency.

SANITATION.

4. A Municipal Committee under the guidance of Doctor Adams has been set going. Latrines are being built, and an improved conservancy establishment has been appointed. The Committee meetings are fairly well attended by traders and officials. The confinement of dogs is kept up, and only a small number are left at liberty.

5. Cholera visited the towns of Pali and Sojat during the past year. It was not of a very virulent type.

MAHARAJAH'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

6. His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpore visited Calcutta last December, and had interviews with His Excellency Lord Ripon and His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

MARWAR.**ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE.**

7. Maharaj Partap Singh, C.S.I., continues the Chief Minister of the State with Lala Hardial Singh as Secretary. There have been no changes in the higher offices.

8. The administration of the State has gone on improving, and it has not been found necessary to introduce many foreign officials, except for the temporary purpose of the survey. Their introduction, even with this object, did not take place until the impossibility of carrying out the survey, except by means of foreigners, was demonstrated. However, patient efforts to instruct a body of young Marwaris in surveying, which is the basis of a good official education, are being made. The son of Pandit Sheo Naraen, a young man of high attainments, has gone to the Punjab, where Colonel Wace, Settlement Commissioner, has kindly undertaken to put him through a course of official instruction. Other young Marwaris will probably follow him.

9. The chief measure of the year has been the definition and regulation of the civil and criminal powers of the principal Jágirdárs. The necessity of some such measure was dwelt on by Colonel Keatinge in the Annual Administration Report for Rajputana of 1867-68, pages 18, 19, though the possibility of carrying it out by mutual agreement between the Chiefs and the nobles did not then exist. Negotiations between the Darbar and the Jagirdars regarding the arrangement lately made were rather protracted, and at one time some warm feeling was excited. The final terms, however, were, I believe, accepted by both parties without any sense of dissatisfaction. They provided that there should be three grades of powers as follows :—

1st grade.—Power to imprison for six months and to fine up to Rs300. To decide civil suits up to Rs1,000.

2nd grade.—Power to imprison for three months and to fine up to Rs150. To decide civil suits up to Rs500.

3rd grade.—Power to imprison for one month and to fine up to Rs100. To decide civil suits up to Rs300.

10. Appeals are to lie to the Sirdars' Court as long as it is superintended by Lala Hardial Singh, but after his departure to the Mahkma Khas or Maharajah's Court. This was specially asked for by the Jágirdárs, and is a proof of the confidence they have in Lala Hardial Singh.

11. It was stipulated that each Jágirdár invested with powers should send a writer to the Sirdars' Court to be instructed in some simple rules of procedure; and the authority of a Jágirdár to try cases was not to be recognized until his writer had passed a satisfactory examination and seen some cases tried. Eleven Jágir officials have undergone this examination successfully, and the Rao of Kuchaman, who in intelligence and sagacity is first among the Jágirdárs of Márwar, has had his Court at work for some weeks, and has submitted his first monthly statement of cases.

12. Another measure calculated greatly to promote the improvement of administration is the extension of the post office. The Director General has agreed to establish post offices at all the Parganah head-quarters of which 12 are at present without them. The Darbar is to be allowed to send its official correspondence at service rates, and the regularity and rapidity of communication which will thus be secured cannot fail to be of great value. Hitherto the Darbar has abstained from using the Imperial post, and has depended to a great extent on Kassids.

13. A third reform is the consolidation of the work of settling and supervising criminal tribes, maintaining order and controlling the Police, which will be formed out of a detached portion of the present army. For this purpose Lala Kishori Lal has been appointed Superintendent of Criminal Tribes and Police, and rules for his guidance have been drawn out.

14. Last year I had to record, as an incident which to some extent must embarrass the administration, the flight of the Rana of Lohiána from Jodhpore, where he had been under surveillance. The efforts to arrest him were not successful. Although he did not go more than two days' journey from Lohiána, and was for two months stationary with a party of eight or nine people, no one gave information of his precise whereabouts, notwithstanding the large reward offered for his apprehension. At the beginning of February he died after an illness of some weeks in the Danta hills; and his small body of faithful followers were then at once betrayed and brought to the police post at Lohiána, where I examined some of them. As no outrages had been committed by the party, they were pardoned for assisting the Rana and settled down. Rana Saljee left a son of 13, who, greatly against his father's wish, was sent to the Mayo College in December 1882. He will receive an estate equivalent in value to his patrimonial one, and he will bear the title of Rana, but he will not have Lohiána, lest old traditions and associations should assert their force and the seeds of trouble be sown again.

REPRESSION OF CRIME.

THE BHILS.

15. Dewaláti, the district of which Lohiána was the chief village, and in which Bhils were specially troublesome and Thákurs specially patronised crime, has continued orderly. Lohiána no longer exists. Its houses have been all levelled. The Darbar has erected a substantial masonry fort about a mile distant. Round this fort the village of Jaswantpura is springing up, and the security it promises is attracting wealthy persons from neighbouring villages. Jaswantpura will probably grow into a prosperous town.

BAOREES OR MOGHIAS.

16. The progress of the Baorees has been very marked during the past year, thanks to the exertions of Captain Martelli and a few Ráj officials working under his directions. Trustworthy statistics showing what has been done will, I hope, soon be prepared.

MINAS.

17. With regard to the Mínás I am not quite so well satisfied. I was in hopes that they had been brought completely under control, but there is reason to believe that at least one gang has lately been out to plunder. This shows there is much remaining to be done, although the land cultivated by Mínás has been greatly extended during the past year. Never before was such an expanse of corn crops seen in Godwár, and much of it is in the hands of Mínás. However, as long as gangs go out, the condition of the tribe is unsatisfactory. I trust that next year the Resident may have to record a great improvement in the supervision of the Mínás, which cannot at present be called systematic as is that of the Baorees.

NORTHERN BORDER COUNTRY.

18. The Káemkhánis, a criminal tribe of this region, have, I believe, been brought under more complete control than has before been attained. I hope to speak about them more fully next year.

JEYSALMER BORDER.

19. Here I consider things very satisfactory. The 24 Sákra villages are taking more and more to agriculture. The number of old residents who are now cultivators is about 25 per cent. greater than it was a year ago, while, as an indication of the prevalent sense of security, 150 outsiders (Játs, Bishnois, &c.) have applied for land in the Sákra villages.

20. The two great checks on agriculture are predatory habits and disputed boundaries. The first have been effectually restrained in the Sákra villages, by the measures specified in the last report, and during the cold weather I succeeded in getting the boundary of the Sákra villages demarcated on three sides. So that the second great hindrance to cultivation was in a great degree removed. About three-fifths of this boundary line was between Sákra and Pokarn. The remainder between Sákra and Jeysalmer.

BAGRIS.

21. The settled portion of this tribe continues to cultivate quietly.

SOUTHERN BORDER.

22. In the south where Boyátra was formerly a trouble there has been little crime, and cultivators driven by anarchy from the country have been returning.

23. The tranquil state of the country has rendered leniency to the Boyátra Thákurs possible. The old outlaws are to reside at Jodhpore, their sons are to be educated, and to get their shares in the estate after the lapse of seven years. They lose the grazing tax (gin), a particular grazing ground (jor) and their old dwelling-place, which is now the Ráj Thana; but they receive an allowance, not before conceded, on account of the salt which they are not now allowed to make.

COURTS.

24. There has not, I think, been any relapse from the improvement in the Courts spoken of last year.

25. As few changes as possible have been made; indeed the only real changes in judicial procedure have been the reduction from 20 to 12 years of the period of limitation for civil suits, and the introduction of stamps. The rule of limitation itself has long been current, though it has not, I believe, been strictly observed. It was renewed in 1883, and 12 months allowed within which to institute old suits. After the lapse of this period, on the representation of the money-lenders, it was extended for one month, and again for two months, so that there were two periods of grace. With regard to general procedure the rules issued, which the hákims have to know, are comprised in a sheet of foolscap.

KHAS MAHAKAMA.

26. The principal Court which hears appeals from the Sirdars and Appellate Courts is the Khas Mahakama, over which Maharaj Partap Singh presides. The regular members are Mahta Byje Singh, Pundit Sheo Narain, and Lala Hardial Singh; the latter does not assist in the decision of appeals from his own Court further than giving explanations where needed. The organisation of the Court is much improved, and cases are now heard and settled with comparative rapidity and regularity.

SIRDARS' COURT.

27. This Court continues to work well under Lala Hardial Singh and Pundit Jiwanand. It is first of all a Court of conciliation. It endeavours in various ways to effect a compromise between the parties, and there is no doubt that in this it is eminently successful. In only 2 per cent. of the cases was there an appeal. Punchayets were employed in 28 out of 1,382 cases. Of these Punchayets 16 were appointed by the parties themselves.

28. Forty-one bankrupt Jagirdars have been enabled to look forward to freedom from their liabilities, their debts having been placed in train of liquidation. On an average something more than half the income of his estate is assigned to the bankrupt Jagirdar to enable him to live in comfort and pay the Ráj dues. A schedule showing the amount of his debts and the number of years of liquidation is then published, and he is pronounced incapable of incurring fresh debt till all he owed has been paid off.

APPELLATE AND SESSIONS COURT.

29. Kabi Raj Morár Dán continues to preside over this Court, and I think the Court has improved. It has decided 222 cases in appeal, and 155 submitted to it for sanction, besides 89 original cases, and only 47 remain unsettled.

CIVIL COURT.

30. The Civil Court is still under Mahta Imratlál. I hear no serious complaints of it, and it is clearing off the accumulated cases of many years. There were 2,382 pending at the beginning of the year, 2,014 instituted, and 3,789 settled.

FOUJDARI OR MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

31. Munshi Makhdum Baksh remains Foujdar. I continue to hear his Court well spoken of. He has decided 2,514 cases, and the number pending, which last year was 1,408, is now 1,352. The Foujdar has an assistant who decides many small cases.

HAKIMS' COURTS.

32. The Parganah Courts have certainly improved in some degree, their progress depends upon the maintenance of supervision.

JAIL.

33. The number of prisoners in the jail is 474. Their castes are as follows:—

Rajputs	80
Báoris or Moghiás	60
Minás	40
Bhils	28
Brahmins	35
Mahajans	20
Chakars	22
Jats	25
Sadhs	19
Musalmans	53
Naaks	10
Miscellaneous under 10 in number each	82

34. The jail accommodation has been improved during the past year, and efforts are made to check the unnecessary detention of prisoners.

35. The system of recovering the cost of prisoners' food from them has been abolished at a sacrifice to the Darbar of about R10,000. I consider this a very beneficial measure, for the cost of their food was often exacted from poor people unconvicted of any offence, and ill able to pay for their confinement.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

36. The revenue between 1st April 1884 and 31st March 1885 was R37,98,537. This, I believe, to be the largest ordinary revenue (that is a revenue unswelled by special collections for marriages and such like) ever collected.

37. The expenditure was, deducting redemption of debt and nominal items, R39,02,082. It exceeded the estimate by 13 lakhs, but about R3,66,000 was on account of railways. This however still leaves an excess over estimate of more than nine lakhs, the greater part of which represents, I am afraid, unnecessary and unprofitable expenditure.

38. It may seem after the experience of the last three years absurd to make budgets at all. But the Musahib Ala has specially pledged himself this year to check expenditure, and I think he is really anxious to do so. The establishment of a treasury and a better system of account will facilitate the execution of his intentions. He desires that three-fourths of the increase of revenue brought about by improved administration, an increase amounting to several lakhs, should be devoted to abolishing debt, forming cash balances, and promoting reforms and Public Works.

CUSTOMS.

39. Captain Loch, who since Mr. Hewson's departure has been in charge of the Customs Department, has not permitted a relapse into evil ways. The income has been injuriously affected by the diminution in the consumption of sugar, due to a temporary religious cause, and it has been greatly benefited by an extraordinary increase in the export of "til."

40. The gross revenue was ₹11,29,846 ; the budget estimate ₹11,11,738.

41. The important changes have been a reduction of the export duty on wool from ₹1-4 to 10 annas a maund, commencing from 1st October 1884, and the raising of the opium duty from ₹80 to 100, beginning from 1st February 1885. Opium is now only too cheap, and the public cannot complain of high price due to enhanced duty. Transit duties on articles carried by the Jodhpore Railway (intoxicating drugs excepted) have been abolished.

42. The Bikanir and Jeysalmer import duty on opium collected in Márwár amounted to ₹39,033 and ₹13,509 respectively (see last year's report).

STAMPS.

43. The introduction of judicial stamps in lieu of a heavy tax on executed decrees has, combined with the improvement in the Courts, resulted in producing a stamp revenue which last year exceeded the decree tax by more than a lakh of rupees. The large amount of the stamp income was exceptional, and was due to the enforcement of the rule of limitation. The cost of stamps required by the Courts is somewhat less than that exacted in British territory.

LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

44. Captain Loch, in addition to his other onerous duties, took charge of the land revenue last year, and made a summary settlement of the khálsa villages. The assessment amounted to ₹7,58,902. A regular revenue survey of those villages is in progress, and will be completed within the next 12 months. A settlement for a term of years will then be made. Seventy-five villages have been completely surveyed.

45. The boundary settlement has gone on well. Eight hundred fifty-five villages, khalisa and jagir, have been demarcated, and all the disputes connected with them settled. Captain Loch has induced some Jágirdárs to demarcate their villages without his aid, which I consider extremely satisfactory.

PUBLIC WORKS.

46. Exclusive of railway expenditure, Mr. Home spent ₹1,52,684 on Public Works. Of this ₹89,531 was spent on the Bálsamand and City Canal. This very important work is now approaching completion. Last rains contributed much water to the city tanks.

RAILWAY.

47. Both railway construction and railway traffic management have prospered under the direction of Mr. Home, who has no assistant. The extension from Páli to the Luni was opened in June 1884, and that from the Luni to Jodhpore in March 1885. The cost of these extensions will be largely under the estimate, when all the works are completed.

48. For the whole year the line has paid on its open parts 5 per cent. Since the line was open to Jodhpore, that is for three weeks past, it has been paying at the rate of 10 per cent., but then this is the busy season ; 6 per cent. for the whole year may be expected.

MALANI.

49. The settlement and demarcation of village boundaries has progressed fairly well during the year. Three hundred and thirty-eight boundary disputes have been decided and 61 village out of a total of 400 demarcated. Civil and criminal justice is fairly well though rather roughly administered. I attach a statement. There was only one case of dacoity during the year. One hundred and eighteen cattle thefts and 92 other thefts occurred.

SIROHI.

50. There has been no serious trouble in Sirohi during the past year. The boundary disputes, however, remain unsettled, and the friction between Chief and Thákurs continues. The Courts are, I believe, improved owing to the attention given to them by His Highness the Rao, assisted by Mr. Milap Chand, a well educated official recently employed.

51. The revenue is very prosperous ; for the three years ending June 30th, 1883, it had been rapidly increasing. The accounts for 1882-83 puts the revenue at ₹1,86,268, the expenditure at ₹1,56,860.

52. From the 1st April 1884 a new agreement with regard to salt came into force. Instead of 18,000 maunds of salt at half duty, the Darbar is now to receive ₹9,000 annually on condition that Government salt is freely admitted. The result has been very satisfactory.

The salt sales at Abú road and Rohera, which for the 2nd half of 1883 averaged 371·50 maunds, were for the 2nd half of 1884 1,620 maunds, while the price, formerly R 3-4, had fallen to R 2-5-6.

JEYSALMER.

53. I again met His Highness the Maha Rawal of Jeysalmer on the border last cold weather. He has appointed Mahta Nath Mal Diwan, but I doubt whether any substantial improvements have been introduced. Information from the Darbar is very difficult to get. The revenue is said to have been R1,74,088, but nearly R38,000 of this was exceptional, being marriage contributions. The expenditure is said to have been R1,25,761. Few complaints reach me from Jeysalmer.

SUPPRESSION OF DACOITY.

54. The Court of Vakils convicted and punished 46 dacoits during 1884. The average annual number of convictions for dacoity during the last three years is 57. The average convictions for dacoity and robbery for the preceding three years was four.

55. Three years ago the attention given to dacoity suppression caused greater regularity in the Darbar reports.

In 1881	76 dacoities were reported.
" 1882	69 " "
" 1883	40 " "

56. The diminution has thus been continuous.

57. The reported value of the plunder was :—

In 1881	R 21,023	
" 1882	" 36,345	The loss in one case was said to have been R18,000.
" 1883	" 7,118	

58. In addition to the 46 dacoits convicted and punished, 22, chiefly Káemkhánis, have been convicted and released, or are to be released on security. In a country like Márwár, where whole classes have been addicted to dacoity, it would appear expedient practically to pardon those who years ago committed dacoities, but who are now disposed to lead an honest life. All such, not leading dacoits, who now voluntarily surrender themselves and make a full confession, are tried and convicted before the Court of Vakils, and then, on furnishing security not only for good behaviour, but for their appearance when wanted, they are allowed to go to their homes, where a certain degree of surveillance will be exercised over them by the Superintendent of Police and Criminal Classes just appointed.

59. Briefly put, the system of dacoity suppression in Márwár now is—

- (1) to hunt down vigorously those concerned in recent dacoities ;
- (2) to exempt from imprisonment, but not from conviction and surveillance, those offenders whose exemplary punishment would be of less value to dacoity suppression than the information they are ready to give if encouraged ;
- (3) practically to grant an amnesty to the rank and file of the old gangs, but to register and supervise them ;
- (4) to provide for, protect from oppression, and to watch with care all the criminal tribes, such as Mínás, Bhíls, &c., and all marauding villages such as Sékra, Bararwa, &c. ;
- (5) to prevent the tracking law becoming a dead letter ;
- (6) to enforce the responsibility of Jágirdárs and village heads.

60. Dacoity suppression has certainly been advanced. But the ground gained may at any time be lost by indifference or by the mismanagement or lax management of the criminal tribes. Indeed, until the superintendence of the Mínás is on a better footing, I shall regard the present good behaviour of the criminal tribes as very unstable.

61. There were two attacks on runners carrying letter mails during the year, but in neither case did the mail bag suffer.

TOUR.

62. I was 50 days at Abú and 76 days elsewhere on tour. I visited Phalodi, Bap, in Jeysalmer, Pokaran, Sákra, Bálmer, Gudáh, Bhinmal, old Lohiána, Sirohi, Sojat, Bilára, Jaitáran, Nímáj, Ráepur, Náwa, Márot, Kuchawan, and Bararwa. The most noteworthy fact I noticed was the disappearance of complaints of dacoity and theft on all the borders where formerly it was so rife.

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

63. Mr. Hewson went on furlough in April 1884, making over the customs office to Captain Loch, who has not only maintained the efficiency of the department, and administered

the land revenue in addition to his proper duties as settlement officer, but has always been ready to offer his assistance in emergencies.

64. Doctor Adams has specially exerted himself in the cause of vaccination and sanitation.

65. The services of Mr. Home, who single-handed has managed the open railway, extended the line to Jodhpur, and acted as Executive and Superintending Engineer of other important works, and who has done it all with economy and efficiency, are greatly appreciated by the Darbar.

Nature of cases.	Cases pending from last year.	Cases received during the year.	TOTAL.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Cases remaining over.	REMARKS.
Criminal cases	163	364	527	418	109	63 persons were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, and 114 fined.
Civil cases	208	215	418	300	118	
Claims on account of landed property	83	9	92	18	74	
Miscellaneous	154	86	240	147	93	

Statement showing the working of the Mārwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1885.

AGENCY.	No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases pending at the close of the year.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF DECISIONS.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.					
							Remaining at the close of last year.	Appeals during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Reversed or reversed.	Remaining.
Western Rajputana States Residency .	41	112	153	107	46	R. a. p. 6,509 11 0	1	6	7	...	4	3

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Mārwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1885.

PERIOD.	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of cattle.	TOTAL.
Quarter ending 30th June 1884	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	15
Quarter ending 30th September 1884	23	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	35
Quarter ending 31st December 1884	5	...	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	1	5	31
Quarter ending 31st March 1885	21	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26
TOTAL	56	...	1	11	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	7	2	10	107

EASTERN RAJPUTANA REPORT FOR 1884-85.

No. 47 G., dated Jeypur, 20th April 1885.

From—J. P. STRATTON, Esq., Resident, Eastern Rajputana States,

To—The First Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent, Governor-General, and Government, the Annual Report of the Eastern Rajputana States Agency for 1884-85.

I.—INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL.

STATES AND OFFICER IN CHARGE.

1. There has been no change of *Political Officer* during the year in this *charge*, which comprises the States of *Jeypur* and *Kishengarh*, and the Chiefship of *Lawa*.

JEYPUR.

SEASON AND RAINFALL.

2. As natural in a territory near the water-parting of India, without any great retentive basin, and with sand as the prevalent soil, except to the east and south, the *rainfall* claims the first attention.

This, as registered at *Jeypur*, is shown in the subjoined table, compared with the average of previous years:—

Month.	Fall in 1884-85.	Average of previous 13 years.	REMARKS.
April 1884	·23	The heaviest fall on any day was 3·33 inches registered in the 24 hours up to 10 A.M. on 1st September 1884.
May " . . . . .	...	·85½
June "	1·76	4·00½	
July "	8·12	9·77½	
August "	5·59	6·13½	
September "	14·73	2·78½	
October " . . . . .	...	·27
November "	·13	·11½	
December "	·01	·37½	
January 1885	·52	·26½	
February "	·22	
March "	·02	·09	
TOTAL	25·88	25·11½	

These figures show the peculiarities of the season, *viz.*, a monsoon, scanty in the first three months, and profuse in the fourth; cold weather showers rather light and late; and a total fall for the year a little over the normal average, but very abnormally distributed.

Thus, as compared with the average of each month respectively, the fall in June was less than half; in July, the proper month for heavy rain, less than a third; and in August less by a twelfth; while in September it made up with a down-pour more than five times greater.

For nine days, from 30th August to 7th September 1884, there was at the Capital, Jeypur, almost continuous rain aggregating 18·70 inches; but in many parts, both in this territory and beyond it, the rain was heavier and more prolonged.

This was the case both to the south-west in the direction of Kishengarh, and in the eastern and north-eastern districts of Jeypur itself.

FLOODS.

3. In the central parts around the Capital there was no threatening even of a *flood*; but, in both the directions just noticed, the latter rains, thus exceptionally heavy and prolonged,

proved more than the loosest soil could imbibe, or the biggest channel carry off at once; wide tracts of level country became continuous sheets of water, tanks overflowed, and in sundry instances burst their bunds; long stretches of road and railway embankment were swept away; travelling by unbridged roads came to a stop, and even railway communication with Bombay was interrupted for a couple of days.

KHARIF CROPS.

4. Fortunately the *Crops* were less affected than might have been supposed.

Those of the *monsoon sowings* had, up to August, been rather parched, so the earlier part of the September down-pour was to their advantage, and though they afterwards suffered from its continuance, especially in low-lying lands, yet the damage was not universal, either as regards all localities, or every kind of produce.

In Shekhawati, in the north of Jeypur, fairly good rain had fallen earlier; and, in the deep loose sand of that region, the heaviest fall seemed all to the good.

Although the monsoon crops, especially jawar, thus undoubtedly suffered much in many places, yet, taking the whole territory and the various kinds of produce, their outturn in the *Kharif* or *Autumn Harvest*, if not up to the mark of a good year, scarcely sank to the level of a bad one.

RABI CROPS.

5. As regards the *Dry Season Crops*, the peculiarity of the monsoon was distinctly favourable, because the heaviest rain, coming so late, provided in the porous soil of these parts a store of moisture which was of the utmost value for the cold-weather sowings.

The *Rabi* or *Spring harvest* has consequently been a capital one, and would have been exceptionally good but for the frequency of cloud during February and March, when clear and bright sunshine best suits the ripening grain.

GENERAL HEALTH.

6. As regards the *General Health* during the year, details are given in the separate report of the Medical Officer, which is noticed in a later paragraph, but some general points may be mentioned here.

Few seasons, abnormal in any way meteorologically, are healthy ones, and last year was no exception, as fevers and small-pox were more than usually prevalent, and cholera, though not general throughout the Jeypur territory, and occurring only in a limited number of cases at the Capital, was rather severe in several villages.

NOTICEABLE EVENTS OF YEAR.

7. Among the *Prominent incidents* of the year connected with Jeypur may be noticed—

- (1) His Highness the Maharaja's visit to Agra in November 1884 to bid farewell to His Excellency Lord Ripon.
- (2) His visit to Calcutta in January 1885 to see His Excellency Lord Dufferin.
- (3) On both the above occasions His Highness visited Brindaban where his mother is residing.
- (4) His Highness's going to Udaypur in March 1885 on a visit of condolence on account of the death of the late Maharana Sujjan Sing.
- (5) At the close of the year, in view of contingencies on the Northern Frontiers, the Maharaja cordially placed the resources of the State at the service of Government in whatever way the Agent, Governor-General, might consider most suitable and effective, remarking that in former times, in the service of the Empire, his predecessors and people were no strangers in those northern regions.

It may be remarked that the Maharaja's frequent journeys to distant places have rather cramped his opportunities of visiting and inspecting the districts of his own State.

II.—THE JEYPUR GOVERNMENT.

THE COUNCIL.

8. The constitution of the *Council*, in its several departments,* was so fully detailed in the two last reports that it need not be repeated here.

* 1. *Revenue and Financial Department.*
2 Members.

2. *Judicial Department.*
3 Members.

3. *Military, Foreign, and Miscellaneous Departments.*
2 Members.

The only temporary change has been in the Revenue Department owing to the illness of Thakur Simbhu Sing, who has required lengthened leave of absence, during which

Pandit Moti Lal, one of the two Revenue Dewans, has been promoted to officiate in his place.

The institution, mentioned in last Report, of a *Petitioner's Audience Day* once a week, when the Maharaja in Council personally hears petitions presented in accordance with certain simple rules, and either then, or on the next occasion after inquiry, passes orders, has continued to be much appreciated, especially by all the poorer classes.

OFFICERS NEXT BELOW COUNCIL.

9. Among the *Offices next below the Council* there come, in *Revenue Matters*, those of the two Dewans, respectively of the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Jeypur territory, under whom the Nazims or District Officers perform their functions.

During Pandit Moti Lal's officiating in Council, Lalji Mal, formerly Vakil at Abu, has been appointed to the Acting Dewanship of the Eastern Districts.

In the *Judicial Department*, the stage below the Council is the *Appeal Court*, which has jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases. It comprises three Judges* who, as shown in the margin, include a Jeypur Noble, and two of the more regularly educated official class, respectively a Hindu and a Musulman.

- * 1. Thakur Baghnath Sing, of Achrol.
- 2. Babu Mahendar Nath Sen.
- 3. Moulvi Hyat Ali.

Below this again the Department branches into the separate Civil and Criminal Courts.

Under the third or *Military, &c., Department*, the most important offices are those of the *Bakhshis*, as below :—

Bakhshi Fauj, the present officer being Masrur Ali Khan.

Bakhshi Kilajat—Kuar Rup Sing.

Bakhshi Jagir—Thakur Zorawar Sing.

These are respectively the chief officers of the troops, the forts and the Jagirdars' levies.

RELATIONS WITH FEUDATORIES.

10. *Relations with Feudatories.*—This subject in its several aspects was noticed so fully in the last two Annual Reports, that it is needless to repeat particulars here, the more so as the good relations last reported still continue.

During the year the accounts between the Darbar and the Raja of Khetri, which had not been made up for a number of years, and amounted on both sides to a high figure in lakhs, were worked out and balanced leaving a moderate amount due from the Raja.

In this connection the settlement of another old affair may be mentioned. A score of years ago when many Thakurs of Marwar were in outlawry, they obtained occasional shelter with their connections or friends in Shekhawati of Jeypur, and the latter State was thereupon held responsible for sundry depredations of the outlaws. Awards amounting to Rs. 68,423 were paid on this account by the Jeypur Darbar, which directed the money to be recovered from the Jagirdars and others in fault.

This was 18 years ago, but the late Maharaja Ram Sing never enforced the recovery : meantime the original culprits had mostly died, their estates had in some instances been divided, and the present holders naturally pleaded non-liability and inability.

Practically recoveries, after such lengthened inaction, could not have been attempted without much mischief, but, in old ways of thinking, it seemed useful to keep the demand still on the books, to be worked, at pleasure or opportunity, as a screw on individuals.

Fortunately the young Maharaja took a sounder view of the matter, kinder for his feudatories, and really better for himself and his influence with them. Finding the Finance Department moving for the recoveries, he formally wiped out the demands, at the same time warning all concerned that any such awards in future would be promptly levied from the parties in fault.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

11. *External Relations.*—These with the British Government are always cordial, and with other Native States amicable as usual.

III.—JUDICIAL.

TRAINED JUDICIAL OFFICER.

12. As last report described the duties which were fully occupying the time of the *trained Judicial Officer* in Council, Pandit Maharaj Kishen, and the record of the year just ended runs in the same lines, they need not be detailed again.

From a memorandum of the principal matters dealt with during the two years since his services were borrowed from the Punjab Government, it appears that, on his arrival in April 1883, there were 816 cases pending in the Judicial Department of the Council, while now at the end of March 1885, the number is 362.

With the current judicial business of the Council thus better in hand now, it will be more possible in future for the Pandit to give some attention to revising rules and inspecting District Courts.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS—CRIMINAL AND CIVIL.

13. *Judicial Statistics* have not hitherto been available, but the following figures show the number of *Criminal* cases dealt with in the Principal Courts in the twelve months ending 31st March 1885 :—

	Cases disposed of.	Cases left pending.
Faujdari Adalat	4,850	285
Appellate Court, Criminal Side	2,443	64
Council, Judicial Department (Criminal)	2,590	206

Regarding *Civil Justice* it may be noticed that the final disposal of civil [equally with criminal] cases when coming before the Council on appeal or otherwise, is aided and expedited by the presence of a trained Judicial Officer.

The following are the corresponding statistics of civil cases :—

	Cases disposed of.	Cases left pending.
Dewani Adalat	946	90
Appellate Court, Civil Side	352	109
Council, Judicial Department (Civil)	1,300	156

HEINOUS OFFENCES—DAKAITI, POISONING.

14. *Heinous Offences*.—Although of course every year a large number of offences of various grades occur throughout the territory, yet the past year was on the whole a quiet one, both on the frontier and in the interior of the State, with comparatively few cases of a serious nature to notice.

Thus, when the technical definition of dakaiti, as involving a gang of five or more persons, is adhered to, only five cases are reported under that head. Three cases of poisoning in the districts, and as many in the city also occurred.

Cases affecting people of other territories come before the Court of Vakils and are mentioned further on.

SAFETY OF GOVERNMENT MAILS.

15. *Safety of Government Mails*.—No robbery of mails occurred in Jeypur [or in Kishengarh] during the year. There is always, however, a degree of risk, requiring the post-runners to be escorted, especially on some lines through Shekhawati, on which, in consequence of its money order and other operations, the Post Office is frequently transmitting large amounts in cash or valuables, which thus offer considerable temptation to lawless classes.

As regards the case mentioned in last report in which a mail robbery occurred in Jeypur limits, and the tracks were traced to the Loharu Border, this Office had finally to adjudge the responsibility as being on Jeypur, which paid the compensation accordingly.

ROBBERY OF CAMEL CART PASSENGERS.

16. *A Camel Cart* was attacked and its passengers robbed, on the Tonk road by a party, several of whom, including some servants of the Transit Company, were afterwards arrested and convicted. Part of the property was recovered, and compensation has been awarded for the rest.

VILLAGE FRAYS.

17. *Of Village Frays* two instances came to notice.

One was between the two divisions of the Feudatory Khandela Raj, about the erection of a building on a disputed spot, and resulted in one man being killed. As it was found impossible to fix the responsibility on either side exclusively, or on individuals, both parties were heavily fined, and bound over to keep the peace.

Another occurred between the villages of Radail and Kherla Jamaidpura, about damage to crops by trespassing cattle, and in it one man was killed and a dozen wounded. In this too it was a general melee, in which particular acts could not be proved against individuals, but as it was established that the Radail villagers were the aggressors, 11 of them were specially fined, a general fine imposed on the rest of the village, and all were bound over in heavy recognizances for future good behaviour.

SPECIAL OFFENCES, SATI, FEMALE INFANTICIDE.

18. *Special Offences.*—No instance of *Sati* occurred, and no *Female Infanticide* was heard of, but in regard to the latter offence, although prohibition, and punishment on detection, are operative in its repression, yet so long as the custom remains of marrying girls only into higher families, and of then spending far beyond the parents' means, *i.e.*, so long as the incentive is maintained, it cannot be trusted that the crime is altogether and permanently extinct.

JEYPUR CITY POLICE.

19. In respect to the *Police* in its two branches, *viz.*, respectively for the City and the Districts, the *City Police* has been much more successful in keeping down thefts since the appointment of a new Kotwal [Gulab Khan] as mentioned in last Report.

In illustration may be mentioned the Great Jain Fair held here in February, when many thousands assembled for a fortnight, during which scarcely any thefts occurred, and, it is said, none without discovery of the thief and recovery of the property.

JEYPUR DISTRICT POLICE.

20. The *District* or *Girae Police* is certainly effective for all the larger work of preserving order, dealing with breaches of the peace, and hunting up open offenders. Its effectiveness in these respects arises, in great part, from the energy and activity of the Superintendent, Kuar Narain Sing, on whom, and whose subordinates a good deal of miscellaneous work in the districts is often thrown.

As he has a great deal of moving about the districts, to which movement indeed and his consequent knowledge of the people, much of his success is due, there is urgent need for an assistant to have charge of his office at head-quarters.

JEYPUR CENTRAL JAIL.

21. *Jeypur Central Jail.*—This, although constructed before the latest ideas on Prison Architecture were developed, answers its purpose very well. Its arrangements as regards ventilation and sanitation are from time to time improved, and it is kept thoroughly clean by the Superintendent, Mr. Williams. It is regularly visited by the Residency Surgeon, and annually inspected by the Inspector General of Dispensaries, &c., in Rajputana.

The chief point requiring notice is that it is generally over-full, owing to its having to accommodate under-trial prisoners as well as those already sentenced, and to the latter including short, as well as long-term convicts; but the subject is under consideration.

The health returns are noticed farther on in the Medical Section.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

22. *Railway Jurisdiction.*—During the calendar year 1884, seven original cases came up in the Criminal Department, *viz.* :—

Theft	2
Abetment of theft	1
Fraudulently attempting to pass counterfeit Queen's coin	1
Voluntarily causing hurt	1
Being members of an unlawful assembly	1
Trespass	1
TOTAL CASES	7

None of them were serious or involving danger to life.

Of 15 persons tried in these cases, eight were convicted, four being sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, three to fines, and one to whipping. Of the defendants three were European British subjects, of whom two were among the fined, while one was acquitted.

The average duration of each trial was 2.53 days. No case was left undisposed of at the end of the year.

Of the sentences two were appealed against, but both were sustained.

One appeal from the decision of the 2nd Class Magistrate came before the Court, but the sentence was upheld.

No *Civil cases* came up in connection with Railway limits.

THEFTS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

23. Some *thefts* from houses at *Railway stations* have occurred, *viz.*, two at Dhankia and one at Sali Station. The thieves were not found, or the property recovered. The Railway

show the following outstanding amounts including interest, at the end of March 1885, as compared with Rs10,795-12-9 at the close of the previous year.—

	R	a.	p.
Jeypur	893	9	6
Kishengarh	6,544	11	1
Bikanir	417	12	8
Tonk	251	11	0
Dholpur	436	8	2
Ulwar	5	13	8
Kerauli	350	2	0
Bharatpur	69	2	10
TOTAL	8,469	6	11

Of this total Rs6,905-2-4 are of more than one year's standing.

CRIMINAL CLASSES, MINAS, MOGIAS.

27. *Criminal Classes*.—When the year is described as quiet it means here that the Minas have been so.

As the police becomes more efficient, especially on the frontier, raiding propensities are checked, and the tribe has to turn more to agriculture and service. The successful activity of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department during the last few years, in tracing former dakaities, and hunting up the members of each gang, has also aided effectively in deterring from new enterprises.

In the interior of the State, however, in certain localities where Minas abound, a good deal is still needed, both for the due protection of scattered hamlets and cultivators, &c., and for the judicious management of the tribe.

Mere punitive measures alone, though easy to be ordered by administrative offices, and sounding strong, are not sufficient for good management, and indeed, if applied without the discrimination learnt from local experience, often do harm where good was intended. In other cases again the leniency springing from rigid adherence to rule irrespective of the peculiarities of the people to be dealt with, is equally hurtful.

The present Superintendent of the Jeypur District Police, owing to his duties taking him constantly round the districts in close contact with the people, necessarily knows more of the Minas than any comparatively stationary officer can, and it would be well, therefore, if the functions of the Superintendent were somewhat expanded in connection with them.

The *Baoris*, or *Mogias* as they are called, where settled outside their original home in Marwar, are fortunately not numerous in Jeypur. They are registered in the manner desired by the Superintendent of operations for the control of the Mogias, and in the case of those who have not already the means of honest livelihood in land or service, steps are taken to provide them therewith, and as far as possible, to enforce their maintaining themselves by honest labour.

Some doubtless have still the original plundering proclivities of the tribe, but the majority of the Mogias settled here are scattered cultivators and watchmen, on whom the bold Baori of Marwar looks down as altogether degenerate.

JEYPUR AND PANJAB BORDER.

28. *Jeypur and Panjab Frontier*.—The record of the year, a tour in the Frontier Jeypur Districts of Torawati and Shekhawati, and communication with officials there, including some of the Panjab side, enable me to report that the Police and other arrangements made a couple of years ago on both sides are still working successfully. No serious cases, such as used to be frequent, have occurred, and the frontier has in fact been at rest.

Some points for improvement of course remain in the watch and control of the lawless classes and the working of the tracking rules; but with the better feeling now prevalent on the part of the principal District Officers on both sides of the border, these improvements should be gradually worked out.

CAPTURE OF NOTED OUTLAW.

29. *Capture of a noted outlaw*.—Lal Sing, a Thakur, who had committed many plundering offences in Jeypur, and was an escaped prisoner from the Hissar Jail in the Panjab, was captured last year after some fighting.

Jaswant Sing, Assistant Superintendent of the Jeypur Gerai or District Police, was on a round of inspection with a sowar, when he reached a village, some huts of which were in a blaze. Learning that Lal Sing and his brother Moti Sing had just left, after setting them on fire, Jaswant Sing gave chase, and presently came up with the outlaws. Shots were exchanged, but

Jeswant Sing's weapon was the better, and so perhaps was his aim, as the result was that, after some skirmishing, both outlaws were hit, Moti Sing mortally so, while Lal Sing was secured. He was brought into Jeypur, where after treatment he was tried and convicted on several charges, being then, however, at the request of the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon sent there for trial on a charge of dakaiti committed in that district.

EXTRADITION.

30. *Extradition of offenders* between British and Jeypur territories is conducted satisfactorily under the Treaty on the subject.

With the Panjab States of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha and Loharu agreements for the same object have now been working for some years.

Similar agreements with Bhartpur and Kerowli have been in force for the last year, though not much acted on as yet.

IV.—LAND, FINANCE, AND COMMERCE, &c.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

31. A few years ago a survey was made of the khalsa lands, and particulars of them were recorded, since which time further material also has been collected preparatory to making a *settlement of the Land Revenue* for 10 or 15 years.

Although, on the lines hitherto kept in view, *viz.*, chiefly regarding average yield and present capabilities, such a settlement will be somewhat of a summary nature, *i.e.*, without the elaborate precision of a minutely scientific survey and assessment, yet there can be no doubt that, even by the simpler arrangement, much good may be done both to the cultivators and to the State.

The former would be relieved of the recurring yearly trouble, delay, and loss in getting the State demand or share settled, and the latter would reap the benefit of the larger amounts for which the zamindars would almost certainly contract, if assured of continued possession for 10 or 15 years without interference or alteration of demand.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

32. In Jeypur the financial year ends in the middle of Bhadon month, *i.e.*, August-September, not till which time are the collections from the rabi harvest, and the making up of the year's accounts, complete. The *Revenue* and *Expenditure* of 1884-85, therefore, cannot yet be stated, but the revenue is expected to be above the average, while the expenditure also cannot be small, as there has been special outlay on certain public works, and the Maharaja has had to make several journies, as *e.g.* to Agra, Calcutta, and Udaypur, &c.

The *actual figures* for the Sambat year 1940 or 1883-84, *i.e.*, up to 22nd August 1884, are stated as follow:—

	R
Revenue	52,27,868
Expenditure	48,07,441
	<hr/>
Surplus	4,20,427
	<hr/>

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

33. The *Customs duties* yielded R7,39,602 in place of R7,03,516 realised in the previous year. As this rise of R36,086 was notwithstanding the remission of all transit duties, except on opium and intoxicants in April 1884, *i.e.*, during the latter half of the Jeypur financial year, which remission reduced the transit duty income by some R33,000, the improvement, which was mostly in Export Customs, shows a healthy condition of trade, especially in Jeypur produce.

SALT COMPENSATION.

34. The *Salt Agreements* with Government have been working as hitherto satisfactorily.

An error in the apportionment of compensation for closure of salt works was rectified last year. In Article VII of the Salt Agreement of 1879 R3,000 annually were assigned to the Thakur of Kachor. But it was found that several of the works entered originally by our Salt Officers in his name really belonged to others, so that the proper distribution of the amount is now R1,854 to the Kachor Thakur, R1,000 to the Thakur of Khur, and R146 to the Bhumias of Relanta.

SALT ROYALTY.

35. An amicable agreement was arrived at between Jodhpur and Jeypur for sharing the *Royalty on extra manufacture of salt* by Government at the Sambhar Lake. Hitherto our Salt

Department had felt rather hampered by the arrangement under the Treaties of 1869 and 1870, by which the Royalty had to be paid according to the locality of manufacture, so that in order to give each a reasonable advantage in the extra operations, it had to scatter the manufacture, irrespective of where the best facilities for it might exist.

To remedy this and to prevent either State losing a suitable share of the advantage, should the Salt Department concentrate its operations more in one division of the Lake than another, it was mutually agreed that wherever the excess is manufactured, the total Royalty should in future be divided in the proportion of five-eighths to Jodhpur and three-eighths to Jeypur.

GARNET AND OTHER MINES.

36. Last report mentioned the *garnet* industry at Jeypur and the intention to have the mines in this State examined, instead of trusting mostly to garnets brought from other territories to be cut and disposed of here.

This has now been done. Mr. Tellery, the Engineer in charge of the Gas works, who had of late years developed the trade from a few thousand rupees annually to over half a lakh, was sent out to examine certain mines, which, through asserted boundary disputes with Jagirdars, had been left untouched, except by stealth, for a long period.

After their clearance from rubbish and water, a formation was reached yielding garnets of such quality and quantity as to make the mining amply remunerative.

Besides garnets [yielding, when cut in a certain form, the carbuncle] there are found in the State various other minerals of value, such as beryl, including aqua marine, rock crystal, and talc, &c., &c.

The localities of these latter are also being examined, and the Darbar has decided to have the garnet mines, and any others which may prove remunerative, worked under Mr. Tellery's supervision.

Developing these mineral resources not only does good to the State revenue, but supports several hundred lapidaries at the capital in cutting the stones before export.

MINES AT KHETRI, &c.

37. During my tour in Shekhawati, I had an opportunity of seeing several of the old mines at Khetri and elsewhere, which yield or used to yield copper and cobalt ore, and material from which sulphates of copper, iron and alum are produced.

Of late years working had almost ceased, owing it was said mainly to untractable inbursts or accumulations of water as well as rubbish. The mines are partly in the hills and partly in the plains. As regards the former, the difficulty of removing the water had apparently been exaggerated, as it seemed that adits driven at a proper level would facilitate the removal both of water and rubbish.

Only one small copper-smelting furnace was working when I was there, but, from the stimulus given by examining the mines and such advice for simple mining improvements as could be suggested during a brief visit, two other furnaces have since been started again.

Although from the economy of modern scientific manufacture on a large scale in Europe and elsewhere, little profit can be had from the sulphates, yet copper will always command its price, and the cobalt ore, as much as can be obtained, is highly valuable, and there seems no doubt that by simple measures within even the present means of the Raja of Khetri, *i.e.*, without expensive European staff and machinery for survey or working, the condition of the mines can be ascertained, and probably the production of copper and cobalt largely and profitably increased.

When the mines have been opened out better and cleared as much as can be done by local means at small cost, and even with this reconquered more or less by the material obtained, there will then be better ground for judging how far expensive surveys and explorations are needed and justified; and by that time also the Khetri Chiefship may be free of debt, and able to lay out money more largely if it can be done with advantage.

The minerals already named are not the only ones found in the Khetri estate. In the village of Piprona, at one place on the hill side, the gravel mixed with the soil consists of garnets; and elsewhere in the territory fragments of rock containing metallic gold have been found.

Indeed, the whole of the Khetri tract, some 20 miles by 10, is most interesting mineralogically, and well worth proper examination wherever this can be arranged for.

HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESS.

38. The intention mentioned last year of encouraging the *Cotton Trade* here by establishing a *Steam Hydraulic Press* has been proceeded with. The engine and one press are

now almost ready, and a second press to be worked by the same engine, is being set up. The whole, with the necessary buildings, &c., will soon be completed in readiness for the next cotton season.

TRAINING OF YOUTHS FOR CIVIL DISTRICT DUTIES.

39. A proposition for the deputation to the Panjab of a few *educated youths* from the Native States to be *practically trained in every detail of District work* from the duties of a Patwari and Kanungo upwards, has been communicated to the Maharaja, and there is no doubt that permission to send some Jeypur youths for the above purpose would be a great boon, of which His Highness will gladly avail himself.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS, COMMUNICATIONS, FOREST, &c.

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

40. Regarding *Public Works*, Colonel Jacob, the State Engineer, submits his detailed report separately, and hence a comparatively brief notice will here suffice.

As the accounts from all the outlying works up to the end of March cannot be made up by the time the Agency Report is called for, I therefore give Colonel Jacob's figures of the *Expenditure* for the calendar year 1884 :—

										R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Buildings . . .	{	Original . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92,064	15	5			
		Repairs . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31,661	7	1			
										<hr/>			1,23,726 6 6		
Communications . . .	{	Original . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16,237	12	6			
		Repairs . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52,954	9	8			
										<hr/>			69,192 6 2		
Irrigation . . . . .			.	.	.	.	.	.	.				3,11,440	0	2
Miscellaneous public improvements . . . . .			.	.	.	.	.	.	.				63,964	12	2
City water works . . . . .			.	.	.	.	.	.	.				82,469	8	11
Gas works . . . . .			.	.	.	.	.	.	.				47,629	9	5
Cotton Press . . . . .			.	.	.	.	.	.	.				1,03,816	4	9
Imarat works . . . . .			.	.	.	.	.	.	.				68,403	1	4
Establishment . . . . .			.	.	.	.	.	.	.				31,119	10	6
Works for other States, &c. . . . .			.	.	.	.	.	.	.				21,486	12	8
										<hr/>					
TOTAL													9,23,248 8 7		
													<hr/>		

BUILDINGS—ALBERT HALL—COTTON PRESS.

41. Among *Buildings* in progress, the *Albert Hall* in the public gardens holds the first place. The roofing has been completed, and the removal of scaffolding, &c., now enables much of the beautiful carved marble work in the interior to be seen. During the current year it is hoped that some of the rooms may be ready to receive part of the Museum collections.

As mentioned in my Report for 1882-83, Colonel Jacob is, in this structure, doing much more than merely building a handsome hall—he is training a number of workmen in architectural art.

Of structures of a more strictly utilitarian character, those erected for the *Cotton Press* occupy a convenient position near the Railway station.

COMMUNICATIONS—JEYPUR AND SIWAE MADHOPUR ROUTE FOR RAILWAY.

42. Under the head of *Communication*, the most important matter engaging attention has been that of connecting the south-eastern districts of the territory, in the direction of Siwae Madhopur, with the Capital and the Rajputana Railway at the Jeypur Station.

Along the Jeypur and Tonk metalled road up to Newae, which is 42 miles south of Jeypur and near the Tonk Border, the country is open and well known, but south-east of this, to Siwae Madhopur, it had to be freshly examined and surveyed.

Passing beyond Newae and near Isarda and Sopura, a capital rock crossing for a bridge over the Banas River, where it is comparatively narrow, was found, and after this an easy line by Chaut-ka-Barwara to Siwae Madhopur, 42 miles from Newae, or 84 from Jeypur; and thus far a survey has been made.

Some 22 miles farther is the Chambal River on the frontier of the grain-producing territory of Kotah, to which frontier, after some farther examination of the country to ascertain the best course, the survey can be extended.

After full consideration of the existing roads and tracks in relation to traffic, and the capabilities of road carriage for cheap and heavy produce over long distances, it does not seem worth while to make a mere road, whether metalled or not, between Newae and Siwae Madhopur, or the frontier beyond, but the question is altogether different when a Railway from the Capital of Jeypur to its south-eastern districts by that route is held in view.

A line from the Capital *via* Newae to Siwae Madhopur and the Kotah Frontier, would traverse some of the best districts of Jeypur at right angles to the Rajputana Railway. It would serve Tonk traffic, and also skirt the Bundi State. It would have, for carriage, Sambhar salt close to the Jeypur terminus, and Kotah grain at the other, besides being at this point close to Gwalior territory whence even now a good deal of oil-seed comes through the Jeypur State to the rail at Dansa.

A narrow-gauge line, with these advantages, and constructed on the economical principles of the Jodhpur Railway, should have good prospects of proving remunerative, and of being a valuable feeder to the Rajputana Railway.

Joining the latter thus at the Capital, Jeypur, it would face an open country to the north for easy direct extension into the Shekhawati portion of Jeypur, whenever desired, which facility of considerable further development it could not have if it were to join the Rajputana line further east, *e.g.*, at Dansa, as in that direction the country to the north is comparatively hilly and difficult, and foreign territory is soon reached. In times of famine the value of a north and south line carrying Kotah and other grain through the heart of Jeypur and Shekhawati could not well be over-estimated.

The matter has reached this stage, *viz.*, it has been found that an easy line can be economically made, with every prospect of greatly benefiting the territory at all times, but especially during periods of famine, and of proving a valuable feeder to the Rajputana Railway, as well as of paying a fair or perhaps even a high rate of interest on economical construction. It is now under consideration of the Darbar.

HINDAUN AND KERAULI ROAD.

43. The Kerauli State, situated between the Rajputana and the Gwalior Railways, has hitherto been cut off from both by want of roads. The nearest point to Kerauli on any existing metalled highway is Hindaun in Jeypur, from which the route leads north to the Mandawar or Hindaun road station of the Rajputana line.

As Kerauli wished a road to open up its Capital to that point, Jeypur has readily co-operated by sanctioning [in March 1885] Rs 28,000 for that portion of the *Hindaun-Kerauli Road* which will be in this territory.

IRRIGATION.

44. *Irrigation* in Jeypur, as remarked in previous reports, is both popular and profitable.

Seeing the urgent need of it in the sandy soil, the great advantages already reaped from storage reservoirs and canals, and the various localities favourable for operations still inviting enterprise, one cannot but hope that this branch of public works, which has been so successfully prosecuted by Colonel S. S. Jacob, the State Engineer, may go on extending and prospering, till every part of the territory where irrigation works are possible shall be enriched as many tracts have already been.

The two largest works now in progress are the Tori Sagar in the south-west and the Buchara Sagar in the north-east of the State. Both will be noble lakes. The bund of the former is expected to be closed immediately so as to retain the waters of the coming monsoon [of 1885], while that of the latter is partially built up to retain some 30 feet of water this year, and will be completed before the monsoon of 1886.

CITY WATER WORKS.

45. The *City Water Works*, drawing their supply from the Amani Shah stream, have, since their construction, had such an ever-growing drain on them, that during the last two or three years in the hot weather when the demand is greatest and the water in the channel lowest, the supply has been critically near running short, even though husbanded to the extent of closing the city pipes for some portion of every twenty-four hours.

As other expedients for increasing the supply had proved insufficient, it was last year resolved to construct a bund across the channel a little above the pumping station, so as to check and store the monsoon discharge, with an outlet near it for the escape of any excess in the rains, and to control by sluices, opening into pipes, carried through a tunnel, any flow from the reservoir found desirable at other times.

The bund will contain seventy-two lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork, and as this amount is required within a comparatively limited space, it might have been difficult to get it all done in

a single dry season, but for Colonel Jacob's use of tramways and hand wagons, in place of ordinary cooly labour with baskets. The progress thus made, however, by the end of March shows it can easily be completed before the rains of June or July.

The effect, so far produced, in checking the waste of the scanty dry season flow, has already removed the fear of water scarcity in the city during the oncoming hot weather [of 1885], and thus gives good ground for hope that, when the reservoir stores every year what now runs off in the monsoon, the full object of the water works will be attained, and an abundant supply for the city ensured at all times.

It is satisfactory also to find that though the dry season flow has now been stored to a depth of some ten feet at the end of March, there seems no appreciable loss in the sandy channel two or three miles farther down where small irrigation bunds have [this year 1885] supplied water to the spring crops as usual.

GAS WORKS.

46. Regarding the *Gas Works*, in which Mr. Tellery has introduced many improvements tending to simplicity and economy, the principal point of interest is, that, on the application of the Railway authorities, the station at Jeypur has now been lighted by gas to the manifest convenience of the public and the Railway employes.

RAILWAY FENCING.

47. Of the whole length of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in Jeypur [and Kishengarh] territory, a considerable portion is still *unfenced*, and instances of cattle being run over are frequent, generally without damage to the rolling stock and line, but not always, as in one case, in which a buffalo was said to have charged a train, the engine and some vehicles were derailed, and landed upside down at the foot of a low embankment.

The only effective precaution can be complete fencing, as although orders are issued to villagers to keep their cattle away from the line, it is impossible to watch each straying animal, and many cattle are owned by Railway subordinates, who naturally graze them near the locality of their employment.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

48. In connection with our main lines of *Telegraph*, there seems to be an opening for economically constructed lines of wire to some of the large towns of Shekhawati, where are the homes of many rich Seths and merchants who have business-houses in Calcutta, Bombay, and other great centres of commerce.

POST OFFICE.

49. Turning to the *Imperial Post Office* nothing new has to be noted except the proposed establishment of a short connecting line from Mandawa to Jhunjhun in Shekhawati for the runners on which the Darbar has agreed to provide the usual escort.

As already mentioned, there has been *no mail robbery* this year in Jeypur (or in Kishengarh).

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

50. Towards *Forest Conservancy* a start at least has now been made. Four well-educated youths from the Jeypur College were sent in October (1884) to the Dehra Dun Forest School, where they are to go through a regular training in practical forestry for two or three years.

The Darbar has also agreed to employ for three years a Trained Forest Ranger, and to ask Government for a superior Forest Officer for one season to inspect localities and draw up a suitable scheme, which the Ranger can then put in operation, and which will be eventually carried on by the Jeypur youths from the forest school.

Considering the arid and bare character of this part of the country, and the great number of trees which are annually cut for fuel, carpentry, and buildings, or which dry of themselves, the results of which are seen in the increasing scarcity and dearth of wood of all kinds, the urgent importance of a system of planting and preserving trees can scarcely be over-rated.

JEYPUR STUDENTS FOR RURKI COLLEGE.

51. If the importance of public works, especially irrigational, in Jeypur be considered, it seems very advisable that, as has been done for the forest branch, so for the Engineering Department also some well educated Jeypur youths should be sent, at the cost of the Darbar, to the Rurki College, there to qualify in engineering. Their deputation would be considered as scholarships gained by merit and proficiency in general learning here, and their subsequent employment by the Jeypur State would be a welcome reward for qualifying efficiently at Rurki.

As compared with having to call in outsiders, there are obvious advantages in employing the natives of a State in the various branches of its service, provided they are properly qualified.

The subject has been brought to the notice of the Maharaja, and measures will doubtless be taken as soon as convenient for Jeypur to send suitable youths, and for Rurki to admit them.

NEED OF EUROPEAN ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

52. In view of the magnitude and variety of public works in this State, another point merits notice, as mentioned indeed, in my report two years ago, *viz.*, the need of a *European Assistant Engineer*.

Colonel Jacob, by his organising power, and his careful training and supervision of subordinates, is able to get inexpensively done by native subordinates an extraordinary amount of important work, such as in British territory would employ a costly European staff.

So long as the single officer has health and strength and is present, all goes well, notwithstanding the permanent heavy strain; but need of change or leave must come some time, and it would then be difficult for a stranger to take up at once and guide the threads of so extensive and diversified a charge.

In the interests of the State itself, as concerned in public works of such magnitude and variety, and in justice to the officer who has so successfully conducted them single-handed, a European Assistant Engineer is really called for.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTIONS.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT CAPITAL.

53. As the Residency Surgeon submits separately a detailed report, merely a few leading points need here be given.

The births and deaths at the Capital, where alone registration is in force, were as follow, the population being a little over 1½ lakh.

	Births.	Deaths.
In 1884	4,444	5,626
Average births of 4 previous years	3,283	...
Average deaths of last 10 years . . . . .	...	5,295

The increase being so considerable, in the figures both of births and deaths, suggests that some part of the difference, especially in regard to the former, may be due to registration being now more complete than formerly.

But the death-roll of 2,487 from fever, 484 from small-pox, 52 from cholera, and 518 from diarrhoea, besides 2,085 from other diseases, shows that the year, which was meteorologically irregular, was also an unhealthy one.

CITY CONSERVANCY.

54. In the direction of *City Conservancy*, a little has been done in the way of experimental latrines, which, if found satisfactory, can be increased in number. The physical circumstances of sandy soil, level ground, and scanty water, point to a dry system of conservancy, and this is so far favoured by the fact that night-soil from the city is already largely used as manure by the cultivators in the neighbourhood.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS—OFFICERS IN CHARGE—TOTAL TREATED.

55. The *Medical Institutions* of the State are in charge of the Residency Surgeon, in which post Dr. Owen officiated up to 26th August 1884, followed by Dr. Martin for a short time after which Dr. T. H. Hendley, returning from furlough, resumed charge of his duties on 26th October.

The *total patients treated* at the several hospitals and dispensaries in 1884 were 82,841 out-patients, and 1,950 in-patients, or in all 84,791, this being an increase of 9,078 over the previous year.

CHOLERA.

56. From *Cholera* 358 deaths are recorded in the medical returns, *viz.*, 52 at the Capital, of which 38 were in the city and 14 in the jail, ranging from July to September, and 306 in the districts, of which 6 were at Bandikoi to the east of the Capital, and 300 in the districts to the south-east, occurring from May to August.

At Bandikoi the first case occurred on 23rd May [1884] in the person of a traveller from Mathura, where the disease was prevalent. This traveller fell ill in the train and on arrival at Bandikoi Station died on the platform, from which his body was taken to the Raj Bazar outside the station, preliminary to cremation. Two other passengers from Mathura, apparently

companions of the first, also went to the bazar, where speedily they showed signs of the disease and succumbed, after which three people of the place, near where the sick travellers had been sheltered, were attacked and died.

The Railway has, on the border of the Bandikoi Station, a couple of hospital sheds for cases in which isolation is advisable, and the Darbar has decided on the establishment of a dispensary in Madhoganj, the Raj Bazar, situated a little way from the station.

In any case, however, the taking cholera patients from the Railway station to an adjoining bazar or village appears most inadvisable.

To the other parts of the territory the disease appeared to have come from Kerauli farther east.

JAIL HEALTH.

57. The figures for the *Jail*, taken from the Medical Report, are, average of daily strength, exclusive of lunatics, children, &c., 814, of sick 65·56, and number of deaths 60. Of the latter 14 were from cholera, and of the remaining 46, a number were due to serious illness contracted before admission to jail, which cases, therefore, do not strictly belong to jail mortality as their first admission was rather to the jail hospital, than to the jail itself.

The prisoners do a good deal of *outdoor labour*, which certainly agrees with the majority, and probably aids in keeping them healthy and strong even though at times rather crowded in the jail wards.

Indoor work of various kinds employed an average of 283 and yielded a profit of R1,683.

VACCINATION.

58. *Vaccinations* during 1884 numbered 53,173, which is a great increase over previous years. Of those cases which could subsequently be examined by the Superintendent, 92·23 per cent. were found successful.

COST OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND VACCINATION.

59. The *cost of the Medical Institutions and Vaccination* [apart from that of buildings] was R27,033; besides this the Medical Officer's allowance, the pay of the Native Assistant Surgeon, and the cost of Office and contingencies, amount to R15,144, but the first of these items includes R600 on account of the Meteorological Observatory.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

60. Regarding the *Meteorological Observatory*, which is one of the most complete in India, and furnishes a daily telegram to the Meteorological Reporter to Government, there is nothing new to record. The cost to the Darbar in 1884 was R2,564 including R600 for superintendence. The numerous and elaborate instruments were maintained in good order. The institution is under the charge of the Residency Surgeon.

VII.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, ART, AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT CAPITAL.

61. Details of the Jeypur Educational Institutions at the Capital for the year 1884-85 [April—March] are given in the Appendices B and C, and hence a brief résumé will suffice here.

The Maharaja's College at Jeypur had 1,012 students on its rolls and an average daily attendance of 659 as compared with the figures of the previous year, 979 and 633.

In the English Department the enrolled and average numbers were, respectively, 390 and 314; in the Hindi and English Division 212 and 145, and in the Urdu and Persian Section 349 and 200.

Formerly the time for the *Entrance and First Arts Examinations of the Calcutta University* was in the beginning of December, but last year [1884] it was postponed until the middle of April 1885. As this report is being written before these examinations have been held, the result must come within next year's report.

Of the students who had been unsuccessful in the First Arts Examination of the previous year in December 1883, six were re-admitted to examination in May 1884, and of these three passed, making, with the three originally successful, altogether six for 1883-84.

Four students were sent up for the Munshi Examination [Persian] of the Panjab University and one of them passed.

The College staff consists of 15 teachers for English, 13 Moulvis for Persian and Urdu, and 5 Pandits for Hindi. The expenditure, including prizes and scholarships, &c., was R24,132.

Among the *other institutions at the Capital*, the *Nobles' school* reckoned 33 on the rolls, with an average attendance of 14, at a cost of R4,339.

The *Sanscrit College* rolls showed 217 and an attendance of 155, the cost being R7516.

The *Chandpole Branch School*, 61 on the rolls, and average of 43, at a cost of R289.

There are 9 *Girls' Schools* in the Capital and suburbs, having 603 on the rolls, an average attendance of 529, and costing R6,413.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DISTRICTS

62. In the *Districts* there are 44 *State Schools* with 1,007 scholars, four-fifths of whom are Hindus, and one-fifth Musalmans.

Besides these there are 452 *Indigenous Elementary Schools* with some 8,500 scholars. Of these little institutions three-fourths afford instruction in Hindi, and one-fourth in Urdu.

MAYO COLLEGE.

63. At the *Mayo College* for Chiefs and Nobles at Ajmer, there were 10 Jeypur students at the close of the year in March 1885.

EXAMINATION AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

64. An improved system of *examination of the higher classes in the Maharaja's College* was under consideration, but the difficulties and drawbacks in getting Examiners from a distance led to the attempt in that direction being given up. At present the Calcutta University Examinations and their results afford the chief stimulus and test both for teachers and taught in the higher classes.

INSPECTION IN DISTRICTS.

65. The *District Schools* of the State are, however, undoubtedly in need of *stricter and more effective inspection* than now exists, as also of greater uniformity in text books, and better facilities for their supply.

SCHOOL OF ART.

66. At the *School of Arts* the number on the Rolls was 84, and the average attendance 78. The expenditure was R23,119, but of this R13,037 were recovered by sales.

Much care is constantly needed to guard against Europeanising the oriental designs, to preserve and develop which is so desirable in an Indian School of Art.

The plan of placing the school under a Committee like that for the Museum, and with the Principal for its Executive Member, has not yet been carried out, but there is much need for some arrangement of the sort.

MUSEUM.

67. In the *Museum* great improvements have been made in the arrangement and display of the numerous objects of interest, in which rather arduous work Mr. Tellery, one of the members of the Committee, gave the most effective aid.

It is hoped that during the oncoming year some part of the Museum collections may be accommodated in the Albert Hall as it approaches completion.

ILLUSTRATED "MEMORIALS OF JEYPUR EXHIBITION."

68. Four large and handsome volumes of illustrated "*Memorials of the Jeypur Exhibition*" by Dr. T. H. Hendley, Residency Surgeon and Honorary Secretary to the late Exhibition, have been published at the cost of His Highness the Maharaja, who, besides presenting a copy each to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, has liberally placed, at the disposal of the Government of India, twenty copies for distribution to Public Institutions in India, Britain, the Colonies, and Foreign countries.

He has also had the pleasure of personally presenting copies to Their Excellencies the late and the present Viceroy.

The work, which is in four volumes Imperial Quarto, comprises 349 permanent photographs, 42 colored illustrations, and 120 pages of letter press, with specially designed oriental borders and initial letters, &c.

While constituting a permanent record of the Jeypur Exhibition of 1883, the beauty and value of the publication testify at the same time to the munificence of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypur, the high character of Indian Art, and the care and labour of Dr. Hendley.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

69. In respect to *Archæology*, mention was made last year of the orders issued to prepare lists of all ancient remains in the territory, but there is nothing fresh to report on this occasion.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY.

70. The *Military* Department presents nothing new to record. The troops, besides constituting a reserve for the maintenance of order, when threatened on any important scale by turbulent classes or feudatories, perform also most of the functions of police, as regards holding posts, and furnishing guards and escorts, &c.

Among the men employed or available, there is abundance of excellent material, but training is quite defective, and the worn-out condition of the old smooth-bore muskets has been noticed in former reports.

BOUNDARY CASES.

71. The most important *Boundary* case dealt with during the year was the demarcation of the Shamilat area at Sambhar, which is jointly held by Jeypur and Jodhpur and had to be marked off on either hand from the limits respectively of Jeypur and Jodhpur Proper. This was done by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple, who was specially deputed for the purpose. As regards the land portion of the boundary, matters were amicably arranged by both parties, but Jeypur has some objections to the boundary indicated across the lake.

A few other disputed boundaries with adjoining States still remain for settlement.

SURVEY.

72. The revised *Survey* of the *Capital and environs of Jeypur* has been actively prosecuted and is now just completed, so that possibly the sheets may be published next autumn [1885].

ENSILAGE.

73. Some experiments in *Ensilage* have been made, but the pits have not been opened when this report is being written, and it is feared the fodder was put in when rather too far advanced and dry. The result of the present trials when learnt will, however, be a guide for future operations.

JAIN FAIR.

74. A great *Jain Mela* or religious fair was held at Jeypur for a fortnight in February—March 1885 for the first time since 1864, when one was held at the old Capital Amber.

Great numbers of Jains, mostly of the Saraogi sect, but including also numerous Oswals, came from neighbouring territories and from the Jeypur districts, probably aggregating fifty thousand, though popular estimate put the total much higher.

There were in all 11 raths or carriages for the conveyance in procession of their representation of the deity or of saints, of which four were brought from other territories, *viz.*, two from Tonk, one from Alwar, and one from Ajmer, while the other seven belonged to Jeypur.

Immense pavilions were raised, forming temples at one end, while the greater part of the covered area was for the nightly congregation of thousands to hear the Jain religious books read. There was also a great pavilion for friendly discussion on religious subjects.

By day crowds of respectable men, women, and children streamed in all directions to see the sight of Jeypur and its environs, with the utmost order and good humour prevailing.

Everything passed off satisfactorily. No sickness broke out, and scarcely a theft occurred, the few articles taken in one or two instances being fortunately recovered, and the culprits secured at once—thanks to the effective arrangements of the police.

TOUR.

75. In this charge with head-quarters at the Capital of the principal State, and a railway to the Capital of the other [Kishengarh], *tours* are somewhat differently circumstanced from the position occupied in charges without such railway facilities and comprising a number of States, the Chiefs of which cannot, therefore, be visited, or their administration seen, without extensive touring.

Last year a good deal of movement was required to long distances, as the Resident had to proceed to the Rajputana Agency Head-quarters in connection with salt negotiations, and to Agra and Calcutta with the Maharaja on his visits, respectively to Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin.

Within these territories the Resident visited Kishengarh in the south-west of the charge giving it six days; Sambhar to the west, one day; Bandikoi, Mandawar, and Mowa in the east and north-east, altogether 4 days; Torawati and Shekhawati to the north and north-west 23 days, visiting Samod, Ajitgarh, Buchara, Nim-ka-Thana, Khatri, Singhana, Gudha, Udepura, Raghonathgarh, Sikar, Rewasa, Chaumu, and other less important places giving each a day or more.

Altogether the distances travelled aggregated 4,212 miles, *viz.*, 3,842 by rail and 370 by ordinary marches, and involving an absence of 99 days, *i. e.*, above three months, from head quarters of Jeypur.

During the tour opportunity was taken of visiting the Buchara Lake works; the curious and abundant warm spring half-way up the hill side at the western opening of the Ganesir valley, which latter was a perfect oasis of spring crop verdure in the midst of hills; a promising site for the bund of a new lake a little east of Paprona; the old copper and cobalt mines near Khetri and Babai; the point at Jodhpur-Sonari where tradition says there was formerly a weir on the Kantli River for the irrigation of Shekhawati before that province had even acquired its present name; the long disused and sunken mines on the hill side near Udepura; and various other points of importance and interest.

DEATH OF RAWAL BIJEY SING.

76. *Rawal Bijey Sing of Samod*, an old and trusted Noble of the Jeypur State, who held the post of guardian of the present Maharaja during his minority, *died* on the night of 17th December 1884 without male issue. A question which arose as to the youth to be adopted is now before the Darbar for settlement.

DEATH OF KUAR PRITHI SING.

77. It is only right to notice the *death of Kuar Prithi Sing*, eldest son of the Thakur of Bagru, a leading Jeypur Noble. He was one of the earliest and most distinguished students at the Mayo College at Ajmer, where he acquired and assimilated much of a liberal education both Indian and English.

A young Thakur of high position and prospects, he was yet ready to apply himself to any duty, and though he had still to acquire experience, his natural intelligence and honorable disposition, together with his education and application, made him really an excellent officer for any business entrusted to him.

In view to his acquiring experience for higher employment, he was for a time appointed one of the Judges of the Civil Court, in which capacity he did a large amount of good work.

But he was of delicate constitution, and after a rapid decline died of consumption on 27th January 1885.

Through his natural and acquired qualifications he was a young man of exceptionally high promise, and by his premature death Jeypur lost the first of a rising class of educated Nobles, who will, it is to be hoped, be well qualified to serve the State in future with all the zeal, and more than the knowledge, of their sturdy ancestors.

KISHENGARH.

SEASON AND CROPS.

78. The *season* in this State has been already alluded to in writing of Jeypur. The heavy rain in the latter part of the monsoon was very prolonged, so that the majority of the village tanks burst their embankments. Even that of the large tank at the Capital was breached, as the water, besides flooding the escapes, rose a couple of feet or more over both the bunds.

In the absence hitherto of measurement at Kishengarh, the precise *rainfall* there cannot be stated, but as a gauge has lately been provided, particulars may be expected in future reports. Evidently the monsoon in this territory, while of the same character as at Jeypur, had its peculiarities more marked, and the heavy rain near its close still more continued.

The *monsoon crops* of 1884 suffered from deficiency of rain at first and from excess afterwards, the harvest being reported lighter than usual in the case of Indian-corn, jawar, bajra, rice, and cotton. The *spring crops* of 1885 have, however, turned out better.

In this State the revenue of the rain crops is taken in cash on the measured area cultivated, while that of the spring harvest is taken in a share of the produce.

NOTICEABLE OCCURRENCES OF YEAR.

79. Among noticeable *occurrences* may be mentioned—

- (1) His Highness the Maharaja's visit to Udaypur in April 1884.
- (2) Death of His Highness's mother on 15th September 1884.
- (3) Birth of a son and heir to His Highness on 2nd November 1884 [an elder son and daughter had previously died].
- (4) His Highness going to Udaypur in February 1885 to pay a visit of condolence on the death of the late Maharana Sujjan Singh.

At the close of the year the Maharaja, hearing of frontier contingencies, expressed his desire to aid Government to the utmost of his power in whatever way the Agent, Governor-General, might consider the resources of the State could best be utilised.

THE COUNCIL.

80. To the *Council*, composed of several leading Thakurs and the official Heads of Departments, the Maharaja has lately added his Private Secretary, Pandit Goverdhan, a man of much intelligence and a resident of Kishengarh, who has a good knowledge of English and has held the Secretary's post since 1869.

An attempt to associate with the Council, on certain occasions, non-official members of the community [*i. e.*, other than Thakurs who, as holding Jagirs, are servants of the State] was not successful, as the nominees represented that when they were thus called away from their own business it was a serious inconvenience to them.

JUDICIAL.

81. In *Judicial* matters there is nothing special to record. As regards *Criminal* occurrences the year was a quiet one, and in *Civil* cases settlement is effected mostly by Panchayat.

No attack on *Government Mails* occurred, and no *Sati* or other special crime came to notice.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

82. While this report has described the season and harvest prospects of our official year April=March 1884-85, it can only state the *Revenue* for the local financial year Sumbut 1940 from August 1883 to July 1884.

Last report mentioned that the monsoon of 1883 had been an unfavorable one. The only crop which turned out well was the Indian-corn, but the general result of the harvests is seen in the diminished income, which is stated at R2,70,341, as compared with that of the former year, *viz.*, R3,07,117.

The *Expenditure* was R24,885 less, and the whole of the surplus thus left was devoted to the payment of debt.

TANKS.

83. As communications are well provided for by the railway, and the Nasirabad and Deoli Road, the principal *Public Works* here are connected with village tanks, a large number of which have been constructed in the territory. Two more were added during the year, but the majority were seriously damaged by the floods of September 1884 and will require much money and labour to repair. On the tank at the Capital the Maharaja at once set to work to build up the breached embankment more strongly than before, and I had the whole circuit surveyed in view to having the flood outlets widened as much as possible.

TELEGRAPH INTERRUPTION.

84. Respecting the *Telegraph*, the only point to be mentioned is that, on 2nd December 1884, when opium messages were coming from Calcutta, an attempt was made on the borders of Kishengarh and Ajmer to stop communication by twisting together the telegraph wires which follow the line of railway, but nothing was heard of it in this Office, or at Kishengarh, till the middle of February, when the locality was described as in Kishengarh. Inquiry thereon elicited nothing except that the site of the mischief, so far as could then be learnt on the spot, was a little within Ajmer limits.

GENERAL HEALTH, CHOLERA, DISPENSARY PATIENTS.

85. As regards the general *health* of the people, the chief point noted is the prevalence of *Cholera*, but precise figures are not available.

At the *Dispensary* maintained by the U. P. Mission 3,198 patients were treated, and apparently the institution is appreciated, as the Mission Report credits voluntary fees from Her Highness the Maharani and one of the Thakurs of Kishengarh.

SCHOOLS.

86. Apart from indigenous schools for Hindi in the capital and principal villages, of which statistics are not given, the *State School* at Kishengarh, in which Persian or Urdu as well as Hindi is taught, had 89 scholars on its rolls, with an average daily attendance of 77.

TREE PLANTING.

87. During my visits to Kishengarh in the last and previous years, I have discussed with the intelligent young Maharaja various matters of public improvement which he has readily appreciated.

Among the subjects has been *Forest conservancy*, and he informs me that he has acted on the suggestion to have nurseries [preparatory to planting out] established at several suitable places, and to control, as far as possible, the indiscriminate cutting of jungle.

SCREW COTTON PRESS.

88. To facilitate the cotton export trade a *Screw Press* has recently been established at Kishengarh near the Railway station.

LAWA.**MONSOON CROPS, &c.**

89. There is nothing on this occasion of special interest to report regarding this small Chiefship. The *Monsoon*, as elsewhere, was chiefly concentrated in its last month, and on the good soil here prevailing the crops rather suffered from the final drenching.

A sum of R10,000 is invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, so that the Government tribute of R225 annually is always safe, besides which, now that the estate is free of debt, its income is ample for all legitimate expenditure.

ADOPTION CASE.

90. There is an *adoption* case pending in the family. Ram Sing, one of the brotherhood, having no son, wishes to adopt a relative, but another of the brotherhood claims the adoption for one of his sons as being, he says, nearer. It is, however, hoped that the matter may be preliminarily arranged by a Panchayat subject to the approval of the Agent, Governor-General.

TANK REPAIRS.

91. The outlet of the *tank* at Lawa has been damaged by successive years' outflow, entailing risk of its being cut deeper and lowering the whole water level. To remedy this R2,500 have been assigned from the surplus in hand, and Colonel Jacob will have the work properly executed.

APPENDIX B.

Statistical Return of the Jeypur Maharaja's College, the Rajput School, Sanscrit College, and Chandpole Branch School for the year 1884-85.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Expense.	CHARGES.			Average annual cost of educating each pupil.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Parsees.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Hind.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
Jeypur Maharaja's College.	Jeypur.	1844	797	205	8	2	1,012	659	663	368	395	24	34	212	22,752 14 6	1,379 10 0	24,132 8 6	23 13 6
Rajput School	Ditto	1862	30	8	...	...	38	14	33	2	1	...	...	2	4,159 14 0	180 0 0	4,339 14 0	131 8 2
Sanskrit College	Ditto	1844	217	...	...	...	217	155	...	...	...	...	177	40	7,373 0 0	144 0 0	7,518 0 0	84 10 2
Chandpole Branch School	Ditto	1862	53	8	..	...	61	43	...	27	10	4	20	...	289 8 0	...	289 8 0	4 11 11

APPENDIX C.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN JEYPUR.

Statistical Return of His Highness the Maharaja's Schools for the year ended 31st March 1885.

Institution.	Locality.	Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			Average annual cost of educating each pupil.			
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.			Hindi.	Urdu.	Sanscrit.	Bengali.	English.	Grant.	Excess of Grant.	Sale of needlework.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.				
Central School	Ajmere Road	1875	336	27	1	364	330	296	337	40	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal "	Ditto	1875	15	1	3	19	20	17	19	12	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Industry	Ditto	1867	60	2	4	66	60	53	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hathroi School	Hathroi	1874	32	4	...	36	29	19	32	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gungapole "	Gungapole	1874	28	5	...	33	27	25	33	...	...	...	...	6,150 0 0	...	263 14 0	6,413 14 0	6,150 0 0	263 14 0	6,413 14 0	9 9 4	...
Ghat Darwaza School	Mat-ka-khua	1874	34	...	...	34	31	25	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amber School	Amber	1877	68	9	...	77	66	62	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maji-ka-Bagh School	Maji-ka-Bagh	1879	16	4	...	20	19	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhopur School	Madhopur	1882	20	...	...	20	20	17	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			609	52	8	669	602	529	603	56	12											

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE REPORT FOR 1884-85.

No. 1P., dated Kerowlee, 13th May 1885.

*From—*LIEUT.-COL. C.B. EVAN-SMITH, C.S.I., *Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee,*
To—The First Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the usual Annual Administration Report of the Bhurtpore and Kerowlee Agency for the official year 1884-85.

2. During the year under notice I have held continuous charge of this Agency. In May 1884 I was appointed to officiate for three months as Resident in Meywar without prejudice to my duties as Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee. The head-quarters of this Agency with the office were therefore for the time being removed to Udaypur, from whence they returned in August 1884. In March 1885 I was ordered to Rawal Pindi on special duty in connection with the Darbar held there for the reception of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan.

BHURTPORE.**WEATHER AND CROPS.**

3. The rainfall for the year was plentiful and was above the average. Owing, however, to the very heavy fall that took place in the months of August and September 1884, 8.79 inches in August and 16.60 in September, much damage was done. Large tracts of country remained submerged for weeks, and the bunds of tanks and public roads were breached all over the territory. Great sickness was caused by the vast area of stagnant water, and violent fever was everywhere prevalent. The kharif crops was, however, very good, and the rabi crop has been the best known for many years.* The entire rainfall was 32.20 inches as against 31.93 inches in ordinary years.

HEALTH.

4. The general health has, as above stated, not been good. Violent fever has been epidemic. Bhurtpore, however, escaped the visitation of cholera which for a time was so prevalent in Kerowlee.

GENERAL RETURNS.

5. The usual annual returns have been received and are attached to this report. The Political Agent's Office has, however, no means whatever at its disposal for testing their correctness or otherwise, or for forming any opinion as to the results to be gathered therefrom should they be correct. If taken as correct, they serve to indicate a satisfactory state of the finances and a vigorous judicial, educational, and general administrative agency. They are forwarded as received from the Native Government, but they are by no means guaranteed as being correct.

EDUCATION.

6. The number of schools now sustained by the State is now set down 172 as compared with 176 returned in the last Administration Report. Four new Sadur Schools have been opened and eight have been abolished during the year. The total annual expenditure on education throughout the State is set down at Rs23,338-13-6. The number of teachers is given as 230, and the gross total of students as 3,912, of whom 2,524 attend the Halkabundi Schools. Arrangements are being made under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General to provide for the periodical inspection of the schools in Bhurtpore in conjunction with those of the other Native States by a duly qualified Educational Officer of the Imperial Government. The necessity for this pointed out in last year's report was brought to the notice of His Highness the Maharajah, and he readily accorded his consent to this being arranged for.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

7. There are 13 dispensaries in the State kept up at an annual reported cost of Rs13,284-0-9 (which includes the cost of vaccinating operations) as against Rs13,515-9-9 last year. Rs69,785 out-door and 4,000 in-door patients are returned as having received medical relief during the year. There were 14,379 cases of vaccination, of which 13,560 proved successful.

* Since writing the above, I have received a khyat from the Bhurtpore Darbar informing me that His Highness the Maharajah has remitted Rs8,10,569 arrears of revenue, and that it is in contemplation to make still further remissions, many of these arrears were of very old standing.

JAIL.

8. The usual jail returns are attached. There were 11 deaths out of a total number of 494 prisoners, or at the rate of 2.22 per cent. The year under notice was less healthy than the preceding year. The jail is kept in a fairly clear and good condition.

JUDICIAL COURTS.

9. Judging only from the returns furnished by the Darbar, the administration of justice in Bhurtpore is very satisfactory as far as celerity of decision is concerned. Of a total of 9,713 criminal cases, 9,597 were disposed of during the year, leaving only 116 still under adjudication; while in the Civil Courts 1,172 cases were settled out of a gross total of 1,256, leaving 84 cases still upon the file. Of the criminal cases, 34 were upon appeal, and of the civil cases 21. No capital punishments were inflicted during the year. No information is given as to how many cases were appealed against successfully or otherwise.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

10. There is nothing to record under this head. There were no civil or criminal prosecutions, and no instances of obstructions being placed upon the line. The relations between the Darbar and the Railway officials have been generally satisfactory. The proposal to purchase the ground on which the Bhyusa Station on the Achpeyra Railway is situated was again made to His Highness the Maharajah, but again negatived. Unless the matter is deemed of importance by the Government of India, His Highness does not wish to disturb the existing arrangement under which he receives an annual rent of Rs 160-10-3 from the Railway authorities for the land so occupied.

CRIME.

11. No instances of serious crime have been reported during the year.

SALT.

12. The conditions of the salt agreement are rigidly observed. The old salt works and the salt districts of Bhurtpore generally have been regularly inspected by the officials of the Imperial Government who have found nothing of which to complain.

TRANSIT DUTIES.

13. In the month of July 1884, the Maharajah of Bhurtpore generously abolished all transit duties throughout his territory save only those levied on opium, bhung, and intoxicating drugs. In recognition of His Highness' liberal and public-spirited action he received a kharita of thanks from His Excellency the Viceroy.

BOUNDARIES.

14. The dispute as to the water-rights of certain Ulwar villages situated in Bhurtpore territory, which was noticed at some length in paragraph 13 of last year's annual report, is now in progress of satisfactory settlement owing to the good offices of the Agent to the Governor-General, Colonel Bradford having induced the Maharajah of Ulwar to consent to the exchange of these villages against other equally valuable portions of Bhurtpore territory. This was the only way in which this long-standing dispute could have been terminated. Details as to the exchange are now in course of being arranged between the Revenue officials of the two States.

EXTRADITION.

15. The operation of the rules for the mutual extradition of criminals between the State of Bhurtpore and those of Jeypore, Ulwar, and Kerowlee has been mutually extended by the States concerned for another year. The rules are now working more smoothly than they did at first. Demands for the extradition of criminals on frivolous and untenable grounds are less frequent, and the quarrels between the Native officials less virulent and vexing.

The discrepancy in the operations of the rules in Jeypore noticed in last year's report has been remedied.

INFANTICIDE.

16. There have been no cases of infanticide in Bhurtpore.

FINANCES.

17. The statement of receipts and expenditure attached to this report shews a very healthy state of the finances. Trade throughout the State is in a normally healthy condition. Food has been plentiful and cheap during the whole of the year.

AJAN-KURKA BUND.

18. In September 1884, the Revenue authorities brought to my notice the great damage that had been caused to the British villagers in the Fattchpore-Sikri District owing to the untimely opening of the sluices and subsequent bursting of portions of the Ajan-Kurka Bund. I at once interviewed the Maharajah on the subject, who promised to do all in his power to prevent the recurrence of the evils complained of, and who consented to the inspection and survey of the bund by a duly qualified English Engineer. Mr. C. E. Housden, Civil Engineer, Kerowlee, has been deputed and is now engaged on this work. His report will be submitted to the Maharajah in due course with the view of His Highness's causing the alterations, &c., &c., that may be recommended therein, to be carried out with as little delay as possible.

MISCELLANEOUS.

19. In November 1884, Bhurtpore was visited by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Sir Donald Stewart and staff.

In the same month, the Maharajah, accompanied by the Political Agent, proceeded to Agra to visit His Excellency the Viceroy the Marquis of Ripon.

In December of the same year, His Highness, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Euan-Smith, proceeded to Calcutta to take leave of the outgoing Viceroy the Marquis of Ripon, and to welcome his successor the Earl of Dufferin, with whom the Maharajah exchanged visits. Subsequently, His Highness went on a pilgrimage to Jugganath-Puri returning to Bhurtpore on the 11th January 1885.

On the 16th January 1885, His Highness proceeded to the borders of his territory to meet the Agent to the Governor-General who was on tour, and with the Political Agent accompanied him through Gopalgarh, Nagur, Akheygarh, Bayana, Rudawul, and Roopbas to Dholpore, from whence he proceeded with the Agent to the Governor-General by Bari and Sir Muthra to Kerowlee.

Both at Dholpore and Kerowlee His Highness was received with the greatest cordiality by the reigning Chiefs with whom he exchanged the customary visits.

In February 1885, His Highness was honoured by receiving at his capital their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who, accompanied by a large party, made a stay of four days' duration, enjoying during that time the excellent wild-fowl shooting for which Bhurtpore is famous.

On the occasion of hostilities appearing to be imminent between England and Russia, His Highness telegraphed, through the Agent to the Governor-General, to the Viceroy placing 500 fully equipped cavalry at the service of the Imperial Government. For this act His Highness received, through the Agent to the Governor-General, from the Viceroy a message expressive of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's cordial appreciation of the liberal and loyal spirit displayed by His Highness.

In the month of April 1884, His Highness's only son Kowur Ram Singh was duly married with all state ceremonials to the daughter of a zemindar of Sappairah in the Aligarh district.

There has been no permanent change in the administrative personnel of the State during the year. His Highness the Maharajah conducts the entire business of the State, and nothing whatever is done without his knowledge. There is no Kamdar. During the year His Highness engaged for a time the services of Pandit Rutton Lall, a Deputy Collector of the North-Western Provinces, to look into the revenue administration. Pandit Rutton Lall does not, however, remain permanently in the Bhurtpore service, and will shortly resume his duties in the North-Western Provinces.

On the occasion of the Maharajah's absence from Bhurtpore, the charge of the State has always been vested in the hands of Bukshi Samul Singh, formerly Kamdar, who has carried on the duties very successfully.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

20. During the year the Political Agent visited the districts of Koomheir, Deeg, Gopalgarh, Nagur, Akheygarh, Rudawul, Roopbas, Bhosawur, Weir, Bhurtpore, and Bayana. The condition of the people was generally found to be satisfactory, save only in the districts of Koomheir and Deeg, where the entire stoppage of the salt manufacture has occasioned permanent distress and want.

The soil of these districts is not adapted to agricultural purposes, and nothing can make up to the people for the loss sustained by the stoppage of the salt works.

The services of a qualified Engineer, who should be constantly on tour in the State, appear to be urgently required. There is no one to inform the Maharajah of the local wants of ryots in such matters as the repairs or construction of tanks and wells, the mending of roads, &c., &c. I have spoken to His Highness on this subject, and trust that he may before long consent to the employment of an Engineer.

MEDICAL SUPERVISION.

21. In the same way the services of a commissioned Medical Officer for this Agency are very requisite. There is now a very large number of dispensaries established in Bhurtpore and Kerowlee, which work practically without skilled or responsible supervision. Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Biswas, Rai Bahadur, stationed at Bhurtpore, has done all that he can to render these institutions practicably useful in Bhurtpore, but he is about to take his pension, and even if this were not the case the services of a Medical Commissioned Officer would for many reasons be required. I am addressing the Agent to the Governor-General separately on this very important point.

BHURTPORE VAKIL.

22. Pandit Bishen Lall has been in attendance on me as vakil of the Bhurtpore State during the whole of the preceding year. I can but repeat the hearty commendation which I recorded concerning this gentleman in my last year's annual report. He continues to deserve my warm acknowledgments for the entirely satisfactory way in which he performs his duties.

KEROWLEE.**WEATHER AND CROPS.**

23. The rainfall during the year was 29.33 inches, and, though not up to the usual average of 34.5, was sufficient for all agricultural purposes, and filled the whole of the tanks and wells in the State. Of the entire fall of 29.33 inches, no less than 14.74 fell during the month of September. This excessive fall in one month caused considerable damage to the jowar and bajra crop which otherwise was unusually fine. Both the kharif and rabi crops have been finer than any known for years, producing general content among the population of the State. During the whole year food and forage have been cheap and plentiful.

HEALTH.

24. A severe outbreak of cholera, which was almost entirely confined to the city, took place during the year. It commenced on the 13th July 1884, and the last case was registered on the 15th September 1884, after which latter date the disease entirely disappeared. There was an aggregate number of 435 cases, of which 180 proved fatal. Every endeavour was made to check the progress of the disease, and Hospital Assistants T. Romare and Bhowany Singh were indefatigable in their exertions among the sick. Their efforts are deserving of warm commendation, and their services were greatly appreciated by the people. Fever was very prevalent during the year.

MUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS.

25. The severity of the outbreak of cholera above noticed called imperatively for stringent measures being taken for the effectual cleansing of the city and the introduction of sanitary measures. The nobles and leading officials and merchants of the city were induced to interest themselves actively in the matter. Munshi Sheo Narain, the Secretary to the Agra Municipality, was invited, and came to Kerowlee and explained the main lines upon which the contemplated arrangements for the improvement and cleansing of the town should be carried out, and in a short time a Committee with members selected from all the various castes in the town, and with the Rao of Hadoti as President, and Hospital Assistant Bhowany Singh as

<i>Receipts.</i>		Amount.
		<i>R</i>
1. Chungi	.	7,000
2. Fines	.	100
3. Manure	.	300
4. Buildings	.	1,500
5. Dispensaries	.	1,900
6. School	.	1,780
7. Gardens	.	7,500
8. Nazool	.	540
9. Canji house	.	100
		20,720
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
1. Chungi establishment	.	150
2. Committee ditto	.	988
3. Municipality ditto	.	3,572
4. Buildings	.	2,000
5. Dispensaries	.	1,900
6. School	.	1,780
7. Gardens	.	7,500
8. Canji house	.	25
		17,915

Secretary, was formed and was working under rules and conditions very similar to those which govern the proceedings of the Municipal Committee in large towns in British India. Funds for municipal purposes were provided for by the imposition of chungi tax on grain, cheerfully agreed to by all classes. From this and other sources the estimated annual income is Rs20,720 with an estimated annual expenditure of Rs17,915 as per margin. The incidence of taxation per head per annum for municipal purposes amounts to less than 4 annas. Since its formation the Committee have met regularly, and their operations have been attended with much success. The town is now regularly cleansed and is quite clean

The inhabitants have commenced to understand and to concur in and assist all that is being done for the general good. Roads, wells, tanks, &c., &c., within so-called municipal limits are being looked after and repaired, and a general improvement is everywhere visible.

EDUCATION.

26. Simultaneously with the measures for the improvement of the city above noticed, the question of providing a really good primary school in the capital was taken up and satisfactorily dealt with. Three duly qualified native school teachers were obtained from the Educational Department of the North-Western Provinces; a suitable building was provided in the heart of the city to be used as a school; and all classes were invited to send their children to be taught gratuitously. There is now a total average of 224 children daily attending the school where they receive sound primary instruction, and this number is daily on the increase. Some 42 boys learn English. The school is placed under the general management of the Municipal Committee. Overseer Mr. Abdul Majid has acted as Secretary to the school since its commencement, and has rendered great service by the zeal and intelligence with which he discharged his duties.

Another branch primary school has been opened at Machilpur, and this will be shortly followed by the establishment of schools in the head-quarters of other pergunnahs.

As the sons of Jadu Rajputs will not attend a public school where boys of all castes and denominations have free admittance, it is intended shortly to open a self-supporting institution for such youths at Kerowlee. The number attending it would probably not exceed 50.

ADMINISTRATION.

27. The administration of the State has as usual been conducted by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The Council has been strengthened advantageously by the admission of a new member in the person of Jemadar Mahamed Fazl Rasul Khan. The Members of the Council have one and all discharged their onerous duties to my entire satisfaction. As to the personal qualifications of each, I can only refer to my last year's report. I have nothing to add to, or detract from, what I then wrote. Munshi Mahomed Rashid-ud-din Khan has been relieved of the judicial duties formerly imposed upon him, a separate Judge having been appointed in the person of Pandit Nund Lall, as will be noticed hereafter.

REVENUE.

28. Deputy Collector Sheikh Amanut Hosein continues to render excellent service to the State, of which the Revenue administration could not be in more trustworthy or efficient hands. During the year the revenue has been paid with punctuality and has been collected without difficulty. The outstandings are very small amounting only to Rs. 4,999-8-0. The three years' summary settlement being about to expire in June 1885, it became necessary to arrange either for the renewal of the settlement or the adoption of other measures for the collection of the revenue. The Deputy Collector made a tour throughout the whole of the territory, and, with the concurrence of the Council and myself, has now concluded another settlement with the ryots for five years, commencing from July 1885 (Sumbut 1942).

The terms on which this settlement has been mutually arrived at are nearly the same as those embodied in the previous settlement. The teachings of actual experience have been taken as a guide either to reduce or slightly increase the revenue demands of the State. Under the new settlement which embraces the entire Khalsa territory of the State, with exception of seven villages, the annual increase of revenue is set down at Rs. 3,477-9-9 against a decrease of Rs. 1,163-3-3. There is a further decrease in the revenue expected to be realised from the seven villages not included in the settlement which will amount to Rs. 314. This will leave a total increased balance of Rs. 2,000-6-6. The readiness with which the ryots have agreed to the new settlement proves alike their satisfaction with the rates demanded, and their appreciation of the comfort of having a fixed and regular assessment payable without the intervention of middle men.

FINANCE.

29. The forecasts as to the income and expenditure of the State for the past official year have not been realised in two important particulars. The cessation of all Hindu marriages during the year has seriously affected the income derived from the Customs Department; while the addition of an extra month named Jaith to the native year which was not provided for by the Council in the preparation of their Budget has caused a corresponding increase of expenditure in the disbursing departments. As the accounts of the year cannot be made up for four months, it is impossible to say how far these causes will affect the financial condition of the State; but it may be anticipated that they will necessitate a very considerable reduction to be made in the instalments payable on account of the State debt.

STATE DEBT.

30. At the commencement of the current native official year, a sum of R1,20,000 bearing interest at 6½ per cent. was due to the native banker. Under ordinary circumstances this would have been paid off at the rate of R75,000 per annum with interest.

In November 1884, however, the Government of India accorded their sanction to a proposal submitted with the approval of the Agent to the Governor General, that in order to provide money for the construction of profitable and other public works throughout the State, this annual instalment of debt should be reduced from R75,000 to R30,000, thus setting free the sum of R45,000 for the purpose above noted. Under this arrangement the rate of interest on the money, the payment of which to the native banker was thus to be deferred, was to be raised from 6½ to 8 per cent.

After the collection of the kharif income a sum of R45,000 was accordingly set aside for expenditure on public works. It cannot be ascertained until the end of the current native official year how far the finances of the State will admit of the payment of the instalment of R30,000 due to the native banker.

JUSTICE.

31. Pandit Nund Lall was appointed Judge of the Civil and Criminal Court at Kerowlee, *vice* Munshi Mahomed Rushid-ud-din Khan, in June 1884. He has carried on his duties in the most satisfactory manner, his decisions have met with general approbation, and he has begun to introduce many much needed petty reforms into the working of the Tehsil and other Courts. By his appointment and by the consequent release of Mahomed Rushid-ud-din Khan from his functions as Original Civil and Criminal Judge, the State Council has now become an actual as well as a nominal Court of Appeal, and the blot on the administration brought to notice in my last year's report has been thus removed.

The Criminal and Civil Judicial Returns are appended herewith. At the close of the official year there were but 14 criminal and 9 civil cases pending; on the criminal side 486 cases were decided during the year, and on the civil side 71. Seven decrees remained unexecuted out of a gross total of 55.

Of the 486 criminal cases 5 were appealed against to the State Council with the following results:—

Confirmed	1
Reversed	1
Modified	2
Pending	1
	<hr/>
	5
	<hr/>

On the civil side the appeal return is as follows:—

Appealed	5
Confirmed	1
Reversed	2
Modified	1
Pending	1
	<hr/>
	5
	<hr/>

In the Tehsil Courts, 270 criminal cases were instituted, of which 257 were disposed of, leaving 13 pending at the end of the year. One hundred sixty-seven civil cases were heard before the same Courts, of which only 11 remained undisposed of.

In the Revenue Department, 1,542 cases were instituted before the Deputy Collector at Kerowlee. Of these 1,455 were disposed of, leaving 87 still for hearing.

There were 7 cases appealed against the decision of the Deputy Collector to the State Council, of which 3 were confirmed, 2 reversed, and 2 remained pending.

In the Tehsil Courts, 103 petty revenue cases were instituted, of which 90 were settled and 13 remained pending. Of these 6 cases were appealed, 3 were confirmed, 1 reversed and 2 remained pending.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

32. In this Department of the State there has been a very marked improvement during the year. Owing to the sanction accorded by the Government of India to a minimum outlay of R45,000 a year being set aside from current revenue for expenditure on public works, the Council applied for the services of a duly qualified Engineer to be placed at the disposal of the State. Mr. C. E. Housden was selected for this duty, and took up his appointment as Executive Engineer of the Kerowlee State in January 1885. His report is attached herewith. A list of the more pressing public works that have been sanctioned by the Council, of which

the cost aggregate Rs52,500, is also attached. In addition to this, large taccavi advances continue to be made by the Council to zemindars for the construction of wells. In this way the country and revenue have greatly benefited.

Mr. Housden is also engaged in drawing up an exhaustive report as to the capabilities of the State with reference to the construction of tanks, wells, and other profitable works of irrigation, roads, &c., &c. Mr. Housden's deputation has been of the greatest advantage to Kerowlee: the zeal, energy, and ability with which he discharges his duties are very marked, and are thoroughly appreciated by His Highness the Maharajah and the Members of the Council no less than by myself.

Mr. Housden writes as follows:—

Reports on Public Works and improvements carried out in the Kerowlee State from April 1883 to the end of the official year ending 31st March 1885, by Mr. C. E. Housden, Executive Engineer.

In January 1885, I was deputed to prospect and initiate public works and improvements in the Kerowlee State, and, in accordance with instructions, took over provisional charge of the works then in progress.

I joined at Kerowlee on the 15th of January, and since then have been employed in prospecting for public works and improvements, in examining works carried out by the Overseer before my arrival, in preparing and submitting reports and estimates, and in supervising the works in progress when I arrived, and which have been since sanctioned.

These are noticed at greater length in paragraph 4 of this report, for the present I proceed to a review of the work done by the Overseer since his arrival in 1883-84.

The first work he was engaged on was the preparation and submission of a report on the requirements of the State in the way of new tanks and wells, repairs to old tanks and wells, and improvements to communications.

The report submitted by him deals mainly with new tanks and wells and repairs to a few old wells and tanks.

I have visited and examined almost every one of the sites reported on, the result of my examination is that the cross sections of sites for new tanks taken by him were fairly accurate and to be depended on; but that he had in most instances under-estimated the cost of the proposed dams and over-estimated the revenue to be derived from them.

The general result I have arrived at is that tanks cannot be expected to pay on the average more than about 7 per cent., as will be shewn in my detailed report now under preparation.

The Overseer's report was, therefore, to a certain extent a misleading one. It was nevertheless a very useful one in pointing out that there was a large field for improvements, and the fact that he had examined and reported on sites for 69 tanks in all parts of the State will shew that a considerable amount of trouble had been taken by him in prospecting the country.

The only works commenced by him needing any special notice are—

(i). The Nynea-ki-Gwari Tank. The cost of this tank was under-estimated, instead of Rs12,000 the cost will be something more like Rs20,000.

An unfortunate mistake was also made in the selection of the site for the dam, by which the area to be irrigated from the tank has been considerably curtailed. The tank will, when finished, be a good one with a bed area of 4,800,000 square feet, and a mean depth of about 10 feet, giving a total capacity of 48,000,000 cubic feet, or about sufficient for 800 bighas. It is likely to fill well every year.

The area commended is 400 bighas, and some more land can be brought under cultivation by the construction of a duct not allowed for in the sanctioned estimate.

The tank even, if does not pay very well, will still be a great boon to the neighbourhood where in the summer months no water is to be met with for miles.

The cost is by no means excessive. Should a revenue of Rs3 per bigha be hereafter realised, the yearly income from the tank would be Rs1,200 or, say, Rs1,000 after deducting cost of up-keep. This would give a return of 5 per cent. on the money expended on it. The tank may therefore, as a whole, be pronounced a success.

(ii). Repairs to tanks at Markapura and Chainpur. These were repairs to old tanks; cost as per margin.

The repairs have been well carried out, and a return of 17½ per cent. on the former and 10 per cent. on the latter will probably be ultimately realised.

MANAKHUR WELL.

This was sunk for drinking purposes. The site selected is not a good one, it would have been better to have fixed on a site below the bund.

The well does not contain sufficient water to last through the summer, and an attempt is now being made to secure a further supply by deepening the well.

It is cut through rock, and this accounts for the apparently excessive cost. In reality the well is a cheap one. It is now 38 feet deep, diameter 12 feet.

The diameter is excessive, as the well is required for the drinking purposes only and is all in rock.

The total sum disbursed by the Overseer from April 1883 to February 1885 was R42,389-14-9, inclusive of the salary of the sanctioned establishment, which for the period under notice amounts to R3,994-5-4, leaving the total cost of the works and repairs carried out at R38,395-9-5.

The proportion of establishment to expenditure is as 400 to 38,400 or 10 to 100, *i. e.*, 10 per cent.

As a general rule, I have found that the work done has been well done and at fair rates. Errors of judgment may occasionally have led to the work costing more than it should have done. I have at the same time much pleasure in placing on record my opinion arrived at after careful examination and due consideration of all the circumstances in each case, that during the time Overseer has had charge of the public works of the State, he has worked conscientiously and honestly, and that the State has received a fair return for the sums spent by him.

Work done by the Public Works Department during the official year 1884-85.

I pass now to a consideration of the work done during the official year 1884-85, *i. e.*, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

COUNCIL BUNGALOW.

This was completed during the year at a cost of R1,682-8-7. The work has been well done.

BIRWAS ROAD.

A bridle road was made from the Agency to the Kerowlee-Hindon Road, which it joins near the Birwas Ghat, at a total of R201-7-9. The length is 4-5 miles. The road is much used by the public.

METALLED ROAD, HINDON TO KEROWLEE.

Owing to the difficult nature of the ground to be passed over, the necessary examination of the ground and survey operation took some time, and work was not commenced till early in March 1885.

The earthwork ought to be finished in May. The metalling will probably not be done till June 1886; when completed, this road will be a great boon to the public, as at present carts cannot ply between Kerowlee and Hindon without making a long detour round by Baroda over a very sandy track.

The estimated cost of the $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in Kerowlee is R33,966, or R3,882 per mile.

AGENCY OFFICE.

Thatch renewed and verandah added at a cost of R457-11-5.

Nynea-ki-Gwari Tank. Already noticed.

JAIL AND DISPENSARY.

A hawalat built at a cost of R2,233-10-10, a latrine built at a cost of R278-6-1, other additions and improvements estimated to cost R4,280, are now in progress.

Manakhur Well already noticed is to be deepened.

NIBHERA GHATI.

Completed at a cost of R1,153-0-6. A great improvement, and fully appreciated by the Bunjaras and public generally. Much used. I was stopped one morning for half an hour owing to a block amongst the ascending and descending bullocks. Proposals for widening it will be made in my General Report.

KAILA-DEVI ROAD.

The first two miles of this road are now being metalled and improved. The expenditure to the end of March has been R1,399-9-2, the estimated cost is R8,626. The road will be ready for use after the rains.

KAILA-DEVI KOOND.

Sanctioned amount of estimate R4,475. Of this sum R2,000 to be utilized on the mostly emergent and pressing repairs which are now in hand and will be finished before the rains.

MAINDKI CROSSINGS.

Two culverts are now being made over the Maindk Nullah to the west of Kerowlee city. They are estimated to cost R463 each; they will be very useful during the rains.

DABRA SLUICES.

The Dabra Tank was built without a sluice; this is now being supplied at an estimated cost of R1,500.

AMERGARH TANK.

This has only just been commenced on (28th March 1885). It is being built for the Thakur of Amergarh, and is estimated to cost R16,927.

It will probably ultimately pay from 10 to 17 per cent.

There is no land below the tank, all the cultivation will be carried on in the bed.

In connection with the works noted on above, the following estimates and reports have been prepared and submitted during the year—

By the Executive Engineer.

	R
No. 1.—Repairs to Kaila-Devi Koond	4,475
„ 2.—Building a road dam across the Nullah of Maindk crossings	463
„ 3.—Erecting a ward for in-door patients at the Kerowlee Dispensary	3,326
„ 4.—Constructing a tank to the south of the village of Amergarh	16,927
„ 5.—Completing the Nynea Gwari Tank	20,069
„ 6.—Supplying a sluice and irrigation channel to the bund at Dabra	8,492
„ 7.—Improving and metalling first two miles of Kaila Road	8,626
„ 8.—Constructing a metalled road from Jeypore frontier to Kerowlee	33,966
„ 9.—Bandwa Nullah crossings	6,303
„ 10.—Constructing a bridge over Panchua River	16,076
„ 11.—Re-building portion of the Amergarh Fort	9,180
„ 12.—Imergent repairs to Maidpura Bund	1,992
„ 13.—Alterations to the bund at Dolutpura	5,601
„ 14.—Repairs to two tanks to the east of Mandrail	369
„ 15.—Making a cut to lead the water of the Nullah flowing to the west of the Mandrail into the tank close to the city on east	264
„ 16.—Constructing a well at Karanpur	150
„ 17.—Constructing a well for irrigation at Dangaria	484

By Overseer Abdul Majid.

	R	R
Jail	3,185	and 4,280 sanctioned.
Dispensary	33	and 1,001 do.
Council Bungalow	1,390	do.
Agency Office	276	do.
Manakhur Well	754	do.
Jail Privy	289	do.
Stables	359	do.
Council Bungalow doors	361	do.
Agency Office doors	105	do.
School	100	do.
Revenue Office repaired	50	do.
Hindon Road	51,269	not approved.
Maidpura Tank	1,881	since* revised by Executive Engineer.
Kalyanpur Tank	3,304	same* remark.
Kaila Koond	4,588	do.
Kaila-Devi Road	49,950	not approved.
Maindk Roads, &c.	312	and 658, revised—sanctioned.

In addition to the supervision of the works mentioned, and the preparation and submission of the plans and estimates referred to above, I have, accompanied by Overseer Abdul Majid, visited the greater part of the State and made surveys for tanks and wells required by the

villagers, or which have recommended themselves to me. These will be all incorporated in my General Report, which I hope to submit before the 1st of June 1885. It will suffice for the present to state that the general results arrived at are—

- (i) that there are at least two very good sites for the construction of large reservoirs, each capable of storing over 300 millions cubic feet of water and calculated to in time pay over 20 per cent.;
- (ii) that there are numbers of sites for smaller tanks (over 100 have been noted) which should yield a return of from 5 to 15 per cent. (average 7 per cent.);
- (iii) that there are several old tanks and wells which can be repaired or renewed at a comparatively small cost, and should of course pay well;
- (iv) that there are acres of land at present lying fallow or only cultivated during the kharif where the construction of new wells should pay; and
- (v) that the great difficulty anticipated in the successful development of the State is the dearth of cultivators:

The construction of tanks and wells and improved means of communication with light assessments will doubtless in time attract men.

There are parts of the State, however, where the present inhabitants are able and willing to at once take up land reclaimed or improved, and in consequence the contemplated improvements can in such places be taken in hand at once.

The Jeypore Durbar, it may be noted, have commenced work on the Hindon-Kerowlee Road from their side of the frontier, having liberally sanctioned Rs28,000 for this important line of communication.

It is anticipated that the entire earthwork of the whole road will be finished before the commencement of the rains.

JAIL.

33. Extensive measures have been in progress during the year for the improvement of the jail, many portions of which have been almost entirely re-built. Surgeon-Major Spencer on his recent tour of inspection expressed himself as much pleased with the improvements effected not only in the sanitary and other arrangements, but also in the food and diet of the prisoners. A pensioned Darogah, named Abdul Latif, from the Agra Central Jail, a man of excellent character, has been appointed Native Superintendent of the Jail. Under his supervision many reforms have been introduced in management and discipline, and the prisoners are being taught many useful industries. The general health of the prisoners has been good. The daily average number of sentenced prisoners in jail has been 75. There have been 5 deaths during the year.

DISPENSARIES.

34. The Head-Quarters Dispensary is largely attended, and is being much enlarged and improved. A small hospital for in-door patients is also being constructed. Mr. Thomas Romare and Bhowany Singh have been the Hospital Assistants in attendance during the year, and both during the cholera epidemic and since have rendered excellent service. They are both very popular with the people. During the year a fourth dispensary has been opened at Machilpur with a full staff of assistants and supply of medicines and instruments.

These local dispensaries are greatly appreciated by the rural population who attend them in large numbers.

The total number of patients that have received relief during the year is as follows:—

Dispensaries.	PATIENTS.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.
Kerowlee	278	7,000	7,278
Sapotra . . . . .	...	2,658	2,658
Mandrail . . . . .	...	1,812	1,812
Machilpur	3	3,043	3,046
GRAND TOTAL	281	14,513	14,794

Vaccination is successfully carried on throughout the province. Of 2,382 cases, 2,041 proved successful.

CRIME.

35. There have been very few instances of serious crime during the year. There was one case of seemingly deliberate patricide in the city in the month of December 1884. It appeared, however, on enquiry that there was grave reason to doubt whether the murderer was responsible for his actions. His mind was deemed to be affected, and he consequently escaped capital punishment. There were 3 petty dakaities which took place at the time of the Sheoratri fair in February 1885, apparently committed by the same gang responsible for the outrages reported last year. No clue has been obtained as to the identity of the robbers, notwithstanding that all efforts were made to this end.

INFANTICIDE.

36. There has been no case of infanticide during the year.

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

37. The operation of the rules for the mutual extradition of criminals has been extended for a further period of 12 months by the Kerowlee State Council and the Durbars of Jeypore, Dholpore and Bhurtpore. The rules would work smoothly, and efficiently enough did the native officials on either side of the frontier limit themselves to carrying out their provisions to the letter. They will, however, persist in putting their own interpretation upon them which varies with each particular case, and so defeats the object for which the rules were drawn up. Matters in this respect are, however, working more smoothly, and the rules, even as at present utilised, conduce to a better state of affairs for the surrender of criminals than that formerly in vogue.

FRUIT CULTIVATION.

38. With the exception of oranges and pomegranates no fruit of any kind has ever been cultivated in Kerowlee, the soil of which has, nevertheless, shown itself singularly adapted for the cultivation of all kinds of fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables.

The Council, with the view of introducing the more common varieties of Indian fruit trees, obtained a large consignment of peach, apricot, apple, peas, loquat, plaintain, graft, mango, guava, pomaloe, {aloocha, aloo-bookhara, falsa, bilice from Saharanpur, which have been planted out under the superintendence of a trained gardener obtained from the same place, who remains to look after their cultivation. In the same way endeavours are being made to introduce the cultivation of the potato on a considerable scale. The experiment will be carefully reported upon later.

SILOS.

39. Experimental silos have been constructed at the head-quarters of the various pergunnahs, their object and advantages being carefully explained to the zemindars. One made in the Political Agent's compound last September has just been opened. The contents were found to be in excellent order, and bullocks eat the stored ensilage heartily. The silos in the districts will shortly be opened, and every endeavour made to induce the people generally to adopt this cheap and useful method of storing forage, which ought to be specially useful in Kerowlee where during the rainy season grass can be obtained in enormous quantities.

AMERGARH.

40. The administration of this small estate continues to give very satisfactory results. Of the remaining balance of debt, Rs5,213, recorded last year, Rs3,294 have been paid off during the year, leaving a balance of Rs1,919 still due against the estate.

A new bund calculated to hold up 560 millions cubic feet of water is now in course of construction under the superintendence of the Executive Engineer. The work is calculated to cost Rs16,927 of which Rs10,000, have been borrowed with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor General. The remaining sum represents the cost of labour which will be furnished gratis by the subjects of the young Thakur of Amergarh. The Thakur's residence at Amergarh is also going to be re-built.

GOOMUT DEBTS AT KEROWLEE.

41. Of the Rs7,240-5-9 due on this head at the close of the preceding year, Rs3,670-7-6 have been paid off, leaving a balance of Rs3,569-14-3 still to be collected.

TRANSIT DUTIES.

42. In the month of December 1884, the Kerowlee State Council abolished, with my concurrence and the Agent to the Governor General's approval, the whole of the transit duties levied

on merchandise of all description passing through the State limits, save only those levied on opium and intoxicating drugs which have been retained as heretofore, and in the case of opium has been slightly increased from R4 to R6 per maund. This liberal action of the Council was approved of by His Excellency the Viceroy, and it was intimated to the Council that His Excellency had received the intelligence of the abolition of the transit duties with much satisfaction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

43. The boy Moti Pal, nephew of His Highness the Maharajah, still continues at the Mayo College, Ajmere. He is benefitting much from the training and education received there. Two young lads, brothers, the sons of the Thakur of Fattahpur, will also be sent to the Mayo College at their father's expense next term.

The health of the Maharajah continues excellent.

My relations with His Highness are of a very cordial and friendly character.

In February 1885, Colonel Bradford visited Kerowlee in the course of his annual tour, entering the territory on the 4th February 1885 and quitting it on the 9th of the same month.

Colonel Bradford remained two days at the capital and had several interviews with His Highness. The Maharajah of Bhurtpore accompanied Colonel Bradford to Kerowlee from Dholpore and exchanged visits with His Highness the Maharajah of Kerowlee.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

44. During the course of the year the Political Agent visited the Machilpur, Mandril, Utjut, Testa, and Huzoor Tehsils.

APPENDIX A.

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Bhartpur for the year 1884-85.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.			RAINFALL.		REMARKS.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.	
April 1884	94.60	84.60	89.60	...	...
May	102.12	92.51	97.31	...	18	
June	103.03	97.01	98.84	2	47	
July	96.25	89.61	92.93	3	60	
August	87.74	85.16	86.45	8	79	
September	88.23	84.83	86.53	16	60	
October	85	79.09	82.04	...	...
November	77.70	69.06	73.38	...	...
December	68.12	61.64	64.88	...	12	
January 1885	67.64	63.42	65.53	...	25	
February	69.89	61.85	65.60	...	...
March	84.48	75.50	79.99	...	20	
Daily average for the year	85.85	78.69	82.02	82	21	Total rain fall for the year.

APPENDIX B.

Comparative Statement of Price-current of principal Food-grains in the City of Bhartpur during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

MONTHS.	1883-84.				1884-85.			
	Wheat.	Barely.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barely.	Jowar.	Gram.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
April	21 0	30 0	28 4	29 8	18 7	24 11	23 3	22 3
May	20 14	30 9	28 4	28 0	18 7	24 3	23 8	20 13
June	18 1	28 4	27 4	26 0	17 11	22 15	21 0	20 10
July	18 13	27 4	21 11	26 4	17 11	23 2	22 3	20 11
August	16 0	22 9	20 0	21 8	19 3	26 7	22 3	22 11
September	17 3	24 8	22 0	23 7	18 15	26 8	22 3	22 3
October	17 1	22 9	22 7	22 11	18 11	25 3	22 3	22 7
November	17 3	22 15	22 7	27 7	18 6	28 12	28 8	22 14
December	17 7	23 7	22 7	23 7	19 7	26 14	29 12	23 6
January	18 11	23 11	22 11	22 11	19 7	29 8	29 12	24 9
February	18 10	23 9	22 11	22 15	20 0	31 0	32 7	24 11
March	18 11	23 11	23 3	24 11	19 3	30 8	30 3	24 2

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhartpur State during the Sambat year 1940.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Magistrate of Bhartpur	Appeal	2	27	29	27	2
2	Do. do.	Original	18	1,170	1,188	1,171	17
3	Subordinate Courts	Do.	30	3,055	3,085	3,087	43
4	Magistrate of Dig and Mewat	Appeal . . . . .	...	6	5	5	...
5	Do. do.	Original . . . . .	...	1,515	1,515	1,515	...
6	Subordinate Courts	Do.	14	3,419	3,433	3,390	43
7	Deorhi	Do. . . . .	...	458	458	452	6
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	64	9,649	9,713	9,597	116

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Bhartpur State during the Sambat year 1940.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Judge of Bhartpur	Appeal	...	10	10	9	1
2	Do. do.	Original	52	470	522	483	39
3	Subordinate Courts	Do.	33	238	271	249	22
4	Judge of Dig and Mewat	Appeal	...	11	11	11	...
5	Do. do.	Original	...	159	159	159	...
6	Subordinate Courts	Do.	11	252	263	243	20
7	Deorhi	Do.	...	20	20	18	2
	TOTAL	.....	96	1,160	1,256	1,172	84

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Bhartpur State for the Sambat year 1940.

No.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
		<i>R a. p.</i>			<i>R a. p.</i>
1	Land revenue	17,26,067 8 3	1	Land revenue with parganas	1,47,822 10 6
2	Other items of income from other parganas	4,73,177 12 0	2	Customs	20,028 11 6
		and 79 gold mohurs.	3	Administration and Public Department	55,724 4 9
3	Saltpetre	4,172 8 0	4	Road and Irrigation Works	61,297 1 6
4	Administration and Public Department	23,452 5 9	5	Other Darbar establishments	5,39,261 5 3
5	Customs	2,85,987 10 8½	6	Public Works Department	1,97,610 8 6
6	Public Works Department	5,691 1 3	7	Army	6,74,639 0 6
7	Mint	1,258 11 3	8	Civil List	2,08,985 2 0
			9	Religious and charitable grants	1,49,177 11 3
			10	Pensions	33,850 10 0
	Total	25,24,807 4 2½	11	Police	1,22,267 15 3
		and 79 gold mohurs.	12	Education	23,338 12 6
	Taccavi and other loans	1,50,752 9 3	13	Medical services	13,284 0 9
			14	Stationery	2,867 4 9
			15	Foreign services—Vakils	22,254 0 0
			16	Miscellaneous	92,573 6 9
					& 126 gold mohurs.
				Total	23,64,963 10 0
					& 126 gold mohurs.
			17	Taccavi and other advances	1,43,195 0 9
	GRAND TOTAL	26,75,559 13 5½		GRAND TOTAL	25,08,177 11 6
		and 79 gold mohurs.			& 126 gold mohurs.

APPENDIX F.

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhartpur State for the Sambat year 1940.

Names of Schools.	No. of Schools.	DEPARTMENT AND ATTENDANCE.					No. of teachers.	Annual expenditure.	REMARKS.
		English.	Persian.	Hindl.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.			
Bhartpur College	1	52	128	163	30	373	20	<i>R a. p.</i> 23,338 13 6	Four new Sadur schools were opened and 8 abolished. Eight students were employed as teachers and 1 as an apprentice in the Ijlas Khas.
Sewur Cantonment School	1	...	20	76	...	96	4		
Tebail Schools	12	...	327	587	...	914	40		
Halkabundi Schools	158	...	183	2,341	...	2,524	165		
Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
TOTAL	172	52	658	3,172	30	3,912	230	23,338 13 6	

APPENDIX G.

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bhartpur State for the year 1884.

No.	Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	No. of servants employed.	Out-door patients.	IN-DOOR PATIENTS.						Annual expenditure, including salaries, medicines, &c.
				Treated.	Relieved.	Reduced.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	
1	Unah Hospital	16	5,159	1,122	704	174	165	31	48	R a. p. 13,284 0 9
2	Sewur Jail Hospital	3	...	794	699	31	24	11	29	
3	Bhartpur Dispensary	10	13,776	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dig Dispensary	3	7,408	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Kama Dispensary	3	4,948	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Pahari Dispensary	2	4,417	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Gopalgarh Dispensary	2	2,491	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Akheygarh Dispensary	3	1,681	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bhosawur Dispensary	4	5,705	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Weir Dispensary	4	8,586	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bayana Dispensary	4	8,244	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rupbas Dispensary	4	4,174	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Uchein Dispensary	4	2,196	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		62	68,785	1,916	1,403	205	189	42	77
Vaccinating operations		5	14,379	13,560 Success- ful.	819 Failed.
TOTAL		13,284 0 9

APPENLIX H.

Bhartpur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1940.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	HINDUS.					MUHAMMADANS.					GRAND TOTAL.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For life	4	2	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	7
" 17 years	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 16 " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
" 14 "	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3
" 12 "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 10 "	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
" 8 "	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
" 7 "	6	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	3	9
" 6 " . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 5 "	10	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	3	13
" 4 "	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 3 "	20	2	...	...	22	1	...	...	...	1	23
" 2 "	8	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	1	9
" 1½ "	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 1 year	18	2	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	1	21
" 6 months	26	1	...	...	27	8	1	...	...	9	36
Under 6 "	50	4	...	...	54	9	...	...	...	9	63
TOTAL	153	13	...	...	166	30	2	...	...	32	198

APPENDIX I.

Comparative Statement showing the increase and decrease of that branch of revenue derived from customs in the Bhartpur State during the Sambats 1939 and 1940.

DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC.	Income for Sambat 1939.		Income for Sambat 1940.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
Imports	35,923	5 6½	40,955	4 6	.....	.....	5,031	14 11½
Exports	38,496	0 11½	33,703	12 0	4,792	4 11½	.....	.....
Transit	6,543	8 5	5,183	9 6½	1,359	14 10½	.....	.....
<i>Internal.</i>								
Traffic	60,656	14 4½	51,075	0 7½	9,581	13 8½	.....	.....
TOTAL	1,41,619	13 3½	1,30,917	10 8½	15,734	1 6½	5,031	14 11½

APPENDIX J.

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Kerowlee for the year 1884-85.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.			RAINFALL.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1884	98	80	90.53	...	...
May	106	88	98.52	...	6
June	105	84	94.83	3	4
July	102	82	90.07	7	12
August	90	80	85.35	3	81
September	93	78	84.63	14	74
October	86	70	80.23	...	3
November	77	56	70.40	...	...
December	66	53	60.37	...	23
January 1885	70	54	61.84	...	31
February	76	53	62.60	...	...
March	93	66	80.29	...	...
TOTAL .	...		...	29	33

APPENDIX K.

Comparative Statement of Price-current of principal Food-grains in the City of Kerowlee, during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

MONTHS.	1883-84.				1884-85.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
April	19 10	28 12	28 12	28 12	18 3	24 6	25 0	22 0
May	19 6	26 14	26 14	26 8	18 3	25 0	23 3	22 8
June	19 6	26 14	26 14	25 10	18 4	23 3	23 2	21 14
July	19 6	25 10	25 10	25 5	18 12	25 10	23 2	22 10
August	15 5	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 4	26 4	23 12	22 8
September	18 7	27 8	27 8	30 0	20 0	23 14	26 14	28 0
October	18 2	26 14	26 4	26 4	20 3	27 11	26 7	23 15
November	18 12	26 14	26 4	28 2	20 0	32 8	32 8	23 12
December	18 12	26 14	26 4	28 2	21 4	32 8	32 8	31 4
January	18 8	26 14	26 4	26 4	21 9	23 12	30 15	23 2
February	18 2	27 8	25 0	26 14	20 6	31 4	30 0	22 8
March	17 8	26 14	25 0	25 0	19 6	31 4	30 0	27 13

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the work performed by the Kerowlee Tehsil Courts from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

TEHSILS.	CIVIL.					CRIMINAL.					REVENUE.					TOTAL.					REMARKS.
	INSTITUTED.			Disposed of.	Pending.	INSTITUTED.			Disposed of.	Pending.	INSTITUTED.			Disposed of.	Pending.	INSTITUTED.			Disposed of.	Pending.	
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
Hozoor Tehsil	8	122	130	122	8	8	141	144	136	8	...	28	28	24	4	11	291	302	292	20	
Jirota Tehsil	...	9	9	9	...	...	22	22	22	...	1	7	8	8	...	1	38	39	33	...	
Machilpur Tehsil	2	11	13	11	2	2	42	44	40	4	1	29	30	22	8	5	82	87	73	14	
Mandrail Tehsil	...	7	7	6	1	1	40	41	41	...	...	20	20	20	...	1	67	68	67	1	
Utgir Tehsil	1	7	8	8	...	...	19	19	18	1	...	17	17	16	1	1	43	44	42	2	
TOTAL	11	166	167	156	11	6	264	270	257	13	2	101	103	90	13	19	521	540	508	37	

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing the work performed by the Kerowlee Civil and Criminal Courts from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	INSTITUTED.				REMARKS.	
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.		
CIVIL SIDE	8	72	80	71	9	Confirmed 3; reversed 1. Confirmed 1; reversed 2.
Original	18	49	62	55	7	
Execution of decrees	...	6	6	4	2	
Appeals from Civil Courts	7	498	500	496	14	
CRIMINAL SIDE	...	3	3	3	...	
	28	623	651	619	32	
						</

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the working of the Civil and Tehsil Courts of the Kerowlee State from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1884.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.				Pending on 31st March 1884.
				Decreed.	Dismissed or struck off.	Compromised.	Total.	
CIVIL COURT.								
Suits exceeding R5,000 . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Do. R1,000, but not exceeding R5,000 . . . . .	...	3	3	1	1	...	2	1
Do. R500 do. R1,000	1	2	3	2	...	...	2	1
Do. R250 do. R500 . . . . .	...	4	4	2	...	1	3	1
Do. R100 do. R250	2	7	9	3	1	3	7	2
Do. R50 do. R100	3	11	14	9	...	3	12	2
Do. R1 do. R50	1	3	4	2	1	1	4	...
Miscellaneous	1	41	42	28	11	2	41	1
Total	8	72	80	47	14	10	71	9
TEHSIL COURTS.								
Suits not exceeding R50	11	156	167	118	17	21	156	11
GRAND TOTAL	19	228	247	165	31	31	227	20

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the work performed by the Kerowlee Revenue Court from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

NATURE OF CASES.	INSTITUTED.			Disposed of.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
Arrears of revenue	11	39	50	43	7	
Complaints concerning revenue	10	214	224	213	11	
Customs	9	411	420	414	6	
Forest	6	62	68	64	4	
Gardens . . . . .	...	32	32	31	1	
Miscellaneous	61	687	748	690	58	
TOTAL	97	1,445	1,542	1,455	87	

APPENDIX P.

Comparative Statement showing the number of boys and their daily average attendance in the Kerowlee School during 1883-84 and 1884-85.

YEAR.	DEPARTMENT AND ATTENDANCE.						NO. OF TEACHERS.			DEPARTMENT AND ATTENDANCE.		REMARKS.
	HINDI.		PERSIAN.		TOTAL.		Hindl.	Persian.	English.	ENGLISH.		
	No. of boys.	Daily average attendance.	No. of boys.	Daily average attendance.	No. of boys.	Daily average attendance.				No. of boys.	Daily average attendance.	
1883-84	30	22.32	65	53.57	95	75.89	2	2	...	...	.....	Detail of boys reading English.
1884-85	173	100.19	128	114.78	301	223.97	3	2	1	42	25.99	25 boys from Persian and 17 from Hindi attend the English Department.

APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing the number of persons admitted into, and released from, the Kerowlee State Jail from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

PERIOD OF SENTENCE.	REMAINING ON 1st APRIL 1885.			ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DIED AND RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING ON 31st MARCH 1885.			REMARKS.			
	Civil.	CRIMINAL.		Civil.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	CRIMINAL.		Male.	Female.	Died.	RELEASED.		Escaped.	Total.	Civil.	CRIMINAL.		Total.		
		Male.	Female.					Civil.	Male.				Female.	Male.				Female.			Male.	Female.
Under 6 months	12	2	14	6	112	6	118	8	132	1	..	6	103	7	..	111	20	1	21	14 The daily average number of pri- soners . 75 Under trial . 7	
Above 6 months and under 1 year	11	..	11	..	8	..	8	19	19	1	..	..	10	..	..	11	8	..	8	
Above 1 year and under 3 years	16	1	17	..	23	..	23	39	40	2	..	..	9	..	..	11	28	1	29	
Above 3 years and under 5 years	6	2	8	..	1	..	1	7	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	5	2	7	
Above 5 years and under 7 years		
Above 7 years and under 10 years	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	
Above 10 years and under 14 years	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
For life	12	6	18	..	1	..	1	13	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	6	18	
Mad or Insane prisoners	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	2		
TOTAL	61	11	72	6	150	6	156	6 211	238	5	..	6 126	7	138	80	10	90	14	

APPENDIX B.
Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Court of the Kerowlee State from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

No.	CRIMES.	OFFENCES COMMITTED		Cases brought to trial.	Cases pending.	Cases in which conviction obtained.	NO. OF ACCUSED.				PROPERTY STOLEN OR FLUNDERED.		PROPERTY RECOVERED.		REMARKS.
		Arrests.	Current.				Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Pending trial.	Cash or value of property.	Cattle.	Cash or value of property.	Cattle.	
1	Murder	...	3	3	...	3	4	1	3	...	R a. p.	...	R a. p.	...	
2	Attempt to commit murder	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Robbery { Dakaiti	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	1 camel	
5	Robbery { Other	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Theft	...	93	91	...	23	76	34	38	4	...	...	76 3 0	5	
7	Suicide	...	11	11	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rape	...	1	7	...	1	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
9	Abduction	...	5	5	...	1	10	3	7	...	...	...	...	...
10	Causing miscarriage	...	4	4	...	1	16	9	7	...	...	...	...	...
11	Uttering counterfeit coin	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Criminal breach of trust	...	5	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Wrongful confinement	...	8	7	...	2	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
14	Buying or disposing of stolen property	...	8	7	...	2	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
15	Killing kine	...	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Unnatural offences	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	Mischief	...	11	10	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
18	Grievous hurt	...	17	18	...	9	34	22	12	...	...	...	...	...
19	Extortion	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	299	290	...	39	178	90	79	9	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	7	493	486	14	90	382	178	191	13	5,183 5 6	36	121 3 0	6	

APPENDIX S.
Comparative Statement showing the increase and decrease in the income derived from Customs Duties in the Kerowlee State during Sambats 1939 and 1940.

DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC.	Income for Sambat 1939 (1932-33).		Income for Sambat 1940 (1933-34).		Decrease.	Increase.
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.		
Imports	...	...	12,893	1 6	640	7 6
Exports	...	...	28,848	7 6	...	...
Transit	...	...	954	15 6	223	1 3
Internal Traffic	...	...	26,051	14 8	4,716	8 3
TOTAL	73,730	4 0	68,748	6 9	5,579	1 0
						597 8 9

APPENDIX T.

Statement showing the execution of Decrees in the Civil and Tehsil Courts of the Kerowlee State from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	INSTITUTED.						DISPOSED OF.						PENDING ON 31st MARCH 1885.	
	ARREARS.		CURRENT.		TOTAL.		WHOLLY EXECUTED.		PARTIALLY EXECUTED AND BALANCE.		STUCK OFF.		TOTAL.	
	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Partially executed.	Balance.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.
CIVIL COURT.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.
	1	36,551 5 9	1	36,339 11 9	2	72,891 1 6	...	...	1	212 8 0	36,338 13 9	...	1	36,551 5 9
	Suits exceeding Rs.000 . . .		2	2,782 13 0	2	2,782 13 0	...	...	1	...	1,629 4 0	2	2	2,782 13 0
	Suits exceeding Rs.000, but not exceeding Rs.000 . . .		2	1,238 14 0	2	1,238 14 0	1	700 7 0	...	...	...	1	1	700 7 0
	Do. Rs00 do. Rs1,000, . . .		2	608 14 9	3	1,013 0 7	...	...	2	641 7 4	61 14 9	1	3	1,013 0 7
TEHSIL COURTS.	Do. Rs20 do. Rs500, . . .		13	2,011 12 3	17	2,560 6 9	3	846 0 0	9	528 15 9	938 14 0	2	14	2,187 15 3
	Do. Rs100 do. Rs250, . . .		19	1,349 8 0	21	1,486 7 6	8	574 1 6	10	176 7 0	524 7 6	1	19	1,363 7 3
	Do. Rs50 do. Rs100, . . .		10	203 18 6	15	349 7 0	10	195 0 6	1	15 0 0	25 7 0	4	15	349 7 0
	Do. Rs1 do. Rs50, . . .													
	Total . . .	13 37,791 11 1	49 44,530 7 3	63 82,322 2 4	23 1,815 9 0	24 1,574 6 1	39,518 13 0	9 2,028 11 9	55 44,937 7 10	7 37,384 10 6				
G AND TOTAL	Suits not exceeding Rs50 . . .	11 188 10 9	74 1,696 13 9	85 1,885 8 6	34 562 10 0	31 409 2 6	532 7 0	11 261 0 0	76 1,755 3 6	9 180 5 0				
	Total . . .	24 37,980 5 10	123 46,227 5 0	147 84,207 10 10	56 2,378 3 0	55 1,983 8 7	40,041 4 0	20 2,269 11 9	131 46,692 11 4	16 37,514 15 6				

APPENDIX U.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerowlee State for the first nine months of the Native Financial Sambat year 1941 or A. D. 1884-85.

Number.	Receipts.	Estimate for the whole year 1884-85.	Actuals for 9 months of 1884-85.	Number.	Expenditure.	Estimate for the whole year 1884-85.	Actuals for 9 months of 1884-85.
		R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.
	Opening balance from last year . . .	15,000 0 0	5,133 4 3		Arrears . . .	...	860 7 3
	TOTAL .	15,000 0 0	5,133 4 3		TOTAL .	...	860 7 3
	LAND REVENUE.						
1	Current revenue . . .	2,98,133 0 0	1,80,658 4 0		PALACE.		
2	Local cesses . . .	1,694 0 0	1,546 3 0	1	Kitchen & wardrobe . . .	14,220 0 0	11,360 15 0
3	Tributes from Estates . . .	23,573 0 0	17,794 0 0	2	Purchases . . .	1,000 0 0	425 11 9
4	Tributes from minor holders . . .	4,853 0 0	3,403 8 0	3	Betel leaves . . .	1,060 0 0	543 8 9
5	Dewani Karoh Import . . .	502 0 0	452 8 0	4	Gifts or rewards . . .	1,500 0 0	1,477 4 6
6	Resumption . . .	3,222 0 0	2,443 3 6	5	Festivals . . .	5,925 0 0	4,039 0 0
7	Gardens . . .	1,600 0 0	891 12 9	6	Presents or return presents . . .	500 0 0	69 3 9
	TOTAL .	3,33,577 0 0	2,07,189 7 3	7	Guests . . .	1,000 0 0	1,164 13 9
	OTHER RECEIPTS.			8	Excursions . . .	3,000 0 0	1,115 8 6
8	Customs . . .	70,000 0 0	45,676 11 0	9	Relations of Chief . . .	19,375 0 0	16,802 2 3
9	Forests . . .	6,000 0 0	4,105 9 0		TOTAL .	47,580 0 0	36,998 4 3
10	Contract, Abkari . . .	1,600 0 0	1,244 0 0				
11	Contract, Tobacco . . .	1,100 0 0	704 0 0		ARMY AND ADMINISTRATION.		
12	„ Butchers . . .	180 0 0	180 0 0	10	Army . . .	1,27,187 0 0	84,547 14 3
13	Mint . . .	20 0 0	10 2 0	11	Council . . .	8,410 0 0	5,779 0 0
14	Judicial . . .	5,000 0 0	4,493 8 6	12	Judicial Department . . .	11,201 0 0	7,002 18 0
15	Nazool . . .	700 0 0	233 8 0	13	Revenue Department . . .	14,775 0 0	9,364 6 0
16	Kaila shrine . . .	8,000 0 0	Nil	14	Account Department . . .	2,896 0 0	1,888 10 3
17	Stamping weights . . .	Nil	188 6 0	15	Treasury . . .	1,385 0 0	923 10 9
18	Second marriage impost . . .	Nil	Nil	16	Vakils . . .	1,650 0 0	1,009 8 8
19	Heavy fines . . .	500 0 0	680 7 0		TOTAL .	1,67,504 0 0	1,10,514 14 6
20	Fines from absentees . . .	4,006 0 0	3,127 13 3				
21	Miscellaneous . . .	3,000 0 0	1,862 11 6				
22	Salt agreement . . .	5,695 0 0	5,694 15 0				
23	Punchayet cases . . .	Nil	Nil				
24	Arrears . . .	10,000 0 0	19,198 1 3				
	TOTAL .	1,15,795 0 0	87,399 13 3				
	Opening balance from last year . . .	15,000 0 0	5,133 4 3				
	TOTAL OF ITEMS 1 TO 7	3,33,577 0 0	2,07,189 7 3				
	„ „ „ 8 TO 24	1,15,795 0 0	87,399 13 3				
	Carried over .	...	...		

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerowlee State for the first nine months of the Native Financial Sambat year 1941 or A. D. 1884-85—continued.

Number.	Receipts.	Estimate for the whole year 1884-85.	Actuals for 9 months of 1884-85.	Number.	Expenditure.	Estimate for the whole year 1884-85.	Actuals for 9 months of 1884-85.
	Brought forward .				OTHER FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.		
				17	Hakims and Baidis .	1,550 0 0	1,054 0 0
				18	Pandits . . .	2,653 0 0	1,777 12 0
				19	Miscellaneous servants	17,675 0 0	11,638 12 9
				20	Post Office . . .	190 0 0	109 2 0
				21	Jail	2,727 0 0	2,946 13 9
				22	School	1,900 0 0	1,069 14 9
				23	Dispensaries . . .	4,900 0 0	2,628 14 0
				24	Customs	8,245 0 0	5,314 4 6
				25	Workshops	4,267 0 0	3,395 0 0
				26	Horse Stables . . .	13,578 0 0	9,423 10 9
				27	Elephants	6,030 0 0	3,411 3 3
				28	Camels	1,750 0 0	1,053 12 9
				29	Bullocks	3,525 0 0	2,390 1 3
				30	Hunting Establishment	3,870 0 0	2,358 6 6
				31	Commissariat . . .	1,189 0 0	689 6 6
				32	Forests	2,892 0 0	1,755 9 0
				33	Gardens	8,452 0 0	6,207 13 6
					TOTAL	85,393 0 0	57,249 9 3
					PUBLIC WORKS.		
				34	Buildings	9,000 0 0	6,372 3 9
				35	Roads	1,500 0 0	360 2 0
					TOTAL	10,500 0 0	6,732 5 9
					MISCELLANEOUS.		
				36	Stationery	1,600 0 0	1,099 8 9
				37	Lighting	1,100 0 0	1,009 5 9
				38	Travelling allowances .	3,000 0 0	1,834 2 9
				39	Compensation in lieu of land	800 0 0	470 8 0
				40	Fort expenses . . .	3,450 0 0	2,766 0 6
				41	Charities	17,000 0 0	11,814 13 6
				42	Neota (marriage presents)	500 0 0	222 7 0
				43	Uniform	Nil	Nil
				44	Punchayet cases . .	500 0 0	496 3 6
				45	Compensation to jagirdars under Salt Agreement	695 0 0	694 15 0
				46	Pension	4,480 0 0	2,997 13 3
				47	Sundries	1,000 0 0	472 4 6
				48	Unforeseen expenses .	6,000 0 0	6,398 14 9
				49	Interest on debt . .	10,000 0 0	6,412 1 0
				50	Political Agency and Establishment	14,000 0 0	8,954 12 0
	Carried over .				TOTAL	64,125 0 0	45,733 14 3

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerowlee State for the first nine months of the Native Financial Sambal year 1941 or A.D. 1884-85—concluded.

Number.	Receipts.	Estimate for the whole year 1884-85.	Actuals for 9 months of 1884-85.	Number.	Expenditure.	Estimate for the whole year 1884-85.	Actuals for 9 months of 1884-85.
	Brought forward .				ARREARS . . .	...	860 7 3
					TOTAL OF ITEMS 1 TO 9	47,580 0 0	36,998 4 3
					TOTAL OF ITEMS 10 TO 16	1,67,504 0 0	1,10,514 14 6
					TOTAL OF ITEMS 17 TO 33	85,393 0 0	57,249 9 3
					TOTAL OF ITEMS 34 TO 35	10,500 0 0	6,733 5 9
					TOTAL OF ITEMS 36 TO 50	64,125 0 0	45,733 14 3
	GRAND TOTAL .	4,64,372 0 0	2,99,722 8 9		GRAND TOTAL .	3,75,102 0 0	2,58,089 7 3

APPENDIX V.

Rough forecast of probable expenditure during the next six months on Public Works in the Kerowlee State.

Description of Work.	Estimated amount.	REMARKS.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Jail and Dispensary	4,000 0 0	
Maindki crossings	1,000 0 0	
Hindon-Kerowlee Road	25,000 0 0	
Nynea-ki-Gwari Bund	5,000 0 0	
Kaila-devi Kund	4,500 0 0	
Dabra Tank	5,000 0 0	
Kaila-devi Road	8,000 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL .	52,500 0 0	

HAROWTI AND TONK AGENCY REPORT FOR 1884-85.

No. 14P., dated Tonk, 30th June 1885.

*From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. J. W. MUIR, Political Agent, Harowti and Tonk,**To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.*Bundi.
Tonk. Shahpura.
Meena Kherar.I have the honor to submit the Annual Report
of the States of this Agency for the year 1884-85.**GENERAL.****RAINFALL AND CROPS.**

2. The rainfall of the year as given on the margin was not quite two-thirds of the

MONTHS.	Deol.		Tonk.		Shahpura.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
April 1884 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .. . . .	...	18	...	5	...	20
June	3	4	3	19	2	50
July	11	65	7	57	6	36
August	5	70	6	11	6	10
September	3	53	5	95	8	20
October .. . . .	...	3	...	...	...	31
November .. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
December .. . . .	...	...	...	43	...	...
January 1885 . . . .	...	...	...	11	...	7
February .. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
March .. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23	13	23	40	23	74

average, and was insufficient for tanks and wells, which in consequence were not filled. Field operations began with the first good fall in June, and though subsequently retarded for a time were recommenced in July. In August the falls were somewhat heavy, causing damage to such of the Indian-corn as was on low ground. The rain in September was good and general, and allowed of the rabi operations being carried on successfully. The total failure, however, of the usual winter showers, and frost just as grain was about to form, interfered with the growth, the outturn as a rule being below the average. In the Tonk district of Aligarh the rainfall is reported to have been very scanty, whereby the crops were much injured.

HEALTH.

3. The general health throughout the year was everywhere good save in Tonk, where 181 deaths occurred from cholera in August and September. The disease also appeared slightly in the Aligarh and Sironj districts of Tonk, and in the Kapran one of Bundi. Measles was everywhere prevalent through the cold weather, and the mortality among children especially in Tonk in March very severe.

CROPS.

4. The area brought under cultivation in both crops was slightly in excess of the past year. Both crops were as a rule, save in the Aligarh district, where they were poorer, average ones, though some products were slightly injured by frost and the absence of the Christmas showers. Opium owing to blight was a 10 to 12-anna one. In the the Tonk Central India districts the crops were good ones.

5. The grass crop was everywhere below the average.

PRICES.

6. The prices of food-grains throughout the year are given in Appendix A. They are cheaper than they have been for many years, and at times there was but little sale. This doubtless accounts for the marked decrease in crime.

OFFERS OF SERVICE.

7. All three Chiefs with characteristic loyalty placed themselves and the resources of their States at the service of the British Government in connection with events in the Soudan and on the Afghan border. Each had commenced to collect and arrange for carriage when events rendered this unnecessary.

LONDON EXHIBITION.

8. All three States are assisting in having contributions of their arts and manufactures prepared as exhibits for the London Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886.

BUNDI.**HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAO RAJA AND FAMILY.**

9. His Highness the Maharao Raja was somewhat ailing in health in the rains and cold weather, but on a recent visit I found him, though ageing, hearty and well, and riding as erect as ever. His Highness, however, is gradually withdrawing from that direct control which has distinguished his reign, and occupying himself more and more in his family and religious duties. The administration is largely left to the Minister, important matters alone being submitted for orders. In December His Highness had the pleasure of a visit from Professor Peterson of the Bombay University, who was travelling through Harowti in search of manuscripts, and in February of receiving Sir Edward Bradford on his way to Kotah. In the end of March His Highness, accompanied by his entire family, started for Keshorai Patan for the purpose of bathing during the eclipse, subsequently making a lengthened tour through the northern portion of the State. His Highness has during the year so far consented to forego established procedure as to affix his signature to kharitas.

10. His Highness's eldest son Maharaj Kunwar Raghobir Singh is a fine, manly young fellow of between 15 and 16, who while pursuing his studies takes a recognized part in affairs. He has continued and finished the "Lagho-Ko-mudi" and "Amar-Kos," and commenced the "Mannu Sumirti." Urdu, which was again deferred for a year, is once more spoken of, but as he has been well grounded in Sanscrit and it is a question of either Urdu or English, I have suggested the latter—a view in which His Highness informs me he concurs, especially as it is in consonance with the Maharaj Kunwar's own wishes. The year has largely been devoted to the completion of his education in field sports, a very essential portion of every Rajput's training, under his elder (natural) brother Kunwar Arjan Singh, who is devoted to such pursuits, and to whom their father had entrusted him. His first two tigers were killed in March—an event celebrated with the usual presentation of nazars. His establishment and expenditure are now quite distinct. In official matters he receives the reports of the troops, while various minor miscellaneous questions are submitted to him by the Minister. He is further associated by his father with himself in all consultations, with a view to gaining a gradual insight into State affairs. It is very pleasant to watch the perfectly natural though respectful manner of the son to the father, and the relations between them.

11. The education of the two next sons, aged 13 and 10, is being carefully carried on. With a view to forming a fund for them on coming of age, the income of the jagirs, which were last year apportioned to them, has since July 1884 been separated from the State receipts.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

12. The administration is carried on by the Kamdar Pandit Ganga Sahai, who, notwithstanding reports persistently circulated to the contrary during the year, appears to possess his master's full confidence. He is not popular, as he retains everything, even to the pettiest details, in his own hands, is determined and unflinching. The great object of the Administration is economy, which is strictly enforced to give effect to the Chief's desire to form a provision for his family.

13. For the first time for some years no change has been made in the system of administration or the officials. These are the same as given in last report.

REVENUE.

14. Of the 486 khalsa villages of the State 246 were, as mentioned last year, leased for Rs. 2,47,645 (not Rs. 2,45,445). Of these, ten of the value of Rs. 19,253 have during the year been withdrawn on account of the Chief's second and third sons, while the leases of eight, representing Rs. 21,919, have been thrown up, leaving 228 yielding Rs. 2,06,473. Twenty-five villages have, on the other hand, been farmed for Rs. 15,217, making a total of 253 villages leased for Rs. 2,21,690. Twenty-one villages have been allotted to the eldest Kunwarani and two sons, leaving 212 under direct management with an income of Rs. 1,78,310.

CUSTOMS.

15. The customs in Sumbat 1940 ending 8th July 1884 are exhibited as yielding Rs. 89,500, a sum which would have been exceeded had it not been for the falling-off in the opium trade. Since March 1885 the following changes have been introduced in the tariff:—

Import.—	English Cloths.—From Rs. 2 per maund to one anna per Rupee.	
	Sugar, spices metals, and dried fruits.	From Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 3 per maund.

Export. Opium.—From Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per maund.

Transit. Grain.—From Annas 2 to Anna 1 per maund for 1 year.

The remission of export duty on grain has owing to its cheapness been continued for another year.

KHARI COMPENSATION.

16. The Darbar has not yet arranged for the grant of compensation to its Sardars and Jagirdars (with the exception of Kapran) for the loss of their khari dues. It is promised that this shall now be done.

MINT.

17. No money of any description was coined during the year at the mint.

THE FINANCES.

18. The accounts of the State for Sumbat 1940, ending 8th July 1884, have not, it is said, been yet regularly made up. The estimate given shows an income of Rs. 5,48,427, and an expenditure of Rs. 6,23,744, or a deficit of Rs. 75,317. The land revenue is stated to have sunk to Rs. 4,00,000 consequent on the alienation of jagirs to the eldest son's Rani and the second and third sons and to the fall in prices.

JUDICIAL.

19 The following is a statement furnished of the work performed by the several Courts :—

Courts.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided.	Pending.
Punchayet . . . . .	...	134	134	92	42
Tehsil Pargana	16	551	567	513	54
Kacheri Niyao	16	1,387	1,403	1,289	114
Total	32	2,072	2,104	1,894	210

POLICE.

20. Police arrangements are unchanged. More activity, however, has been exhibited by the officials, and this, aided largely no doubt by the cheapness of food, has led to a decrease of crime. Only two dakaities occurred against eight last year. Both were attacks on villages. In the one, property to the value of Rs. 1,470 was carried off by 30 armed men, one of whom, believed from his dress and shoes to have been a Bhil of Bijolian in Meywar, was shot when retiring; in the other, property valued at Rs. 450 by 15 men who where tracked to a Meywar village.

21. The representations of this office on the subject of last year's dakaities induced the Darbar to appoint a Special Officer, Rahim Beg, to try and trace the perpetrators. He has worked hard and well, and in the face of many difficulties secured the arrest of seven, subjects of Meywar. Another notorious Meywar offender, by name Sirriâ, a Meena, was traced by him to a secluded village of the Kotra district of Indore, but escaped. Owing to the absence of co-operation on the part of the Jehazpur authorities action in the serious Bharni dakaiti case has been very much impeded.

22. More efficient arrangements have also been decided on for the protection of the main road through the State, a measure which was very much required for the ordinary safety of travellers, but which the amount of silver and other valuable articles now carried by the Government post has brought home to the State. The posts are to be increased from 9 with 50 sepoys to 19 with 66 sepoys and of 20 sowars. Some of these are already in course of construction.

THE JAIL.

23. The strong remonstrances made to the Darbar regarding the disgraceful condition of the jail have once more placed it on a proper footing. The building, which was selected and arranged by myself in 1869-70 to secure the prisoners' quarters fit for human beings to live in, is open and airy; and on my late visit I was glad to find it clean and the occupants cared for. A portion of the small upper corner forming the women's ward was being covered in, but is very

Prisoners.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Life	10	8	18
Term	48	13	61
Under-trial	3	...	3
Total	61	21	82

will however be retained for them in the future.

confined. Outside, but in a corner of a garden a row of masonry latrines has been erected. On the 31st March 1885 there were 61 men and 21 women in confinement. The average monthly number through the year had been 99. Five Brahmin prisoners now cook for the Hindus, instead of as previously each man for himself. The garden had, I was sorry to find, been again leased instead of having been made over as promised to the prisoners for raising vegetables. It

PUBLIC WORKS.

24. The embankment of the new tank in the valley to the north-west of the capital, mentioned as completed in the last report, has been raised 8 feet. The lower embankment, about a mile to the south of the town, has been finished at a cost of Rs. 5,505.

THE HIGH ROAD.

25. The plans, sections, and estimate* of the 37 miles of the Nasirabad, Deoli, Bundi, and Kota road falling in Bundi territory, so kindly prepared by Mr. Miles, Executive Engineer, Kota and Jhallawar, were early forwarded to the Darbar. Mr. Miles' suggestions, which were most considerate, were strongly endorsed by this office. These were that the Rs. 6,000 or 7,000 guaranteed annually should be spent gradually in building causeways across the nallas, which are so serious an obstacle in the rains, and that a capable person should be entertained for the work. To assist this new employé Mr. Miles further offered to supervise the construction of the first causeway. These proposals were first agreed to, but subsequently modified, and a commencement has been made on the Mej Nadi. On my recent visit, however, His Highness informed me that he would accept Mr. Miles' suggestions in their entirety, especially the employment of a qualified person, there being none in the State. It was also agreed that a small sum should annually be allowed to keep the present track passable.

* Rs. 71,689.

EDUCATION.

26. No progress has been made as regards the regular establishment or conduct of the Raj School at the capital. It was not till January that an English teacher was (as had been decided in the previous year) engaged, but the incumbent, a F. A. Babu, resigned and left within a month. An official of the Judicial Kacheri was appointed to take his place. On my recent visit, there were, I was informed, 183 boys present, 6 were studying English and 19 Persian. Of the remainder, who were in the Sanscrit and Hindi classes, it incidentally transpired that a large number had only been got together within the few days preceding my visit. There are said to be 11 district schools with a total of 528 scholars, the 11 teachers drawing from 5 to 8 local rupees per mensem each.

SANITATION.

27. Nothing has, I regret to say, been done in the way of sanitation in the capital, beyond the erection of 2 pucca latrines, which for all practical purposes might have been left unbuilt.

DISPENSARY.

28. A building in the town has during the year been set apart for a dispensary to which the Native Doctor, Hakims, and Baidis in the employ of the State have been in common attached with an establishment. The expenditure for the year is given as Rs. 2,959.

THE KAPRAN CHIEF.

29. Last year's report mentioned that the Maharaja of Kapran had submitted himself unreservedly to the Darbar, and was again in attendance at the capital. It was not, however, till the end of July that a settlement was concluded with him in all details, the expedient of granting the Maharaja a permanent lease of the Darbar's dues being resorted to to solve some of the difficulties. The fourth of the Kapran receipts were leased for Rs. 11,001, and the Customs and Katti dues for Rs. 400, making a total of Rs. 11,401, or, deducting Rs. 100 as compensation for Khari right, Rs. 11,301, payable in two instalments. The arrangement of this unfortunate disagreement, which had been existing so long, is a matter of sincere congratulation.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

30. Eight boundary disputes exist between Bundi, and Kota and Tonk. One of the latter, that between the village of Bishenpura of Bundi and those of Parla and Bansla of the

Tonk district of Aligarh has been the subject of considerable local feeling. The two States, after some difficulty on the part of Bundi, consented to try and decide the case mutually, the 28th January being fixed for the meeting. Bundi, however, failed to send its two representatives till the 1st April, when after a month's fruitless stay the conference broke up.

THE CROPS.

31. The rain crop was an average one, save Indian-corn, which, owing to excess of rain in August, was damaged. The area brought under cultivation in the spring crop was slightly less than usual owing to absence of timely rain. The crops were slightly under the average, save opium and gram which are stated to have been twelve-anna ones.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

32. As a portion of the measures decided on for meeting years of scarcity 35,000 maunds of grain are being collected in a building especially erected under the Palace, while 40,000 maunds of grass (a half-year's supply) have been stacked. A similar quantity of the latter will be stored next year, and a full year's stock thus maintained in the future. The first annual instalment of Rs. 3,000 towards the formation of a famine fund has been set aside during Sambat 1941 ending 27th July 1885.

TONK.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB AND FAMILY.

33. His Highness the Nawab has enjoyed excellent health. During the year His Highness's family was increased by one son (born on the 29th June 1884) and three daughters, thus making a total of five sons and ten daughters. In November 1884 His Highness placed his eldest son Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, then almost eight years of age, at the Mayo College. Two first cousins S.S. Abdul Sami Khan and Muhammad Ishmail Khan, sons of S.S. Abdul Rahim Khan and Muhammad Said Khan, accompanied him, thus raising the total number of boys in the Tonk House to eight. Their bright happy faces, improved health and good progress were a source of great pleasure on their return to their homes, and His Highness has induced two others of his brothers, S.S. Abdul Hamid Khan and Abdul Wahab Khan, to send their sons on the summer opening of the College. The number of Tonk boys now is thus ten. Sahibzada Abdul Alim Khan, the eldest son of the Minister and a first cousin and brother-in-law of His Highness the Nawab, who passed out of the College last year, has continued his studies in English and Law, first with Mr. Reid, the Principal of the Ajmere Government College, and later, under our own Ajmere officers with the object of fitting himself for a service under Government, an object in which, I hope, he will succeed.

34. On the news of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany being received at the Capital on the 6th April 1884, His Highness, as a mark of respect and regret, had 31 minute guns fired, and the bazaars and State offices closed; the former for one, the latter for four days.

OFFER OF SERVICE.

35. On the 19th March 1884 His Highness addressed kharitas to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Agent to the Governor-General, placing in connection with events in the Soudan and Central Asia himself, his family, his troops and the resources of his State at the disposal of Government, and expressing in very cordial terms his loyalty to it. In reply, His Highness received a kharita from His Excellency stating that he had communicated His Highness's offer, which had gratified him much, to Her Majesty's Government, and had been graciously commanded by the Queen-Empress Herself to convey to His Highness Her cordial acknowledgments. The delivery of this kharita, which was a source of great pleasure to His Highness, was made the occasion of a public Darbar.

36. In the middle of February 1885 His Highness had the pleasure of receiving at Tonk the Agent to the Governor-General, who remained for three days.

FINANCES.

37. The affairs of State have been the subject of special attention during the year. Previous reports have mentioned the very unsatisfactory condition of the finances with their large annual deficits, and the injurious results arising to the general administration therefrom. Every endeavour has been made to secure the consideration of His Highness the Nawab to this state of things, and to the establishment of some well-marked distinction between State funds and His Highness's privy purse, but the expenditure has been more and more lavish. In this respect the Fasli year 1291, ending 8th June 1884, was perhaps worse than its predecessors; but it was not till September I learnt from the Minister how much further the State

had become involved, and the fresh loans which had had to be raised. In October accordingly I proceeded to Tonk, and have since, with a view to assisting the Nawab and his Minister, made it my head-quarters. Allotments amounting to Rs. 6,44,688 had been made on the revenues of the current year (Fasli 1292 commencing 9th June 1884) in part payment of the

* Seths { Mangni Ram Bhabut Singh, Rutlam.
Radha Kishen Gobind Dass, Muthra.
Goneshdass Kishanji, Indore.

claims of the three principal creditors,* while in order to meet the current expenditure Rs. 6,45,380 had been borrowed from

the same three firms in equal shares, payable in fixed monthly instalments. No attempt had been made to effect retrenchments, and the nominal budget estimate for the year anticipated a deficit of Rs. 4,12,682. His Highness however, with a view to obtaining exact information on which to initiate reforms, directed a full enquiry into the existing income, expenditure, and debts, public and personal. This did not commend itself to many of His Highness's advisers, and it was only after several months that it was in a measure completed. Various reductions and resummptions were effected, but these were disappointing. Such as could be introduced during the year were calculated to reduce the deficit to Rs. 3,52,172. An estimate of income

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Land revenue	9,06,878	His Highness the Nawab, ex-Nawab and family	2,70,686
Miscellaneous receipts	8,33,466	Expenditure	6,69,408
Total	12,40,343	Total	9,40,094
		Liquidation of debt	2,52,000
		Balance	48,249
		Total	12,40,398

	Rs.
Rutlam Seth	2,96,137
Muthra "	2,72,911
Indore "	3,02,676
Old claims admitted after enquiry	1,43,295
Miscellaneous	1,64,724
Total	11,79,743

and expenditure, based on the results arrived at, was prepared as a general guide for the future, to come into force from the beginning of Fasli 1293 (28th June 1885). It is given in Appendix B, and may be epitomised as per margin. The debts, public and personal, on the close of the Fasli year 1291, ending 8th June 1884, so far as could be ascertained, were found to be Rs. 11,79,743, or, including Rs. 1,46,039 for which villages were mortgaged to the Rutlam and Muthra Bankers, to Rs. 13,25,782.

38. During the visit of the Agent to the Governor-General in February, His Highness spontaneously bound himself in writing to abide, until the entire obligations were liquidated, by the arrangements and general estimate of expenditure decided on; to incur no further debt, public or private; to bestow no landed property or cash allowance on any one; to separate State from personal expenses; to limit his private allowance to Rs. 36,000 per annum, and to remove certain persons from the charge of State establishments.

Income.		Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Land revenue	8,30,041	His Highness the Nawab, ex-Nawab and family	3,13,050
Miscellaneous receipts	3,72,625	Expenditure	8,32,263
Total	12,02,666	Total	11,45,313
<i>Extraordinary.</i>		<i>Extraordinary.</i>	
Loans	5,87,848	Interest	64,476
Total	17,90,514	For liquidation of debt	5,80,725
		Total	6,45,201
			17,90,514

39. It was not, however, till May 1885, or nearly a year after its close, that the actuals of income and expenditure for Fasli 1291, ending 8th June 1884, were obtained. These are given in Appendix C, and as summarized on the margin show a deficit of Rs. 5,87,848, the whole of which save Rs. 15,436 is entered in the statement of the debts already given.

40. With regard to its successor Fasli 1292 just closed, the Minister, I regret to say, informs me that the reductions effected during it will be more than counterbalanced by the outstanding balances in the districts, which, owing to the depression in the opium and the grain trade, will, it is feared, amount to at least Rs. 64,000, and by extra unforeseen expenditure amounting to Rs. 25,000. If to these be added Rs. 50,000 on account of interest on current loans (making a total of Rs. 1,39,000), the estimated deficit for the year 1292 will amount to Rs. 4,91,172.

41. His Highness the Nawab is, I believe, really endeavouring to act up to the rules he has laid down for himself, and his Minister Sahibzada Muhammad Ubedulla Khan, C.S.I., is

making every effort to face and meet the present difficulties. Further retrenchments and measures for the relief of the State are being considered. The expiry with Fasli 1292 (27th June 1885) of the 21 years' lease of a number of villages, and the enhanced sums they are expected to realize on being re-let, will in some degree assist. No satisfactory arrangement of the finances will, however, be practicable till the present financial year is altered from the Fasli one ending in June and July to one ending on Sanwan Sudh Poonum—August, the date up to which the accounts are actually made up, and the results of the revenue of the spring crop obtained. This re-arrangement I hope His Highness will sanction.

42. There have been numerous and repeated changes during the year in the personnel of all the Departments and Courts at head-quarters, and at the present time most of the more important posts—the Judgeships of the Criminal and Civil Courts, the charge of the Girai and Police of the Tonk District, the Command of the entire District Troops, and the charge of the various State establishments, &c., have been confided by His Highness the Nawab to two of his brothers, S.S. Abdul Rahim Khan and Muhammad Ishak Khan.

JUDICIAL.

43. There has at different times been considerable complaint as to the administration of justice, and the removal of Sahibzada Muhammad Khan, a straightforward energetic officer, has been a loss, though the dismissal of an up-country Moulvie, who as Judge of the Civil Court had made himself notorious, was on the other hand hailed as a public relief. In conformity with the Nawab's special request for a Muhammadan gentleman, experienced in judicial work, as Head of the Department and Appellate Court, the services of Muhammad Najjaf Khan, a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab and highly spoken of, have been obtained. This gentleman having joined, it is hoped that a distribution of the various State appointments will be made. The Courts, with the exception of the Muhammadan religious law one, are now located in a central building prepared for them in Amirgunje.

44. The following is a return furnished of the work performed during the year :—

Courts.	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided.	Pending.
Muhammadan Law	86	146	232	152	80
Niyabat	21	45	66	29	37
Appeal	62	134	196	123	73
Civil	317	2,009	2,326	1,916	410
Judicial	49	1,165	1,314	1,316	98
Revenue	143	1,164	1,307	1,175	132
	678	4,763	5,441	4,611	830

DAKAITIES.

45. Four dakaities occurred during the year in the State against six of last year. These will be referred to in the separate notices of the several districts.

THE JAIL.

46. No further progress has again, I regret to say owing to want of funds, been made in the new jail, which remains in the same unfinished state. From the commencement, however, of the Fasli year 1293, opening 28th June 1885, a sum of Rs. 20,000 is to be allotted annually for its completion. The prisoners have consequently remained in the old rectangular enclosure, which has maintained the unhealthy character of its site, both in and after the rains. In the end of August cholera appeared, five prisoners succumbing, but owing to prompt removal the further spread of the disease was prevented. On the close of the year there were 77 prisoners. The daily average was 59.45 males and 3.47 females. They are employed in the manufacture of Durries and Moonj-rope, and in ordinary labor.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Life	20	...	20
Term	43	1	44
Under trial	12	1	13
Total	75	2	77

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

47. Rs. 30,986 are entered as having been spent on Public Works, and may be roughly distributed as margin. His Highness the Nawab has decided that in the future Rs. 10,000 shall be annually devoted to roads and buildings for his own use, that Rs. 12,000 shall be expended for similar works exclusively for the public use, and that Rs. 10,000 shall be set apart for works, such as tanks, &c., for the improvement of the districts.

His Highness's private	Ra.	11,355
Public		10,445
Roads		4,150
Miscellaneous		4,986

MINERAL RIGHTS.

48. As surmised in last year's report, Mr. H. Ascher on being refused an extension to 25 years of the seven years' lease of certain mining rights which he had obtained in the State, threw it up, and was refunded the first year's payment he had made of Rs. 1,300.

CUSTOMS.

49. The Customs arrangements of each district, which were carried on separately under the Amils, have since March 1885 been placed under one official, Syud Abdul Rahman, who has been directed to enquire into the different tariffs existing in each.

MINT.

50. Rs. 6,413 were coined by a Sahukar of the capital, but though only a quarter of the regular dues was charged loss was suffered.

EDUCATION.

51. Owing to the exertions of the Principal of the Central High School, Syud Raschid-ud-din, and the encouragement afforded by His Highness the Nawab and the Minister, considerable progress has been made in education at the Capital. The Sardars' class, which has risen from 8 to 13, has been separated from the school, and is to be accommodated in an upper room to be erected over the present building. The Central School itself has been sub-divided into five Departments—Anglo-Vernacular, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and Hindi. The numbers on the register have increased from 162 to 300,* of whom 125 are learning English and Vernacular, 42 Arabic, 32 Persian, 51 Urdu, and 50 Hindi. The average daily attendance has risen from 124 to 140. Rs. 10 per mensem have been granted by the Darbar for Scholarships, and Rs. 10 per mensem for slates and books for the poorer boys. Two Scholarships of Rs. 3 each have also been given by the Minister and the Principal, while two silver medals have been established by the Darbar and the Principal. The two branch schools formed as feeders in the Hindu town and Amirgunje have also done well, the daily average attendance of the one having been 67, and of the latter 82. In both, English and a Vernacular, Persian, and Hindi are taught. Two of the Mullanis, who teach Muhammadan girls, have been induced by the grant of Rs. 5 per mensem to place their 30 scholars under the superintendence of the Principal. The girls are taught the Koran and some elementary Urdu books. Rs. 100 per mensem also are at his suggestion to be placed at the disposal of the Principal from Fasli 1293 (commencing 28th June 1885) to be distributed as grants-in-aid among such of the Maktabe in the Capital as will place themselves under his supervision and act as feeders to the Central School. It is further contemplated to open a State School at the head-quarter town of each district, and a scheme is under preparation. In consideration of the ability and energy displayed by the Principal in his duties, of which it is a pleasure to me to bear witness, the Darbar has raised his pay to Rs. 200.

52. A weekly newspaper called the *Hadiyat-ul-Akhbar* was started by the Darbar on the 6th September. All returns, lists, and papers required for the State are now printed at the Printing Press, where private work is also taken in.

SANITATION.

53. No action has, I regret to say, been taken in regard to the sanitation of the Capital, but the subject is now really under consideration.

THE DISPENSARY.

54. The dispensary has maintained its good reputation under Hospital Assistant Pirbhu Lal. He is much respected and does not restrict his efforts to his patients, endeavouring to obtain public attention to the more glaring sanitary defects. The total number of out-door patients is given as 13,056, and of in-door ones as 277. Of the latter, 219 were cured, 32 left, 15 died, and 6 remained under treatment. 11 major and 1,204 minor operations were performed; 1,849 children were vaccinated, 30 operations being unsuccessful.

TONK DISTRICT.

55. Proceeding to notice the several districts separately, both crops in Tonk were average ones save jowar, the staple product of the kharif which was considerably above, and wheat which was slightly under the ordinary. 3,183 bighas of waste land were brought under cultivation.

Imports	. . .	Rs. 32,161
Exports	. . .	" 20,083
Transit	. . .	" 1,639

56. The Customs receipts of the district are given as Rs. 57,017, of which Rs. 3,183 were remitted.

57. Two dakaities occurred, both on travellers:—one by a band of ten dakaits, when property to the value of Rs. 335 was plundered and four men were wounded; the other by six dakaits, when property worth Rs. 49 was carried off and one man wounded.

ALIGARH DISTRICT.

58. In the other home district the rainfall was again scanty. The rain crop was poor and the spring crop average, save opium which was a ten-anna one. The general health was good save 30 deaths from cholera: 4,174 bighas of waste land were brought under cultivation. Syud Muhammad Said, the Amil appointed last year, was superseded by his subordinate, the Peshkar Anwar-ud-din, a brother-in-law of Muhammad Yusuf, the Mir Munshi. There are seven boundary disputes pending in the district, three with Jaipur, three with Bundi, and one with Indargarh. The Parla-Bishenpura one with Bundi has already been referred to in paragraph 30.

59. The total Customs receipts amounted to Rs. 2,576.

NIMBAHERA DISTRICT.

60. In Nimbahera the rainfall was not seasonable. The rain crop was below the average. The spring one above, especially opium, wheat, gram, massur, linseed, and mustard. The general health was good.

61. There has been a good deal of complaint from the cultivators of the district during the year against the local authorities.

62. One dakaity occurred in the village of Arnia, when property to the value of Rs. 3,067 was, it is said, carried off and one man wounded by a gang of some 70 dakaits.

THE MOGHIAS.

63. The total number of Moghias is given as 135.* 27 cases (5 of theft, the others of absence of leave and the likes) were brought against them, of which 25 were proved and 1 is pending; 304 bighas of land were cultivated by them, yielding an outturn of 1301 maunds. The five years for which land was granted them free of rent expires this year when the usual dues will be levied. Rs. 1,851-15-6 were due on the close of last year as arrears on account of tuccavi, and Rs. 16-8-0 have been further advanced during the year. The total cost of the charge and maintenance of the members of this tribe, including the share of the Superintendent's salary, came to Rs. 2,442-12-0.

*40 Men.
42 Women.
23 Boys.
30 Girls.

KASSODE.

64. The question of the exchange of this Indore village for one or more in the Parawa district is still pending, the Tonk Darbar expressing inability to decide on any village to offer, till first furnished with full particulars of the area, income, and capabilities of Kassode.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

65. Forty-three border disputes between this district and Meywar were decided by Captain Pears. Among three subsequently settled up to May 1885 was the long-standing and much vexed one of Alsipura.

CHAPRA DISTRICT.

66. The rains in Chapra were abundant, jowar and cotton being injured. The other rain grains, as also the spring crops, were bumper ones, save opium, which was a 15-anna one. The general health was excellent.

67. A dam for irrigation purposes has been commenced across the Parbatti in the lands of the village of Anandpura.

68. The Darbar has suggested that advantage should be taken of the present negotiations for the exchange of the Indore village of Kassode with a Parawa one (see paragraph 64), to effect an exchange at the same time of the Indore village of Balda, which is situated in the heart of the Chapra district, with another one or ones of equal value in Parawa.

PARAWA DISTRICT.

69. The rainfall in Parawa was good. The rain crop was up to, but the spring one below, the average. The general health was good.

SIRONJ DISTRICT.

70. The rainfall was excessive, the rain-crop save Indian-corn being injured by it. The spring crop was an average one, save opium, which was a 12-anna one. Thirteen applications were received for the establishment of villages under the rules for the occupation of the district mentioned last year; 1,787 bighas of waste land were cultivated, and 22 wells dug; 42 persons died of cholera, but otherwise the general health was good.

71. The mail bag which left Bhelsa for Gwalior on the 23rd October was carried off by a band of 8 men, the runner and Raj sepoy escorting it being both wounded. All the contents save a small packet were recovered.

72. A dispensary, an institution long urged by the Political Agent, Bhopal, was opened with some ceremony on the 12th October, His Highness the Nawab's birthday. The cost of establishment and maintenance has, however, been recovered from the residents.

73. A new fair, lasting 15 days, was this year instituted at Sironj in the beginning of January. Goods to the value of Rs. 41,608 were, it is said, brought by the traders of neighbouring States.

74. The boundary dispute of Kakrai, Amai, Karaiya, Onarsi, and Raghogarh of Sironj with Sheopura of Raghogarh was decided during the year by Captain Masters of the Central India Horse against Tonk, and has been appealed.

SHAHPURA.

THE RAJA AND FAMILY.

75. The Raja has enjoyed good health during the year. In May 1884 he was visited by his nephew, the Maharaja of Kishengarh, who spent three days at Shahpura when returning from Udaipur. The visit was a pleasure to both, and has since been returned. In September, after a lapse of five years, the Raja proceeded to Udaipur to attend as a feudatory of Meywar on the Maharana, remaining till the end of November. During the cold weather he made a tour through both portions of the Chiefship, but was twice interrupted, once by the sad news of the death of Maharana Sajjan Singh, when it became necessary for him to return to Shahpura to perform certain ceremonies, and again in the end of January when he again went to Udaipur to offer his homage to the new Maharana. The Chief's eldest son is now nine years of age and continues his lessons in Hindi and English; the latter under Mrs. Floyd, to whom he owes so much and whose serious illness during the latter part of the year has been a source of general regret. Miss Floyd, who teaches the Raja's eldest daughter, has meanwhile taken her place. The boy as I wrote last year is gentle and affectionate, but not naturally bright. The Kamdar tells me from his own experience teaching him is most uphill work. The younger son of five has not yet begun lessons. On the 15th June 1884 the younger Rani presented the Raja with a third daughter.

THE KAMDAR.

76. Babu Ram Jiwan, the Kamdar appointed in February 1884, continues to realise the expectations formed of him, and brings to bear tact, judgment, and energy on his duties.

JAGIRDARS.

77. The relations between the Jagirdars and their Chief have, it gives me much pleasure to mention, been in every way satisfactory. The Panchayet constituted for the settlement of disputed boundaries between khalsa and jagir villages has decided five. Those between jagir villages have also been made over to it. The separate Panchayet for the settlement of the Thakwar's debts has, I regret to say, done little, the creditors having largely induced them not to move in the matter. Advice and judicious pressure, however, will I hope see the work carried out.

FINANCES.

In hand after deducting Rs. 20,083 transferred to	Rs.
Chief's private fund and Rs. 18,838 unrealized	44,552
Receipts	2,19,342
	<hr/>
Disbursements	2,68,894
	<hr/>
Balance	56,019
	<hr/>

78. Appendix D gives the receipts and disbursements for Sumbat 1940, ending 5th September 1884. Epitomized as per margin, they show a balance of Rs. 56,019, of which Rs. 33,818 have been transferred to the Chief's private fund.

CUSTOMS.

79. The same complaints continue as to the heaviness of the duties levied by the Meywar State on the nine classes of taxed goods landed by the Railway. The policy is a most short sighted one, as it is simply prohibitive and compels the people of British Shahpura to take over these classes of goods from the Railway Station of Barl in British territory, 22 miles distant, instead of from the Rupaheli Station in Meywar, 19 miles distant.

REVENUE.

80. With the exception of one village Rajpura the villages of the State are under Kham tahsil management. Successful endeavours are being made to establish new villages, and during the year 30 families have immigrated, while ten more have promised to come once the rains commence: 3,415 bighas of hitherto untilled land in British Shahpura have been brought under cultivation, yielding an income of some Rs. 4,876.

TANKS.

81. A systematic effort has, I am very glad to say, been made during the year to ascertain the condition of existing tanks and of sites for new ones. Much fertile land lies uncultivated in both portions of the Chiefship owing to want of water, for except in the villages bordering on the Khari and Mansi streams the wells are deep and costly and the springs so scanty as to hardly irrigate more than five or six bigahs. Two surveyors were entertained, who in company with the tahsildars carefully inspected the various sites, making brief reports on

			Rs.
Construction of new tanks	.	.	12,154
Repair of old tanks	.	.	8,978
Contingencies	.	.	835
Total	.	.	16,862

and estimates of the repair or construction of each. These were in turn visited by the Chief and Kamdar on the tour. Rs. 16,362 are being spent as per margin, of which Rs 7,207 are being expended by the Chief himself on villages held by him as his private allowance. A great difficulty,

however, has been experienced in procuring the necessary labor.

JUDICIAL.

82. The Courts appear to work well and the files to be carefully kept. There is however an evident inclination on the part of the Kamdar to insist too much on the observance of the details and niceties of our procedure, which are neither applicable to nor understood in such a homely part of the country. But this I hope will soon right itself, especially with the introduction, as is proposed, of some simple procedure rules. Appendix E gives the work of the year.

83. Police arrangements were fair. There were no dakaities against six last year, and only 2 cases of robbery, both of which were comparatively unimportant. Of 24 cases of theft in 14 months in the town of Shahpura, the property was traced and recovered in 16.

84. The number of deaths from accidental causes, principally from falling into wells, was very larger having been 40.

THE JAIL.

85. The jail is maintained in good order, and on my late visit was clean and well kept. The average number of prisoners during the year was 49.60 against 52.85 in the year previous. Of the former 11.30 were females.

MOGHIAS.

86. During the year 12 Moghias with 18 women and 27 children claimed to be settled in the Chiefship, which notwithstanding its protests was finally found by the Superintendent of Moghias to be responsible for them. Of these and the number previously established, 21 men with 13 women and 23 children decamped, not without fault it is considered on the part of the local authorities. With deaths and changes there now remain 64 men, 53 women, and 72 children, all of whom the Chiefship reports have been furnished with land on reduced rates and bullocks.

EDUCATION.

87. Progress has been made in education, though only since the end of the year. In February 1885 a student of the Ajmere College was entertained as Master of the School at Shahpura. The daily attendance is now given as 200, all of whom learn Hindi, Geography, Arithmetic, and Indian History, and 25 English as well.

88. The Girls' School, which consisted of a few of the Chief's chakranis, taught by one of the school teachers, was re-organised about the same time. A Punditani, who had been brought up in the Ajmere Female Normal School, had served in the Government School at Kadera, and whose husband belonged to the Chiefship, was

7 Brahmanis,	10 Hunjanis.
8 Rajputnis.	5 Chakranis.

engaged on Rs. 10 per mensem. A separate house was secured, and the numbers on my late visit were 25. Five have commenced "Bidijankur" while the rest have learned the alphabet and figures. The sight was a very interested one.

89. Two district schools were opened in Phulia and Dhanope in addition to the one opened last year at Kothiyan. The numbers are given respectively as 64, 35, and 31. The teachers are ex-pupils of the Shahpura School. Hindi and Arithmetic are taught in all, and History and Geography as well in the last. Half the expenses are borne by the villagers.

POST OFFICE.

90. An application was made to, and has since been granted by the Postal Department to have the postal line to Shahpura taken *via* Samia Railway Station instead of *via* Bhilwara. This arrangement, while accelerating the passage of the mails by nearly a day, will cause a saving to Government in the pay of a runner and the crossing charges of streams in the rains.

DISPENSARY.

91. The dispensary had an average daily attendance of 7.50 in and 72.16 out-door, and 3.40 jail patients : 598 children were vaccinated; 435 of the operations being successful.

92. The general health was good. Some little small-pox and a good deal of measles.

93. The rainfall was unseasonable, injuring considerably the Indian-corn on which the people depend. Owing to absence of winter showers, blight, and hail the spring crop was a poor one, save barley, the staple product, which gave an average yield.

ENSILAGE.

94. Two silos were, in accordance with the suggestions of the Agent to the Governor-General, prepared in September last. On one being opened in the beginning of April, it was found that the grass save for some six inches at the top was good, and was readily eaten by cattle. The other has not yet been opened. The two cost Rs. 16 and contained 10,000 bundles of some three chittacks each. Further experiments will be tried this year a little earlier in the season.

THE MEENA KHERAR AND DEOLI.

THE KHERAR.

95. The tract is continuing to progress slowly and surely in order, though matters which often come to light, connected and unconnected with it, show that the old elements of evil are still present. The arrangements mentioned in my last report as instituted in April 1884 for the control of the Meywar portion have on the whole worked well, but the two Loharis, Gadoli, and the villages immediately about them have maintained their evil reputation. Bundi Meenas having on some occasions been apprehended armed in other States, the Bundi Darbar appointed an officer specially to disarm them. The work was carried on from August till March, arms being only left with parties of known respectability, or who could furnish security for their behaviour. No case of female infanticide was detected, the result of the monthly reports furnished by the three States for the year being as follows :—

Sex.	MEYWAR.		JAIPUR.		BUNDI.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Boys	84	17	12	7	25	7
Girls	74	23	11	4	26	9

DEOLI.

96. The rainfall at Deoli was only 23.13 inches. Most of the wells in consequence became very low in the hot weather, and there was for a short time a scarcity of water. Sanction, however, has been obtained to have them deepened. The general health was remarkably good. One sporadic case of cholera occurred in the Agency lines, and 16 cases of small-pox among the regimental followers.

97. The Agency Dispensary under Drs. Whitwell and Harington and the Agency School have continued to do well. In the former, 81

* Cured	59
Relieved	13
Discharged otherwise	2
Died	2
Remaining	5

in-door* and 2,305 out-door patients were treated, and 10 major and 103 minor operations performed. One thousand and fifty-one persons

were vaccinated in Deoli and the neighbouring villages, 69 operations being unsuccessful. The average daily attendance in the Agency School was 45.

JUDICIAL.

98. The usual judicial statements,* showing the working of the Harowti International Court, are attached. Sixty cases were disposed of, leaving 7 on the file at the close of the year

* Appendices F. and G.

The average duration of each case was $43\frac{1}{8}$ days owing to the delay in the production of witnesses.

99. Of the 17 cases appealed, the decisions in five were confirmed, in three revised, and in one reversed. The result in the remaining eight is not yet known.

100. The aggregate amount sued for as compensation for property plundered was Rs. 14,758-9-9. Of this property to the value of Rs. 407-14-0 was recovered, and compensation to the value of Rs. 1,474-2-11 awarded.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the prices of Food-grains in the States of the Harrowi and Tonk Agency for the year 1884-85.

	April 1884.	May 1884.	June 1884.	July 1884.	August 1884.	September 1884.	October 1884.	November 1884.	December 1884.	January 1885.	February 1885.	March 1885.
Bundi	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	Wheat	23 0	27 12	28 6	27 0	27 12	30 14	29 14	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 12
	Barley	38 0	43 8	41 14	39 4	42 0	50 0	53 8	60 0	57 8	57 8	57 12
	Gram	35 14	38 8	38 10	34 12	36 10	45 8	32 0	37 4	41 4	40 0	44 0
	Jowar	34 4	38 8	37 8	35 10	38 8	48 0	55 0	54 12	50 0	50 0	50 0
Tonk	Indian-corn	34 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 0	56 4	57 8	57 8	57 12
	Wheat	20 14	21 4	21 6	20 14	21 9	23 6	23 8	23 7	23 14	24 4	24 6
	Barley	30 0	30 6	28 8	27 12	28 10	33 8	35 6	36 12	39 6	37 14	37 12
	Gram	29 2	28 4	27 14	26 4	26 7	29 0	29 12	30 2	31 7	31 10	32 0
	Jowar	31 0	31 10	29 10	30 0	30 10	36 14	38 8	39 12	44 12	44 12	48 2
Shahpura	Indian-corn	27 0	26 10	24 14	21 6	21 4	.....	35 12	38 0	37 2	37 2	41 4
	Wheat	19 0	20 9	20 6	20 5	20 3	22 4	23 10	24 0	24 6	24 4	28 7
	Barley	26 2	26 2	26 8	26 3	28 10	23 12	35 2	33 0	40 0	39 8	39 8
	Gram	24 3	25 12	26 5	25 15	24 14	26 8	31 0	26 14	24 11	29 10	28 8
	Jowar	25 12	27 4	24 0	23 8	23 2	25 4	30 6	32 0	39 6	40 0	39 8
	Indian-corn	28 5	28 9	26 14	22 12	26 8	30 8	35 13	28 6	40 0	41 10	41 8

APPENDIX B.

Future Estimate of Receipts and Disbursements of the Tonk State.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.	Rs.		Ordinary.	Rs.
I	Land revenue	892,760	I	His Highness's personal allowance	36,000
II	Misl. do.	14,118	II	Ex-Nawab's do.	69,000
		9,06,878	III	Allowance to members of family	1,65,688
III	Assessed taxes	47,334	IV	State and personal expenses	1,83,474
IV	Customs	1,22,255	V	Administration	2,00,923
V	Stamps	9,575	VI	Troops	2,50,011
VI	Judicial	21,510	VII	Public Works	35,000
VII	Nazarana	23,120	...		
VIII	Mint	107	...	Total Ordinary	9,40,094
IX	Abkari	5,339	...		
X	Profit in Treasury	22,000	...	Extraordinary.	2,52,000
XI	Salt compensation	21,000	...	For liquidation of debt	
XII	Miscellaneous	17,075	...		
XIII	Resumption of jagirs	44,150	VIII	Total	11,92,094
				Balance	48,249
	Total	12,40,348		Grand Total	12,40,348

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the actuals of Income and Expenditure of the Tonk State for Fasli year 1291, ending 8th June 1884.

Income.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Ordinary.	Rs.	Ordinary.	Rs.
Land Revenue including arrears	8,30,041	His Highness's personal allowance	58,051
Assessed taxes	46,469	Allowance to ex-Nawab	70,700
Customs	1,21,679	Allowance to members of His Highness's family	1,84,299
Stamps	10,404	Army	2,56,435
Judicial	17,193	Administration	2,07,919
Nazarana	46,851	State and personal expenses	3,20,085
Mint	104	Public Works	47,874
Abkari	5,149		
Salt compensation	21,250	Total Ordinary	11,45,313
Profit in Treasury	40,185		
Miscellaneous	48,571		
Total Ordinary	11,87,848		
Extraordinary.		Extraordinary.	
Recovered from Indargar	14,820	Interest	64,476
Loan	5,87,848	Debts liquidated	5,80,725
Total	17,90,514		
Grand Total	17,90,514	Grand Total	17,90,514

Appendix D.

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements in the Shahpura State for Sambats 1940 ending 5th September 1884.

Details.	INCOME.		Details.	DISBURSEMENT.
	Actuals for 1940.			Actuals for 1940.
	Rs.			Rs.
Balance in hand on 5th September 1883	Rs. 83,473.		Tribute	16,291
Deduct transferred to private treasury Rs. 20,083 }	88,921	44,552	Personal and family expenses	23,272
Ditto arrears unrealized „ 18,888 }			Stable and elephants	18,025
			Grass	3,531
			Gardens	3,975
			Civil establishments	22,301
			Troops and police	26,590
			Public works	8,757
			Tanks	9,155
			Jails	2,068
			School	1,081
			Dispensary	2,066
			Charity	6,565
			Grants	3,074
			Guests and festivals	14,267
			Furniture and ornaments	11,419
			Journey expenses	4,265
			Miscellaneous	81,173

Appendix E.

Statement of cases decided by the Shahpura Court in 1884-85.

COURTS.	ORIGINAL.					APPEALS.				
	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remain- ing.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remain- ing.
Criminal	92	659	751	684	67	...	...	...	...	...
Civil	426	1,036	1462	1,077	385	...	...	...	...	...
Mahkma Khas or Upper Court.	Revenue	97	344	441	114	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal	18	128	146	22	2	27	29	27	2
	Civil	3	6	9	9	7	24	31	19	12
	Revenue of Judgment.	8	5	8	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	639	2,178	2,817	2,225	592	9	51	60	46	14

Appendix F.

Statement showing the working of the Haraoti International Court of Vakils during the year 1884-85.

AGENCY.	No. of cases pending at beginning of year.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS.							REMARKS.
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
Harnoti and Tonk International Court from 1st April, 1884 to 31st March 1885	3	64	67	60	7	1,4758.99	1,4742.11	6	11	7	5	3	1	8	Stolen property recovered value at Rs. 407-14.

Appendix G.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Haraoti and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year 1884-85.

CRIMES.	No of cases from 1st April 1884, to 31st March 1885.	REMARKS.
<i>Against persons.</i>		
Murder	1	
Assault with wounding	1	
<i>Against property.</i>		
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	2	
Ditto ditto without ditto ditto	2	
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances . . . . .	...
Theft with aggravated circumstances	18	
Ditto without ditto ditto	15	
Cattle-stealing	6	
Premeditated dakati	1	
Arson	1	
Burglary . . . . .	...
Counterfeit coining . . . . .	...
Poisoning	13	
Miscellaneous		
Total	60	

ULWAR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1884-85.

No. 168-P., dated Ulwar, 28th April 1885.

*From—*LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. P. PEACOCK, *Political Agent, Ulwar,*

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Ulwar Political Agency for the year 1884-85.

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. The notable events were as follows:—

I.—In March 1885 His Highness the Maharao Raja was gazetted a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. This honor has much pleased His Highness and his people.

II.—In April 1884 His Highness the Maharao Raja paid a visit to his father-in-law at Jamnagar, and had thus an opportunity of seeing that part of India which was left unvisited in his previous travels. His Highness visited the Raj Kumar College, and made the acquaintance of the Thakur Sahib of Rajkot, the Jam of Nawanagar, and of Colonel West, the Resident, Kathiawar.

III.—In May His Highness went to Mussurie and made a stay there of about four weeks.

IV.—In November His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart honored His Highness with a visit to his capital.

V.—Towards the end of November His Highness went to Agra to take leave of His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon and was much gratified with the kindness shown to him by His Excellency.

VI.—His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur paid two visits to Ulwar. And early in March 1885 His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, accompanied by his brother, and the principal officials of the State visited Ulwar. These distinguished guests met with every attention and hospitality.

VII.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for the third time honored the Maharao Raja by staying some days in Ulwar.

VIII.—His Highness the Maharao Raja offered one hundred riding camels for the Soudan and placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of Government.

IJLAS-KAMIL.

3. His Highness the Maharao Raja continues to hear petitions once a week, and always presides at the "Ijlas-Kamil," frequent sittings of which take place. Some ten cases were decided in "Ijlas-Kamil" during the year. His Highness evinces a great desire for despatch in the conduct of business, a fact which has good effect upon all departments.

COUNCIL.

4. There has been no change in the Council. The arrangement mentioned in last report, by which the Dewan Lala Sri Ram, M. A., has a seat in Council, has been attended with the happiest results. The work of the Council which is multifarious is carried on smoothly and with promptness, at the same time no trouble is spared in order to arrive at a sound judgment upon all questions. In fact, it is the aim of the Council to win respect by the justness of its decisions. The relations between the Dewan and the other Members of Council are most friendly, and the Dewan has by his tact and influence instilled into the other members a greater interest in their work than has hitherto been displayed by them.

Seven hundred and ninety-seven judicial cases were decided in Council up to the end of March 1885, and only two civil appeals stand over. Miscellaneous papers connected with the several departments to the number of 23,678 passed through the Council.

Jagir cases, numbering 326, came before the Council, of which only 7 remain unsettled. To obviate the great difficulty often attending the decision in jagir adoption cases an old rule passed by Maharaja Banni Singh has been re-instituted, namely, that no adoption would be recognized unless due notice of it was given to the State at the time of making it.

There are now 200 jagir villages in the State furnishing 489 jagir horses. His Highness shows great consideration to his jagirdars.

JUDICIAL.**CIVIL.**

5. (*Appendix A.*)—The number of cases disposed of during the year was 3,801, involving Rs. 1,95,832 as against 3,515, involving Rs. 1,95,484 in the preceding year. Of these 2,165 were decided by the Civil Judge and 1,136 by Tahsildars. There were 114 appeals from the decision of the Civil Judge and 38 from those of the Tahsildars. Owing to the accumulation of arrears it has been found necessary to strengthen the Civil Judge's Court by the appointment of two assistants. Pandit Birg Nath (son of Pandit Shimbhu Nath, Raj Engineer), who has recently passed the Pleaders' Examination at Allahabad, has been selected to fill one of these appointments.

CRIMINAL.

(*Appendix B. C.*)—The number of cases investigated was 4,422 involving 5,111 persons, as against 4,176 involving 4,418 persons in the preceding year. Of the 5,111 persons brought to trial, 3,073 were convicted and punished as follows:—

Imprisoned	407
Fined	1,834
Whipped	97
Dismissed from service	6
To furnish security	729
	<u>3,073</u>

The following comparative statement gives the number of offences under each class brought to notice during the past three years:—

YEARS.	CLASS I. Offences against the State, public justice, and tranquillity.	CLASS II. Serious offences against the person.	CLASS III. Serious offences against the person and property.	CLASS IV. Minor offences against the person and property.	CLASS V. Minor offences against the property only.	CLASS VI. Offences not specified in the other columns.
1882	3	30	7	1,196	2,271	254
1883	4	27	2	1,421	2,302	253
1884	2	43	1	1,589	2,439	296

This statement shows a considerable increase in minor offences, but these cannot with any degree of certainty be traced to any particular cause.

There were two very complicated murder cases, and the accused had to be discharged for want of sufficient evidence against them. Since last report the Foujdar Munshi Rushk Lal, in consequence of age and constant illness, has retired on a pension of Rs. 200 a month. This liberal pension was conferred upon the Munshi in appreciation of his long and valuable services to the State.

The senior Tahsildar of the State, Shaikh Wajid Ali, has been appointed Foujdar, and from his antecedents there is every likelihood that he will prove a success.

6. The criminal tribes in Ulwar are well matched, and the instructions issued by the Superintendent of Moghias are being attended to.

INFANTICIDE.

7. No cases of infanticide were reported during the year.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

8. There have been no mail robberies during the year.

DAKAITI.

9. The head-quarters of the Eastern Rajputana Agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department are now at Ulwar. This Agency has received great assistance from the Darbar. No dakaities have occurred in Ulwar during the year.

EXTRADITION.

10. In extradition cases the Darbar's relations with the Punjab States are all that could be desired; with Jaipur they are such that there is still room for much improvement; with Bhartpur there are indications that they are improving. It is only fair to the Darbar to say that they are always ready to give cordial and friendly co-operation in the extradition of criminals, and that the cause of strained relations cannot therefore be laid to them.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

11. Five cases involving five persons were tried :—

- 3 of theft,
- 1 of assault,
- 1 of false declaration of goods.

Of the five persons concerned, one was released, two were sentenced to imprisonment, and two were fined.

The greater part of the line in Ulwar territory remains unfenced, and in consequence cases of cattle trespass have been reported. These cases are inquired into and the offenders are punished if it is found that proper precautions have not been taken.

BOUNDARY AND OTHER DISPUTES.

12. The dispute between Ulwar and Bhartpur regarding the irrigation of four Ulwar villages will, it is hoped, now be settled, as both States have agreed upon an exchange of villages.

EDUCATION.

13. (*Appendix D.*)—The number of schools remains the same as in last report, namely 114 (100 for boys and 14 for girls). The number of students has increased and stands at 5,252 (boys 4,918 and girls 334), against 5,080 (boys 4,749 and girls 331) of the previous year.

The percentage of institutions to number of towns and villages is 6·59; that of scholars to population of a school-going age is 9·87 against 9·55 of previous year. The monthly average number of scholars during the year was 5,059 (boys 4,734 and girls 325), against 4,399 of the previous year; and the daily average attendance was 4,199·80 against 4,078·93.

The total expenditure was Rs. 39,931; school cess and fees realized Rs. 19,410, against Rs. 38,744 and Rs. 19,481 respectively of last report. Owing to the change in the date of the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, the result of the examination is not yet known; six boys from Ulwar have gone up for this examination. During the year 26 students have obtained employment, *viz.*, 13 in Ulwar and 8 elsewhere. The policy of employing in Ulwar students educated in the State schools is being strictly followed. Some Ulwar students are prosecuting their studies in the Lahore and Agra Colleges for higher examinations. One student has been sent to the Agricultural College at Saidapet, Madras. Mofussil students wishing to study in the High School, Ulwar, receive allowances and live in the boarding-house of this school. Inspection duty is carried out by Inspectors who are constantly on the move. During my cold-weather tour I visited some 40 schools and found them well attended and that generally speaking the masters were efficient.

MAYO COLLEGE.

Including the Raja of Nimrana there were six Ulwar boys at this College. Thakurs Madho Singh of Bijwar and Durjan Singh of Jaoli left the College in 1884. The former has been appointed to learn the work of the Criminal Court on a salary of Rs. 125 a month; and the latter is prosecuting his studies in the High School. The report of the progress of the boys at the College is satisfactory.

PUBLIC WORKS.

14. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 2,03,845 against Rs. 1,68,967 of last year. Many roads are under construction and repair, and the expenditure under this head was Rs. 36,256.

Great attention is being paid to the planting and care of trees along roads.

Full particulars of the year's work of this department will be found in the report to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department.

Pandit Shimbhu Nath, Raj Engineer, has constructed a pukka tank near the Railway Station at his own expense. This work is much appreciated.

SANITATION AND MUNICIPALITIES.

15. Although the sanitary state of Tahsil Towns is steadily improving, yet no marked improvement in this direction can be traced in villages. The Darbar are fully alive to the importance of this question, and there is no doubt that by steady perseverance on the part of officials sanitation will gradually be observed in villages.

There are five cities having Municipalities in the State. The Ulwar Municipality is specially worthy of notice. Its income is large, and is expended after paying regular charges, in paving streets, and upon all works for the convenience of the people and the safety of property.

Minor disputes regarding houses and landed property in the town are decided by Members of the Committee. Appeals from decisions of Municipal Committees are heard in the Council.

Octroi duties are levied in eight places in the State. Cotton and salt have been exempted from this duty. The income from this source is expended chiefly in maintaining chowkidars, in sanitary arrangements, and in lighting of towns.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

16. The duties of this Department are carried on by Bakshi Muhammad Inayat Ullah Khan and Thakur Surtan Singh of Thana. At the close of 1884 the Ulwar army consisted of—

I. Artillery—389 men and 10 guns.

„ 49 Horses.

„ 100 Bullocks.

„ 21 Camels.

II. Cavalry—1,468.

III. Infantry—1,039 Regular, and

2,255 Fort Garrisons and Irregulars.

The total expenditure on the army was Rs. 5,48,369.

The incidence of taxation on account of the army upon every individual subject is about 18 annas per annum.

HARVESTS, CULTIVATION, AND TUCCA VI ADVANCES.

RABI CROP OF 1883-84.

17. This crop was very much below the average owing to there not having been any winter rains.

KHARIF OF 1884.

The rains in June 1884 set in at the right time, and gave promise of a good season; they stopped however for about three weeks during which period high west winds prevailed. Prospects became bad, but the rains setting in again about the end of July saved the crops. The rainfall was much above the average, and as it continued till very late in the season considerable damage was done to the crops which were in ear. The kharif on the whole was not up to expectation, and might be reckoned as an eleven-anna crop; grass and fodder crops were very good.

RABI OF 1884-85.

The late rains of 1884 were most beneficial for this crop, and the outturn is better than has been seen for some years; in fact the crop may be termed a bumper one.

It is hoped that the rabi outturn of 1885 will considerably make up for the deficiency of the 1884 crops, on account of which suspensions and remissions, amounting to Rs. 1,68,309, had to be made.

NEW CULTIVATORS.

During 1884 two thousand two hundred and nine cultivators have settled in Ulwar. Many of these are people who left the State during the famine of 1877-78.

TUCCA VI ADVANCES.

During the year Rs. 85,341 were advanced to the people without interest. Of this sum over Rs. 47,000 were spent on wells.

PRICES CURRENT.

18. (*Appendix E.*)—The prices of food-grains ruled much lower than in the preceding year.

SALT.

19. Vigilant supervision is exercised to prevent the manufacture of salt. The average selling price of salt throughout the State was $14\frac{3}{8}$ seers per rupee.

TOURS.

20. During the cold season I made a thorough tour of the State, and I can certainly report that as a rule all classes appeared happy and contented. Of course here and there complaints reached me, and I generally found that those with good grounds were already before the Darbar for redress.

The Tahsildars and other Tahsil officials are mostly efficient men, and if the present supervision continues the bad hands will soon be marked and got rid of. The murder cases (mentioned under Criminal) were perhaps not very successfully handled, although with the evidence before them the Darbar could not have arrived at any other decision (in the case the file of which I saw) than that they arrived at.

What I heard during my tour regarding these cases led me to the conclusion that the police were in fault. The Darbar are quite alive to the harm done in allowing heinous crime to go undetected and will take measures which will at all events insure greater activity on the part of the police of all grades in future.

His Highness the Maharao Raja was with me during part of my tour. I spent 100 days on tour.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

21. Colonel Bradford, Agent to the Governor-General, paid a short visit to Ulwar in September 1884, and in January 1885 made a tour in Ulwar. On this latter visit Colonel Bradford entered the Ulwar territory from Narnal (Patiala) and was met on the border by His Highness the Maharao Raja.

His Highness remained in camp with Colonel Bradford throughout his tour in the State, which lasted till the 15th January.

In the village Dumroli, in which Colonel Bradford encamped on entering Ulwar territory, His Highness had a tank constructed in commemoration of the event.

FINANCE.

22. In Appendix E will be found the actuals for 1882-83, the estimates and actuals for 1883-84, and the estimated income and expenditure for 1884-85.

The following is an abstract of these accounts :—

	Actuals for 1882-83.	Actuals for 1883-84.	Estimates for 1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	24,18,270	23,11,928	24,27,180
Expenditure, Ordinary	19,85,769	20,09,547	19,71,140
Surplus	4,32,501	3,02,381	4,56,040
Expenditure, Extraordinary	7,945	9,944	...
Net Surplus	4,19,556	2,92,437	4,56,040
Deficit . . . . .	...	...	...
Loans . . . . .	...	...	...
Cash Balance	17,38,583	20,33,524	24,89,564

The income of the year was Rs. 23,11,928, or Rs. 73,762 less than the estimate. This was owing to suspensions and remissions of revenue, necessitated by bad harvests.

EXPENDITURE.

The ordinary expenditure exceeded the estimates by Rs. 28,627; this excess was chiefly owing to Public Works.

ESTIMATES.

The income of 1884-85 has been estimated at its normal figure, Rs. 24,27,180, and with present prospects if nothing untoward happen this sum should be realized without difficulty. The expenditure has been estimated at Rs. 19,71,140.

This will show a surplus of income over expenditure of Rs. 4,56,040.

CASH BALANCE.

The cash balance is estimated at Rs. 24,89,564. Of this amount His Highness has invested 20 lakhs in Government paper, and hopes to invest a further sum of 4 lakhs during the year, which will bring up the income from interest to one lakh of rupees per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. A Steam Hydraulic Cotton press has been established in the proximity of the Railway Station by Seths Harmukh Rai and Govind Ram of Khurja. A brisk trade has consequently sprung up in Ulwar and in the neighbouring towns and villages of Jaipur, Bhartpur, and Perozepur (Gurgaon).

The merchants who come to Ulwar on account of this business buy for exportation large quantities of til (oil seeds), guwar (a species of pulse), and other produce. This press has benefited the public of Ulwar in many ways. One class has perhaps suffered, although no pressure is brought to bear upon the zamindars to sell their cotton exclusively to the press, namely, the village shop-keepers, who in former days had the monopoly as it were and used to purchase all the cotton and export it to large cotton markets.

SILOS.

In compliance with a circular received from the Agent to the Governor-General on the subject, the experiment of silos was made in several parts of the State, a separate report of which will follow as soon as particulars are received.

COMMISSARIAT, ACCOUNT, AND NAZUL DEPARTMENTS.

The Commissariat, the Account, and the Nazul Departments have been overhauled and placed under good systems of management.

HEALTH.

24. Fever was prevalent after the rains, but there was no epidemic of any description during the year.

Particulars of dispensaries, vaccination, and of the jail are supplied by the Agency Surgeon.

NIMRANA.

HARVEST AND TUCCAVI ADVANCES.

25. The rabi of 1883 was far below the average. The gram crop entirely failed for want of rain, and the yield of wheat and barley was very poor.

KHARIF OF 1884.

Cotton failed completely in all but three villages, and the outturn of joar and bajra was below the average.

RABI OF 1884.

The rain that fell late in the season enabled the zamindars to sow gram very extensively, and the area under wheat and barley exceeds that of previous years. The crop will be a good one.

Tuccavi advances were given whenever asked for.

JUDICIAL.

Seven civil and sixty-seven criminal cases against 14 and 73 of the previous year were disposed of. There were no serious offences.

SCHOOL.

The number of boys attending the school was 42 against 39 of previous year. Of these 7 are the sons of cultivators.

ACCOUNTS.

In Appendix G will be found the estimated and actual income and expenditure for 1883-84, and the estimates for 1884-85. An abstract is given below :—

	1883-84.				1884-85.			
	Estimate.		Actuals.		Estimate.			
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Income Ordinary	23,655	0 0	25,368	12 0	29,174	0 0		
„ Extraordinary	100	0 0	103	14 9	500	0 0		
TOTAL INCOME	23,755	0 0	25,092	10 9	29,674	0 0		
Expenditure	19,169	0 0	17,378	1 3	19,461	0 0		
SURPLUS	9,586	0 0	8,714	9 6	10,183	0 0		
Cash Balance	21,447	5 5	20,575	14 11	30,758	14 11		
TOTAL	31,033	5 5	29,290	8 5	40,941	14 11		

During the year a further sum of Rs. 10,000 has been invested in Government 4½ per cent paper. The total sum now invested is Rs. 20,000.

I have visited Nimrana three times during the year. Colonel Bradford, Agent to the Governor-General, visited Nimrana in January 1885.

Babu Gulab Singh, Kamdar, continues to work satisfactorily and to deserve confidence.

List of Appendices attached to the Annual Report of the Ulwar Political Agency for the year 1884-85.

A. STATEMENT OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

B. & C. STATEMENTS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

D. EDUCATIONAL GENERAL, TABLE I.

D2. DITTO II.

D3. DITTO III.

D4. DITTO IV.

D5. DITTO V.

D6. DITTO VI.

D7. DITTO VII.

E. STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT.

F. DITTO RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS.

G. DITTO OF THE NIMBANA ESTATE.

H. P. PEACOCK *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Civil Cases instituted and disposed of during the year 1884.

	PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1883.		INSTITUTED DURING 1884.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING 1884.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1884.	
	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Court	563	79,801	2,422	1,96,143	2,985	2,75,944	2,165	175,186	820	1,00,758
Tahsildar's Court.	50	1,020	1,168	21,447	1,218	22,467	1,136	20,646	82	1,821
Total	613	80,821	3,590	2,17,590	4,203	2,98,411	3,301	1,95,832	902	1,02,579

Statement of cases appealed from Tahsildar's and other Courts to the Court immediately superior.

	Pending at the close of 1883.	Instituted during 1884.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Settled by Panchayat.	Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at the close of 1884.
Civil Court	5	33	38	12	9	5	1	1	3	7
State Council	23	91	114	56	25	5	4	8	1	15
Total	28	124	162	68	34	10	5	9	4	22

APPENDIX B. STATEMENT A.

General Statement of Crime showing the result of operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen from 1st January to 31st December 1884.

Serial Number.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.				PERSONS.												PROPERTY.										
			Reported to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under investigation during the year.	Investigated.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	NUMBER ARRESTED.				Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.					Number convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
							Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Within the year.	By Foujdar.				By Tehsildar.	By Court of Appeal.	By State Council.	By Hazoori.	In custody of Police.			On Bail.	Under trial before Tehsildar.	Under trial before Foujdar.	Under trial before Court of Appeal.					Under trial before State Council.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	239, 242, 243	CLASS I. OFFENCES AGAINST STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, &c. Offences relating to coin	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	302	MURDER	3	...	3	2	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	6	1	7	5	3	...	25	...	...	28	...	...	10	...	...	...	13	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	317	Abandonment of a child by mother	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	328	Causing hurt by means of poison with intent to commit an offence	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	1	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

7	354	Using criminal force to a wo- man with intent to outrage her modesty	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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REPORT OF THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

General Statement of Crime showing the result of operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen from 1st January to 31st December 1884—contd.

REPORT OF THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION																											
Serial Number.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Description of Crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.												PROPERTY.								
			Reported to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under investigation during the year.	Investigated.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	NUMBER ARRESTED.			Released without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.				Number convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of: a, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				CASES.		VALUE.			
							Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Within the year.			By Tahsil-dars.	By Fouzdar.	By Court of Appeal.	By State Council.			By Hazoori.	Under trial before State Council.	Under trial before Court of Appeal.	Under trial before Fouzdar.	Under trial before Tahsil-dars.	Before being on trial.	On Bail.	In custody of Police.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.
25		Brought forward	4,370	53	4,323	1,503	71	...	5,040	4	...	5,111	1,507	355	73	5	...	46	13	...	...	2,496	599	32,301	10,689	
26		CLASS VI.																									
27		OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																									
28	272	Adulteration of food, which is intended for sale	7	...	7	3	...	...	7	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	221	Escaping from custody	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	198, 203 & 211.	Furnishing false information or giving false evidence	55	...	55	51	...	...	76	...	76	4	...	2	1	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	188	Disobedience of order	68	1	69	59	1	...	155	...	155	14	...	4	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	161 & 163	Bribery	3	...	3	3	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	497	Adultery	18	...	18	8	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	11	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	498	Enticing away a married woman	33	1	33	11	1	...	56	...	57	...	...	31	4	...	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	490	Breach of contract	6	...	6	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Chap. VIII, Sec. 109	Vagrancy and bad livelihood	97	2	99	77	2	...	154	...	156	14	...	20	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	34 Sec. 13 Act III of 1863.	Gambling	8	2	10	8	4	...	49	...	53	...	7	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX D 2.

EDUCATIONAL—GENERAL—TABLE No. II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Udaipur State for the official year 1884-85.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.			Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Building.	Special grants for furniture and appa- ratus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.			
	Arts Colleges.	Profes- sional Col- leges.		Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.														
1. INSTITUTIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7			
For males	20,277	7,316	...	...	27,593	...	...	...	4,127	2,349	588	...	2,456	9,520	37,113			
" females	1,945	312	...	...	2,257	...	...	...	204	110	...	...	247	561	2,818			
TOTAL	22,222	7,628	...	...	29,850	...	...	...	4,331	2,459	588	...	2,703	10,081	39,931			
2. (a) * Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction			
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction			
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction			
(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction			
3. † Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	56	19	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100			
DEPARTMENTAL { Cost to Provincial Revenues			
INSTRUCTION. { Cost to Local and Municipal Funds			
TOTAL COST			

* The percentages, required for 2(a) 2(b), 2(c), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns, 7(a) 7(b) 7(c) respectively of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

* The percentages, required for 2(a) 2(b), 2(c), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns, 7(a) 7(b) 7(c) respectively of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the official year 1884-85—concluded.

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.			Total.	REMARKS.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-18		
LOCAL FUND SCHOOLS*	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.	
	{ Cost to Local Funds . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.	
	TOTAL COST	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Cost to Local Funds . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL COST	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INSTITUTIONS IN NATIVE STATES { Cost to Native State Revenues . .	{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . .	..	3 6 8 0 1 0	..	..	..	3 7 8†	† The Rs. 3-7-8 have been borne by the State and Rs. 2-6-9 calculated on local or village cess which is realized from the villages @ 1 per cent. on the jumma.		
	TOTAL COST	..	0 15 7 1 7 2	..	..	..	2 6 9			
		..	4 6 3 1 8 2	..	..	..	..	5 14 5		
AIDED INSTITUTIONS . . { Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL COST	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			
UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS . . { Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL COST	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			
ALL INSTITUTIONS . . { Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL COST	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			

† The Rs. 3-7-8 have been borne by the State and Rs. 2-6-9 calculated on local or village cess which is realized from the villages @ 1 per cent. on the jumma.

APPENDIX D 3.

EDUCATIONAL TABLE No. III.

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Ulwar State for the official year 1884-85.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL TABLE No. III—(continued).
Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Ulwar State for the official year 1884-85.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																						NUMBER OF SCHOLARS OF THE 31ST OF MARCH OF MARCH LEARNING						REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by the Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Unaided.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	27a	27b		27c	27d	27e	27f																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	Grand total of Institutions.																						Grand total of Scholars on 31st March.																						English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

[illegible]

I.—The term classical language in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages.
 II.—Mixed school should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools according as the number of boys or girls is greater.
 III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and number of boys in girls' schools.
 IV.—The sub-division of column 27 regarding race or creed will vary according to circumstances.

ULWAB,
The 14th April 1885.

H. HEATHERLY,
Inspector of Schools.

EDUCATIONAL TABLE No. III—(continued).

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Uttar State for the official year 1884-85.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.														REMARKS.			
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.									
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by the Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.			Unaided.		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	For Boys { English	4	816	787	659.16	13	4	816	787	659.16	13	4	816	787	659.16	13	4	38
	For Boys { Vernacular	1	1,371	1,364	1,039.45	13	16	1,371	1,364	1,039.45	13	16	1,371	1,364	1,039.45	16	16	
	For Girls { English	11	274	264	213.02	11	11	274	264	213.02	11	11	274	264	213.02	11	11	
	For Girls { Vernacular	11	274	264	213.02	11	11	274	264	213.02	11	11	274	264	213.02	11	11	
TOTAL		30	2,361	2,315	1,910.63	30	30	2,361	2,315	1,910.63	30	30	2,361	2,315	1,910.63	30	30	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	For Boys	81	2,831	2,683	2,339.25	81	81	2,831	2,683	2,339.25	81	81	2,831	2,683	2,339.25	81	81	
	For Boys	3	60	61	49.92	3	3	60	61	49.92	3	3	60	61	49.92	3	3	
	For Girls	3	60	61	49.92	3	3	60	61	49.92	3	3	60	61	49.92	3	3	
TOTAL		84	2,901	2,744	2,389.17	84	84	2,901	2,744	2,389.17	84	84	2,901	2,744	2,389.17	84	84	
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.																		
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH LEARNING																		
English.																		
A Classical language.																		
A Vernacular language.																		
Grand total of Scholars on 31st March.																		
Grand total of Institutions.																		
Europeans and Kurians.																		
Native Christians.																		
Hindus.																		
Mahomedans.																		
Grand total of Scholars on 31st March.																		
Grand total of Institutions.																		

[illegible]

I.—The term classical language in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages.
 II.—Mixed school should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools according as the number of boys or girls is greater.
 III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and number of boys in girls' schools.
 IV.—The sub-division of column 27 regarding race or creed will vary according to circumstances.

H. HEATHERLY,
Inspector of Schools.

ULWAB,
The 14th April 1885.

APPENDIX D 4.
EDUCATIONAL GENERAL TABLE No. IV.
Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the official year 1884-85.

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																							TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM																																				
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.											UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																																																
	Maintained by the Department.					Maintained by the Local Fund and Municipal Board.					Maintained by Native State.					Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.					Unaided.					Provincial Revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.																												
	Provincial Revenue.	Local Rates or cesses.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	Local Rates or cesses.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	Local Rates or cesses.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.																																							
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3g	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4g	4h	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5g	5h	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e																									
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oriental	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Colleges or Department of Colleges for professional training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL																										
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—																																																												
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys {English																							
	Vernacular																							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Girls {English																							
	Vernacular																							
TOTAL																								
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																																																												
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys																						
	For Girls																						
TOTAL																							
GRAND TOTAL																							
BANKERS.																						

[illegible]

L. Fraction of a Rupee are to be omitted.

II. If the income of any school maintained by the Department or by Local or Municipal Board exceeds the expenditure the return of Government or Local or Municipal Board should be reduced accordingly, the income and the expenditure of the school being thus equalised. In such schools the income from Fees or other private sources alone exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the sources from which it is derived should be shown in the column of Remarks.

IX. If the income of any school exceeds the expenditure therefrom, the excess should be proportionately deducted from the sub-heads of endowments, subscriptions and other sources; or if the receipts from these sources are insufficient from the head of Fees also. The actual receipts from Provincial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds should be shown in full.

Such payments should be shown as expenditure under the sub-heads under which they belong. In calculating the expenditure from Provincial Revenues or any other Fund all payments or contributions from Fees or other sources credited to that Fund should be deducted. Such payments should be shown as expenditure under the sub-heads under which they belong.

V. The expenditure under University Direction and Inspection should be shown only in column 7 and its sub-division and not in the preceding columns.

VI. The expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools not under the head of Scholarships.

III. The expenditure entered in column 4a, 4b, and 4c should be included in column 4d should be included in column 7d. The expenditure entered in column 7e not in columns 7a, 7b, and 7c. The expenditure entered in column 4d should be included in column 7d.

APPENDIX D5.
EDUCATIONAL TABLE No. V.

Return of the stages of instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for general education in _____ at the end of the official year 18 .

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER SECONDARY (MIDDLE) STAGE BUT HAVE NOT PASSED THE NATIONAL EXAMINATION.			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE UPPER PRIMARY STAGE, BUT HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER SECONDARY (MIDDLE) STAGE.			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE, BUT HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.		
			1			2			3			4			5			6		
			Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS— FOR BOYS.	Departmental .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Local Fund .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Municipal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Native States .	4	59	..	59	201	..	201	317	..	317	300	..	300	167	..	167	1,044	..	1,044
	Aided .	15	..	..	..	86	..	86	304	..	304	394	..	394	607	..	607	1,391	..	1,391
	Unaided .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	English .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vernacular .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	English .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vernacular .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		19	59	..	59	287	..	287	621	..	621	694	..	494	774	..	774	2,435	..	2,435
FOR GIRLS.	Departmental .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Local Fund .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Municipal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	English .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX D6.
EDUCATIONAL TABLE No. VI.

Return showing the results of prescribed Examination in _____ during the official year 18 .

NATURE OF EXAMINATIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.				
	Institutions under public manage- ment.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public manage- ment.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public manage- ment.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	European and Eu- rasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a.	16b.	16c.	16d.
ARTS COLLEGES.																		
1. Master of Arts
2. Bachelor of Arts
3. B. Sc.
4. { First B. A.
" B. Sc.
" Arts
Previous Examination
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																		
Law.																		
1. Doctor of Law
2. Bachelor of Law
MEDICINE.																		
1. M. D.
2. M. B.
3. L. M. S.
4. { First M. B.
" L. M. S.
ENGINEERING.																		
1. M. C. E.
2. B. C. E.
3. L. C. E.
4. First L. C. E.
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.																		
Matriculation
Boys
Girls
English
Vernacular
Public service certificate examination
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																		
1. Training School Examination for Masters
Upper
Lower
2. Ditto ditto Mi teachers
Upper
Lower
3. School of Art Examination
4. Vernacular Medical Examination
5. Examination in Engineering
Ditto in Surveying
6. Industrial School Examination

Note.—Any other special examination such as the intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University should be added to this list.

APPENDIX D7.

EDUCATIONAL—GENERAL—TABLE No. VII.

Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in _____ for the official year 188 _____.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARD ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARD ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															REMARKS.	
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARD.										IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY					IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARD.										Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Board on Public Instruction.						
	No. of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Board.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Expenditure on Public Instruction.	No. of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.		Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Board.	Private persons or associations.		Total Municipal Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Arts Colleges	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	English	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Oriental	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Colleges or Department of Colleges for professional training	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Law	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Medicine	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Engineering.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	TOTAL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	English	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	For Boys { Vernacular	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	For Girls { English	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	For Girls { Vernacular	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	TOTAL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	For Boys	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	For Girls	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	TOTAL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in ——— for the official year 188 ——— (concluded.)

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARD ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARD ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY					IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	No. of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.				Private persons or associations.				Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	No. of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.				Private persons or associations.				Total Municipal Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

I. The sum of the Expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV.

II. The sum of the Expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in 7(b) and 7(c) respectively of General Table IV, and the Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure of Native States should be excluded.

APPENDIX E.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the principal food-grains in the towns of Uthar for the years 1882-83, 1883-84, and 1884-85.

Months.	1882-83.				1883-84.				1884-85.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.
April	18 6½	23 13	24 0	23 11	19 15	27 13	28 8	28 1	18 9	24 7	28 0	23 14
May	17 8	22 1½	23 1	21 1	20 8	27 14	25 0	27 1	18 2	23 10	22 0	22 9
June	17 8	21 9	21 15½	20 14	19 5	26 10	24 1	27 2	17 15	23 0	21 12	22 8
July	18 8	22 12	22 10½	21 13	19 8	25 14	23 12	25 9	18 2	23 0	19 12	21 15
August	18 14½	25 1½	23 8	23 6½	17 8	22 9	22 10	22 2	19 4	25 6	20 8	23 1
September	19 6½	27 12½	24 8½	24 14½	17 8	23 12	22 11	23 5	20 0	27 5	23 7	25 2
October	20 4½	30 14½	27 13	27 10½	18 8	23 11	23 8	23 4	19 7	26 8	26 7	26 11
November	20 2	29 10	28 10½	29 9½	18 0	23 2	21 10	25 13	19 10	27 14	29 1	27 11
December	21 1	30 4½	29 3½	28 15½	17 13	23 7	21 14	23 3	19 4	28 8	30 15	28 11
January	19 14	30 6	29 1	29 2	17 13	24 0	22 1	24 5	19 6	30 3	34 5	30 14
February	19 1½	28 12	27 8½	27 13½	17 9	24 4	22 1	24 10	19 6½	30 3	34 5	30 14
March	18 5	24 4½	27 8½	27 9	17 10	24 14	23 4	24 11	19 15½	31 6	34 5	31 2½
AVERAGE OF 12 MONTHS	18 15½	26 7½	25 11½	25 6½	18 7	24 13	23 5	24 14	19 1	26 12	26 9	26 1

(Sd.) H. P. PHAROOR, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Uthar.

APPEN

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambat years 1939 and 1940

	1933-34.		1933-34.				1934-35.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—LAND REVENUE.								
1. ARREARS . . .	16,317		5,000		1,306		20,000	
Current Revenue	18,24,696		19,00,000		18,37,540		19,00,000	
	19,41,013		19,05,000		18,38,846		19,20,000	
2. GARDENS . . .	13,515		15,000		14,307		15,000	
3. CANALS . . .	19,600		20,000		18,357		20,000	
4. FOREST DUES—								
Camel grazing . . .	1,500		1,400		1,855		1,500	
Bamboos . . .	2,100		2,100		2,104		2,100	
Gurhkaptani . . .	5,779		6,000		5,213		6,000	
	9,379		9,500		8,872		9,600	
5. TRIBUTE . . .	16,323		18,000		17,699		18,000	
6. GRASS LANDS—								
Farohi . . .	12,661		13,000		14,988		14,000	
Bagarbach . . .	252		290		278		280	
	12,913		13,290		15,266		14,280	
7. STONE QUARRIES	4,187		3,000		2,427		2,500	
8. MISCELLANEOUS—								
Talana . . .	2,152		2,000		1,999		2,000	
Miscellaneous . . .	7,611		5,000		9,545		8,000	
	9,763		10,000		11,544		10,000	
		20,27,198		19,93,790		19,27,117		20,09,880
II.—SEWALJUMMA								
9. CUSTOMS . . .	1,11,806		1,25,000		1,25,000		1,25,000	
10. ABKARI . . .	5,658		4,000		4,568		4,000	
11. COPPER MINES . . .	259		800		280		800	
12. JUDICIAL—								
Fines . . .	9,823		10,000		10,176		10,000	
Fees, Civil Court	15,397		16,000		11,212		12,000	
Stamps . . .	5,941		6,000		5,859		6,000	
	31,160		32,000		27,247		28,000	
13. IRON FURNACES . . .	4,340		5,000		3,214		4,500	
14. INTEREST, &c. . .	31,851		50,000		45,570		84,000	
15. SAVINGS OF PAY . . .	18,687		20,000		15,232		15,000	
16. NAZUL . . .	8,273		8,000		8,837		6,000	
17. ADVANCES RECOVERED—								
Tuccavi . . .	26,431		20,000		12,835		20,000	
Miscellaneous . . .	96,055		80,000		92,039		80,000	
	1,22,486		1,00,000		1,04,847		1,00,000	
18. MISCELLANEOUS—								
Post Office . . .	1,641		1,600		1,947		2,000	
Jail . . .	3,660		3,000		3,083		3,000	
Cattle Farms . . .	3,059		3,000		3,747		4,000	
Miscellaneous . . .	3,988		2,000		2,296		2,000	
	12,296		9,600		11,073		11,000	
		3,46,317		3,53,900		3,45,945		3,77,800
Carried over . . .	...	23,78,515	...	23,47,690	...	23,78,062	...	23,87,180

DIX F.

(A.D. 1882-83 and 1893-94) and the Budget Estimate for Sumbat 1941 (A.D. 1884-85).

	1882-83.		1883-84.				1884-85.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. PALACE EXPEN- DITURE—								
Khawas Chelas .	41,394		40,000		40,627		40,000	
Kitchen .	31,579		30,000		29,522		30,000	
Mahi Sigba .	18,237		19,000		18,621		19,000	
Shikarkhana .	18,571		15,000		18,252		15,000	
Toshakhana .	78,828		80,000		1,18,241		80,000	
Palkikhana .	3,335		3,300		3,413		3,300	
Sillakhana .	3,590		6,000		5,527		5,000	
Mashakhana .	1,277		1,200		1,268		1,200	
Wrestlers .	1,641		1,600		1,338		1,400	
Bartankhana .	871		500		542		500	
Ice-pits .	2,341		2,200		2,407		2,200	
Harakaras .	7,309		7,200		7,003		7,500	
Gunijankhana .	1,320		1,300		1,361		1,300	
		2,10,293		2,07,300		2,43,122		2,06,400
2. STABLES—								
Riding .	81,926		80,000		52,736		65,000	
Carriage .	25,934		25,000		35,485		25,000	
Breeding Stud .	22,981		25,000		23,633		25,000	
		1,30,841		1,30,000		1,11,854		1,15,000
3. ELEPHANT Es- TABLISHMENT .	...	30,780	...	30,000	...	33,388	...	30,000
4. BULLOCK ESTAB- LISHMENT—								
Ruthkhana .	22,068		22,000		22,936		22,000	
Garikhana .	10,067		10,000		10,726		10,000	
		32,135		32,000		33,662		32,000
5. CAMEL ESTAB- LISHMENT .	...	18,102	...	18,000	...	19,708	...	18,000
6. CATTLE FARMS .	...	4,384	...	5,000	...	5,124	...	5,000
7. ADMINISTRATIVE ESTABLISHMENT—								
Hazuri .	9,492		10,000		11,792		11,500	
State Council .	21,061		20,000		17,819		18,000	
Munshikhana .	3,615		3,700		2,901		3,000	
		34,168		33,700		32,512		32,500
8. REVENUE AND FINANCE—								
Land Revenue								
Office .	11,346		11,500		12,207		12,000	
Tahsils .	54,033		54,765		55,295		55,000	
Lamberdars 3 per cent on land revenue .	55,297		55,000		52,615		55,000	
Kanungo Huqs	8,983		9,800		10,593		10,000	
Patwari .	31,666		33,000		31,581		32,000	
Remissions .	4,841		4,000		2,861		5,000	
Audit Office .	6,769		7,000		7,236		7,500	
Treasury .	3,673		3,600		3,686		3,600	
Commissariat .	9,231		9,500		12,529		10,000	
Nazul .	1,504		1,500		2,331		2,000	
Copper mines .	86		85		231		100	
Iron works .	326		350		379		400	
Querries .	508		600		813		800	
		1,88,263		1,90,700		1,92,857		1,93,400
9. JUDICIAL—								
Court of Appeal .	6,240		6,240		6,240		6,240	
Civil Court .	6,343		6,000		5,598		6,500	
Criminal Court .	12,348		13,000		13,210		12,000	
Establishment of Superintendent of Police .	1,611		1,600		1,603		1,600	
Thannas, &c. .	50,081		50,000		50,336		50,000	
		76,623		76,840		76,987		76,340
10. ARMY—								
War Office .	7,105		7,200		7,473		7,500	
Artillery .	30,495		31,000		31,041		32,000	
Fort Garrisons .	1,23,256		1,20,000		1,22,260		1,20,000	
Cavalry .	2,07,111		2,10,000		2,11,938		2,10,000	
Khas Chowki .	21,493		21,500		21,325		21,000	
Futteh Pattan .	52,199		53,000		54,371		55,000	
Khas .	20,629		20,500		20,574		21,000	
Bakhtawra .	21,334		21,000		21,386		21,000	
Rasalah Naqdi .	23,402		23,500		23,229		23,500	
Camel guns .	4,570		4,500		4,630		4,500	
Irregular com- panies .	29,523		29,000		29,642		20,000	
		5,41,117		5,41,200		5,48,869		5,45,500
Carried over .		...		...		...		...

(A.D. 1882-83 and 1883-84) and the Budget Estimate for Sumbat 1941 (A.D. 1884-85).

	1882-83.		1883-84.				1884-85.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. MISCELLANEOUS—								
Imtiyazies .	19,362		19,000		19,476		20,000	
Kabeshwars .	1,249		1,250		1,807		1,300	
Khus-navis .	1,127		1,150		1,241		1,200	
Postal establish- ment .	2,396		2,400		2,512		2,500	
Miscellaneous em- ployés .	4,183		4,000		2,307		8,000	
		28,317		27,800		26,843		28,000
12. TENT AND CLO- THING DEPART- MENT	18,331		22,000		19,125		20,000	
Farashkana .	40,153		15,000		17,132		20,000	
		58,484		37,000		36,257		40,000
13. PUBLIC WORKS—								
Building .	1,09,147		1,00,000		1,24,248		1,00,000	
Roads .	19,452		30,000		36,256		40,000	
Bunds .	9,391		10,000		11,393		20,000	
Workshops .	21,648		25,000		22,124		20,000	
Establishments .	7,738		8,000		7,741		8,000	
Miscellaneous .	1,591		2,000		2,053		2,000	
		1,68,967		1,75,000		2,03,845		1,90,000
14. WORKSHOPS—								
Mistrikhana .	1,891		1,900		1,753		2,000	
Chapperbandi .	9,648		9,000		9,214		9,000	
Gurhkaptani .	2,481		2,500		2,517		2,500	
Baghar .	5,231		6,000		5,030		6,000	
		19,251		19,400		18,514		19,500
15. JAIL	19,561		21,000		19,826		20,000	
Printing Press .	786		780		690		800	
		20,347		21,780		20,516		20,800
16. GARDENS .	23,392		22,000		24,202		22,000	
Canals .	2,055		2,000		1,678		2,000	
		25,447		24,000		25,880		24,000
17. POLITICAL AGEN- CY .		27,197		28,000		25,810		27,000
18. VAKILS .		9,022		9,000		8,571		10,000
19. CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS EN- DOWMENTS .	84,566		85,000		87,008		90,000	
Festivals .	639		600		621		600	
		85,205		85,600		87,629		90,600
20. GIFTS, REWARDS, &c.—								
On marriages .	392		5,000		462		2,000	
On deaths .	76		2,000		95		2,000	
Miscellaneous .	9,713		10,000		14,337		15,000	
Guests .	2,384		5,000		7,231		10,000	
		12,565		22,000		22,125		29,000
21. ADVANCES—								
Tuccavi .	77,433		75,000		82,155		80,000	
Miscellaneous .	1,03,654		1,00,000		76,286		75,000	
		1,81,137		1,75,000		1,58,441		1,55,000
22. MISCELLANEOUS—								
Carriage-hire, &c.	636		600		309		600	
Batta .	766		1,000		552		1,000	
Books, &c. .	727		1,000		1,247		1,500	
Miscellaneous .	13,979		20,000		8,156		10,000	
		16,108		22,600		10,264		13,100
23. SCHOOLS .	38,609		39,000		40,348		42,000	
Dispensaries .	27,957		30,000		27,421		28,000	
		66,566		69,000		67,769		70,000
TOTAL ORDINARY EX- PENDITURE .	...	19,85,769	...	19,80,920	...	20,09,547	...	19,71,140
Adjustment of accounts with Tahsils .	...	7,945	...	...	...	9,944	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	...	19,93,714	...	19,80,920	...	20,19,491	...	19,71,140
CASH BALANCE .	...	17,33,563	...	21,38,338	...	20,33,524	...	24,89,564
GRAND TOTAL .	...	37,27,277	...	41,19,258	...	40,53,015	...	44,60,704

APPENDIX G.
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Nimrana Estate, showing the Estimate and Actuals for 1883-84 and Estimates for 1884-85.

RECEIPTS.	1883-84.		1884-85.		DISBURSEMENTS.	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Actuals.		Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Actuals.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Land revenue	26,696 0 0	23,887 13 9	26,696 0 0		1. Raja's expenses	1,950 0 0	1,898 6 9	1,900 0 0	
2. Tuccavi advances recovered	300 0 0	266 1 6	400 0 0		2. Oil for palace, &c.	100 0 0	115 8 9	100 0 0	
3. Cess on wells	66 0 0	66 0 0	66 0 0		3. Stationery	132 8 0	64 13 6	100 0 0	
4. " goats	60 0 0	84 8 0	80 0 0		4. Pay of employes	5,102 8 0	5,097 6 6	5,288 8 0	
5. " camels	12 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0		5. Pensioners	658 8 0	679 15 0	646 8 0	
6. " turbands	30 0 0	33 0 6	30 0 0		6. Pun mandars (monthly)	430 0 0	519 5 6	400 0 0	
7. " weavers	5 0 0	5 5 6	5 0 0		7. Ditto (annual)	398 0 0	346 14 3	398 0 0	
8. " oilmen	27 0 0	25 1 6	25 0 0		8. Festivals	570 0 0	456 8 0	570 0 0	
9. " mahajans	7 0 0	6 4 0	6 0 0		9. Allowance to Thakur Kundon Singh	600 0 0	900 0 0	600 0 0	
10. " marriages	30 0 0	24 0 9	20 0 0		10. Gifts on marriages and deaths	120 0 0	86 4 0	120 0 0	
11. " gharmasa	20 0 0	38 13 6	30 0 0		11. Guests	200 0 0	125 5 3	200 0 0	
12. " chursa	164 0 0	159 12 0	160 0 0		12. Commissariat—	400 0 0	400 15 0	670 0 0	
13. " chowkidari	9 0 0	3 12 0	5 0 0		Stables	88 0 0	39 14 3	70 0 0	
14. Parsa (camping ground)	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0		Shutarkhana	627 0 0	754 12 6	625 0 0	
15. Nuzul or rent of shops	400 0 0	147 10 0	400 0 0		Goushala	70 0 0	84 0 0	80 0 0	
16. Garden	80 0 0	46 15 9	60 0 0		Miscellaneous	1,185 0 0	1,279 9 9	1,445 0 0	
17. Fines	40 0 0	14 9 0	20 0 0		Total	2,000 0 0	185 13 6	2,000 0 0	
18. Fees (Civil Court)	5 0 0	6 13 0	7 0 0		13. Public works	312 0 0	369 2 6	312 0 0	
19. Talbana	3 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0		14. Dispensary	210 0 0	200 6 6	210 0 0	
20. Ghavri Sigha (deaths)	20 0 0	8 9 0	20 0 0		15. School	486 0 0	481 8 6	486 0 0	
21. Sale of unclaimed property	170 0 0	173 1 0	170 0 0		16. Chowkidari	100 0 0	84 12 9	100 0 0	
22. Nazars	400 0 0	398 1 0	400 0 0		17. Garden	50 0 0	14 5 3	50 0 0	
23. Duanni	60 0 0	631 8 3	50 0 0		18. Fajidari	500 0 0	492 11 6	500 0 0	
24. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	450 0 0		19. Tuccavi advances	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
25. Interest on Rs 10,000 invested in Government Promis- sory Note	28,655 0 0	25,988 12 0	29,174 0 0		20. Tribute to Uluwar	800 0 0	871 0 0	800 0 0	
EXTRAORDINARY.	100 0 0	103 14 9	500 0 0		21. Huq Lamberdari	265 0 0	690 3 6	265 0 0	
Arrears of previous years	28,755 0 0	26,092 10 9	29,674 0 0		22. Miscellaneous	19,169 0 0	17,378 1 3	19,491 0 0	
Total	11,861 5 5	11,861 5 5	20,575 14 11		Total Expenditure	21,447 5 5	20,575 14 11	30,758 14 11	
Total Receipts	40,616 5 5	37,954 0 2	50,249 14 11		Cash Balance	40,616 5 5	37,954 0 2	50,249 14 11	
Cash balance at commencement of year					GRAND TOTAL				
GRAND TOTAL									

(Sd.) H. R. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent, Uluwar.

KOTAH AGENCY REPORT FOR 1883-84.

No. 1-P., dated Kotah, 12th June 1885.

From—CAPTAIN W. H. C. WYLLIE, Political Agent, Kotah,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the annual report on the Administration of the Kotah State for the 12 months ending on the 31st March 1885.

During the year under notice Colonel Baylay held charge of the Agency from the 1st April 1884 till the 29th August 1884, on which latter date he proceeded on privilege leave, was afterwards appointed to officiate as Resident of the Western Rajputana States, and did not resume charge of his appointment at Kotah until the 30th December 1884.

In Colonel Baylay's absence Major H. B. Abbott, Political Agent of Jhallawar, carried on the current duties of the office in addition to his own.

My connection with the State only commenced on the 14th April 1885, on Colonel Baylay's proceeding on furlough to Europe.

No change has been made in the constitution of the Council since the last report was submitted, and the different members have continued to perform their duties satisfactorily.

FINANCE.

2. The following figures show the ordinary revenue and expenditure for 1883-1884 :—

	Estimate.	Actuals.
Revenue	23,21,375	22 86,917
Expenditure	20,17,828	19,81,978

It will be seen from the above that the actual ordinary income and expenditure fall short of the estimate by Rs. 34,458 and Rs. 35,850 respectively.

The decrease in the former is attributable to the continued depression of the opium trade and the abnormally low price of grain which have told heavily on the cultivators and rendered it difficult in many instances for them to pay the State demand.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Exclusive of the liquidation of debt, there was only one item of extraordinary expenditure, amounting to Rs. 13,000, in connection with the marriage of Maharaja Rai Singh, which took place on the 17th June 1884.

The estimate for the current year 1941 Sambat ending on the 31st July 1885 is —

	Rs.
Ordinary Revenue	23,08,875
Ordinary Expenditure	20,48,476

being thus nearly the same as for the preceding year, with the exception of an increase of Rs. 50,000 allotted for Public Works.

DEBTS.

3. Rs. 3,58,070-10 have been placed in deposit in the treasury for the liquidation of the last item of the State debt, as explained in this office letter No. 1-F., dated 25th August 1884.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

4. The revenue assessment of the 15 Nizamats or Pargunnahs initiated in 1876 has now been completed, and collections on the new basis are being made in 13 of them.

The new assessment is calculated to be equivalent to an increase of about 5½ per cent all round on the previous demand, and it is expected to produce about Rs. 1,00,134 additional revenue.

The cost of the settlement operation up to the end of March last was Rs. 3,95,487, of which Rs. 9,415 were spent on the survey.

It has lately been deemed advisable to re-assess the Nizamats of Barodh and Digod, as their settlement in 1877 by Munshi Niaz Ahmad, the then Superintendent of Settlement, only included the area under cultivation.

COURTS.

5. The working of the Criminal, Civil, and Nazim's Courts, which were presided over by the same officers as last year, calls for no special remark.

A considerable decrease in criminal cases and a slight increase in the number of civil suits is apparent from Appendices C and D.

POLICE.

Culpable homicide	5	The marginal statement of offences committed during the year 1884-85 indicates a decrease in crime, the cases reported aggregating 1,108 as against 1,233 in the previous years.
Attempt to murder	.	.	.	.	4
Robbery	{	Dakaiti	.	.	9	
		Other	.	.	25	
Theft	{	Cattle	.	.	66	No murders or cases of infanticide are known to have occurred.
		Other	.	.	358	
Attempts at Suicide	29	Only nine dakaitis were brought to notice as compared with 17 in 1883-84, the property stolen being valued at Rs. 269 exclusive of 45 head of cattle. These figures, when contrasted with those of previous returns, will be found satisfactory.
Poisoning	{	Thagi	.	.	...
		Other	.	.	2	
Grievous hurt	.	.	.	.	9
Buying or disposing of persons	1	
Abduction	.	.	.	.	16
Causing miscarriage	.	.	.	.	5
Escape from custody	.	.	.	.	4
Buying or disposing of stolen property	.	.	.	.	3
Arson	.	.	.	.	5
Counterfeiting coin	.	.	.	.	2
Other crimes	.	.	.	.	565
Total .					1,108	

GARDENS.

6. A large public garden has been laid out with considerable skill by Colonel Baylay below the bund of the Gordhanpura lake, which when finished will form a favorite resort for holiday-makers from the city. The expenditure under this head up to the 31st March 1884 amounted to Rs. 15,000 and a good deal yet remains to be done. Some mango, fig, and peach trees imported by Colonel Baylay into several of the older Raj gardens are beginning to yield an abundant outturn, which in excellence of quality will compare favorably with the best fruits of Shaharanpur.

JAIL.

7. The total number of prisoners in 1884-85 rose to 485 from 458 the previous year, the death-rate for the 12 months being 11·08 against 8·04 in 1883-84. There were no escapes and no epidemic outbreak occurred.

Considerable progress has been made in the manufacture of carpets, the sale rates being about 50 per cent less than those charged in the Ajmere Jail.

STABLES.

8. Two sets of breeding stables have been erected, with an open paddock in front, on a capital site not far from the Agency house at a cost of Rs. 19,456.

The brood mares now number 28.

Twelve foals were dropped during the year, 4 colts and 8 fillies.

There are 3 stallions on the roll, 1 Waler and 2 Arabs.

EDUCATION.

9. The Kotah City School continues to afford a good elementary education under the management of Babu Jodu Nath Ghose; the daily average attendance was 370 boys.

Five new district schools have been opened at the head-quarters of the following Nizamats :—

Anta,
Ladpura-Kaithun,
Khanpur,
Mangrol,
Sangod,

The daily average attendance being 322.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTIONS.

10. Surgeon V. Harington held medical charge of the Kotah and Jhallawar Agencies from 25th April 1884 until 5th September 1884, while Dr. Crofts officiated as Civil Surgeon at Ajmere: 6,583 children were vaccinated during the cold weather with a percentage of successful cases of 91·78 at the low cost of 1 anna and 5 pies each.

HEALTH.

11. Generally speaking, the health of the population was good ; much has been done to improve the sanitary state of the city of Kotah, and the Municipal Committee presided over by Pandit Ramdial, Member of Council, deserve credit for their exertions in this respect.

KOTRIS AND PUNARTH.

12. In accordance with the instructions contained in Secretary to the Government of India (Foreign Department) letter No. 2353-I., dated 23rd June 1884, the work connected with the Kotris and the Punarth was placed in the hands of His Highness the Meywar on 30th July 1884. The new arrangement has answered fairly well.

MAYO COLLEGE.

13. Apji Amar Singh of Palaita and Sangram Singh and Anand Singh, Maharajas of Sangod, sent their sons to the Mayo College at its opening after the vacation in July 1884, the number of boys in the Kotah House being thus increased to 7.

Apji of Palaita has expressed himself to me as greatly pleased with the progress his son Onkar Singh, a youth of 13 years, has already made at the College.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

14. The fall of rain was considerably below the average, only 19 inches being registered as compared with 28 in the previous year. Although the tanks and wells suffered somewhat, the rain fell opportunely, and the harvests, both kharif and rabi, left little cause for complaint as already explained ; the depression in the opium trade has seriously affected cultivators throwing much land out of plough which was formerly devoted to the poppy. It is to be hoped that in time the cultivation of sugar-cane will find more favor with the people, who in many instances might recoup themselves in this manner for the loss they have now sustained. What is really needed to better the condition of the agricultural classes is the opening out of the country by improved means of communication with markets in British India. The following table shows the low rates at which grain was selling on the 15th May 1885 in the Kotah city :—

					Rs. a. p.	
Wheat	.	.	.	.	1 4 0	per maund.
Barley	.	.	.	.	1 0 0	ditto.
Jowar	.	.	.	.	0 12 9	ditto.
Maccai	.	.	.	.	0 12 0	ditto.
Gram	.	.	.	.	1 0 0	ditto.

IRRIGATION.

15. The opening of the Parbutti canal was reported last year ; its distributaries now cover a length of 91 miles.

The demand for water has not been so great as was anticipated owing to a fair rainfall and the check given to the opium cultivation.

A large tank is being constructed at Eklara near Kishengunj at an estimated cost of Rs. 59,769. This is the only other important irrigation work now in hand.

16. I regret to say I am unable to furnish accurately the information called for in the Agent to the Governor-General's Circular letter No. 2842-G., dated 15th September 1884. I am, however, informed that Colonel Baylay spent the greater portion of last cold weather in camp and visited most if not all the Nizamats.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State for Sambat 1940 (from 1st August 1883 to 31st July 1884) with the columns of the Estimates of 1883-84 and Budget Estimates for 1884-85.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Budget Estimate of 1883-84.	Actual Income of 1883-84.	Budget Estimate for 1884-85.	No.	PARTICULARS.	Budget Estimate of 1883-84.	Actual Expenditure of 1883-84.	Budget Estimate for 1884-85.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	INCOME.					EXPENDITURE.			
1	Land Revenue { Current Arrears Kotah State	17,00,000 0 0	16,63,272 4 5	17,00,000 0 0	1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0
2	Compensation from British Government for abolition of dues on jagirdars.	50,000 0 0	68,402 2 0	50,000 0 0	2	Do. to Jaipur His Highness the Maharaja's personal allowance and zemana den	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
3	Chhut	16,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	3	Political Agency	1,87,000 0 0	1,87,000 0 0	1,87,000 0 0
4	Kanungo Haks	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	4	Council { Pay of Members	29,064 0 0	33,393 13 2	29,068 0 0
5	Gardens	70,000 0 0	45,065 4 9	50,000 0 0	5	Establisment	18,048 0 0	17,400 0 0	18,048 0 0
6	Forest { Grass Wood	13,000 0 0	11,600 2 7	13,000 0 0		Stables	4,841 0 0	4,824 15 11	4,841 0 0
7	Tribute from Jagirdars	4,000 0 0	4,600 10 9	4,500 0 0		Elephants	39,011 0 0	41,796 2 0	39,070 0 0
8	Tulbana	10,000 0 0	7,089 7 3	10,000 0 0		Bullocks	14,477 8 0	14,507 1 11	14,977 8 0
9	Customs	13,000 0 0	13,311 6 5	15,000 0 0		Camels	9,483 5 0	9,823 7 3	10,471 0 0
10	Abkari	60,000 0 0	53,846 11 3	55,000 0 0	6	Establishment and Farashkhana	10,675 0 0	10,675 0 0	11,977 0 0
11	Mint	1,200 0 0	1,155 3 9	1,200 0 0		Feeding charges.	6,039 0 0	6,000 12 7	7,039 0 0
12	Judicial { Fines Fees Stamps	2,60,000 0 0	2,88,130 14 7	2,75,000 0 0		Wood and grass establishment.	807 8 0	345 4 6	831 8 0
13	Advances recovered { Takavi Miscellaneous	12,000 0 0	16,198 5 9	15,000 0 0		Other establishments.	8,028 2 0	8,026 12 9	7,968 2 0
14	Postal	1,500 0 0	1,712 7 6	1,500 0 0		Mal Sadar	17,695 11 0	16,446 5 6	20,155 11 0
15	Jail	15,000 0 0	10,875 13 3	10,000 0 0		Nizamats	1,13,780 0 0	1,06,735 11 6	1,12,436 0 0
16	Savings of pay, &c.	1,000 0 0	1,641 15 5	1,000 0 0	7	Revenue { Forest conservancy	5,490 0 0	6,074 3 10	5,514 0 0
17	Exchange and interest	16,000 0 0	16,598 0 0	16,000 0 0		Chhut	70,000 0 0	49,330 10 10	50,000 0 0
18	Deposits	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0		Kanungo Haks	6,000 0 0	4,827 11 8	6,000 0 0
19	Miscellaneous	8,000 0 0	2,602 0 7	500 0 0	8	Customs	19,196 0 0	18,711 9 3	19,268 0 0
		500 0 0	654 8 8	1,500 0 0	9	Postal and Intelligence Department	5,273 12 0	5,228 3 0	5,273 12 0
		1,500 0 0	1,756 13 0	15,000 0 0	10	Hisab	8,064 0 0	6,217 9 1	8,064 0 0
		15,000 0 0	14,611 12 1	10,000 0 0	11	Treasury	5,532 0 0	5,459 6 6	5,532 0 0
		10,000 0 0	10,104 7 2	.....	12	Ambar (Commissariat)	3,624 0 0	3,624 0 0	3,608 8 0
		.....	.....	40,000 0 0	13	Mint	1,327 0 0	1,327 0 0	1,327 0 0
		40,000 0 0	34,492 8 0			Court of Appeal	6,516 0 0	6,516 0 0	6,576 0 0
						Civil Court	4,119 0 0	4,119 0 0	4,119 0 0
						Criminal Court	4,134 0 0	4,154 13 0	4,314 0 0
					14	Judicial { Establishment of Superintendent of Police.	13,545 4 0	13,470 13 0	14,127 4 0
						Thana	15,528 4 0	14,836 4 0	15,528 0 0
						Stamps	700 0 0	583 6 4	700 0 0

	Office establishment.	8,400 0 0	8,074 3 0	9,624 0 0
15	Army			
	Artillery	62,126 8 0	61,893 1 3	62,168 8 0
	Fort Garrisons	23,229 0 0	28,101 3 9	29,557 0 0
	Regular Cavalry	75,540 0 0	75,216 7 3	75,576 0 0
	Irregular Cavalry	31,236 0 0	30,940 13 0	31,236 0 0
	Regular Infantry	66,564 0 0	65,995 12 0	66,564 0 0
	Irregular do.	1,39,761 12 0	1,38,624 12 0	1,40,052 12 0
16	Pension	5,567 10 0	5,523 10 0	6,082 14 0
17	Public Works Department	2,49,871 0 0	2,51,871 0 0	3,00,000 0 0
18	Jail	18,088 0 0	14,434 4 11	18,088 0 0
19	Gardens	7,807 2 0	7,074 14 9	7,903 0 0
20	Settlement Department	36,180 0 0	36,000 0 0	34,087 0 0
21	Vakils	8,709 4 0	8,658 12 5	9,346 4 0
22	Religious and charitable endowments	1,27,086 0 0	1,27,086 0 0	1,28,230 0 0
23	Festivals	6,603 7 0	5,925 15 0	6,615 7 0
24	Gifts	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0
	{ Marriages			
	{ Deaths			
	{ Guests			
	{ Miscellaneous			
25	Stationery	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
26	Advances	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
27	School	9,376 0 0	9,376 0 0	9,376 0 0
28	Medical	500 0 0	900 0 0	500 0 0
29	Exchange and Interest	500 0 0	294 0 4	500 0 0
30	Bakiyat (Outstandings Recovery Establishment.)	5,335 0 0	4,589 10 8	5,343 0 0
31	Izlaighair Establishment	11,205 0 0	11,050 6 8	11,085 0 0
32	Refunds of fines and deposits	1,000 0 0	686 10 3	1,000 0 0
33	Compensation to Kotri Chiefs and Jagirdars for abolition of dues on salt.	1,248 0 0	1,243 0 0	.....
34	Band-master's Establishment	1,908 0 0	1,916 0 0	2,094 0 0
35	Miscellaneous	2,500 0 0	2,011 1 8	2,500 0 0
36	{ Barras	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0
37	{ Miscellaneous			
	Serai or petty repairs (relaying tiled roofs)	4,000 0 0	3,994 10 11	4,500 0 0
	Mayo College Boarding House	8,000 0 0	8,031 6 0	8,000 0 0
		31,000 0 0	31,912 14 10	31,000 0 0
		10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
		12,800 0 0	12,423 11 1	6,300 0 0
	TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, Rs.	20,17,828 2 0	19,81,977 10 7	20,48,475 15 0
	EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
I	Grant for Maharaja Rai Singh's marriage.	.....	13,000 0 0	.....
II	Liquidation of the State debts	.....	3,58,073 10 0	.....
	Total Extraordinary Expenditure	.....	3,71,070 10 0	.....
	Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure.	.....	23,53,048 4 7	.....
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1884	.....	4,71,513 8 5	.....
	GRAND TOTAL, Rs.	.....	28,24,561 13 0	.....

Balance in hand on 31st July 1884

5,37,644 13 10

.....

GRAND TOTAL Rs.

28,24,561 13 0

.....

**B, Captain,
Political Agent.**

(Sd.) **W. H. C. WILLIS, Captain,**
Political Agent.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1884.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.				Pending on 31st March 1885.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal cases sent up for confirmation by Criminal Court	...	204	204	123	21	60	204	...
Criminal Appeals	5	53	58	41	11	3	55	3
	5	257	262	164	32	63	259	3
CIVIL CASES—APPEALS.								
Cases exceeding Rs. 5,000	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Do. Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000	1	2	3	3	...	...	3	...
Do. Rs. 300 do. Rs. 1,000	1	6	7	6	...	...	6	1
Cases not exceeding Rs. 300	13	53	66	47	1	4	52	14
	16	61	77	56	1	4	61	16
TOTAL	21	318	339	220	33	67	320	19

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
KOTAH;
The 12th June 1885.

(Sd.) W. H. C. WYLLIE, Captain,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the work performed in the Criminal Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

No.	Crimes.	Offences reported.	Cases brought to trial.	Cases pending on 31st March 1885.	Cases in which convictions obtained.	NUMBER OF ACCUSED				PROPERTY STOLEN OR SEIZED.				PROPERTY RECOVERED.	
						Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Pending trial.	Cash or value of ornaments.	Cattle.	Approximate value of other articles.	Cash or value of articles.		
1	Culpable homicide	5	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Attempt to murder	4	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Robbery { Dakaiti Other	9 25	8 39	3 6	6 23	18 59	8 36	10 23	...	269 1 6 588 10 3	45 55	...	...	...	...
4	Theft { Cattle Other	66 353	205	1	157	267	146	131	...	...	291	...	1 0 0	...	...
5	Attempts at suicide	29	24	...	18	80	19	11	...	22,920 11 6	...	336 5 9	1,496 13 9	...	133
6	Poisoning { Thagi Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Grievous hurt	3	2	...	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Buying or disposing persons	9	7	...	6	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Abduction	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Causing miscarriage	16	10	...	7	17	11	6	...	394 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
11	Infanticide	5	5	...	2	11	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Escape from custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Buying or disposing of stolen property	4	4	...	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Arson	3	3	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Counterfeiting coin	5	5	...	3	9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Other crimes	2	2	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		565	315	10	183	447	284	163	...	1,518 13 0	2	...	325 0 0	...	2
	TOTAL	1108	696	20	432	895	541	354	...	25,591 3 3	393	446 5 9	1,812 13 9	...	135

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY, }
The 12th June 1885.(Sd.) W. H. C. WILLIS, Captain,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the working of the Civil and Nazim's Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1884.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.					Pending on 31st March 1885.	
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Struck off.	Compromised.	Total.		
CIVIL COURT.										
Suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 . . . . .	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	2	...
" " 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000	3	14	17	10	2	...	2	14	3	
" " 300 " " 1,000	4	48	52	34	8	1	...	43	9	
" not exceeding Rs. 300	6	432	438	298	55	39	29	421	17	
Total	13	496	509	342	66	40	32	430	29	
NAZIM'S COURTS.										
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300	79	259	338	168	23	36	25	252	86	
GRAND TOTAL	92	755	847	510	89	76	57	732	115	

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY,
The 12th June 1885.

(Sd.) W. H. C. WILLIE, Captain,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the number of Prisoners admitted into and released from the Kotah State Jail from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

PERIOD OF SENTENCE.	REMAINING ON 1st APRIL 1884.				ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.				TOTAL.				DIED AND RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING ON 31st MARCH 1885.				REMARKS.		
	CRIMINAL.				CRIMINAL.				CRIMINAL.				DIED.	RELEASED.		ESCAPED.		CIVIL.	CRIMINAL.		Total.				
	CIVIL.	CRIMINAL.		Total.	CIVIL.	CRIMINAL.		Total.	CIVIL.	CRIMINAL.		Total.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.					
		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.											Male.		Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 6 months	7	16	2	25	15	92	12	119	22	108	14	144	2	..	21	95	9	127	1	11	6	17	The daily average number of the prisoners — Sentenced . . . 263-30 Under trial . . . 4-40 The sentenced prisoners varied in number from 229 to 300. The death-rate for the whole year was 11-08 per mille.
Above 6 months and under 1 year . . . .	..	9	5	14	..	47	5	52	..	56	10	66	..	..	..	30	6	..	..	36	..	26	4	30
Do. 1 year and under 3 years . . . .	..	78	2	80	..	35	3	38	..	113	5	118	1	..	..	38	4	..	..	43	..	74	1	75
Do. 3 years and under 5 years . . . .	..	46	3	49	..	14	1	15	..	60	4	64	1	..	..	21	2	..	..	24	..	38	2	40
Do. 5 years and under 7 years . . . .	..	32	1	33	..	2	..	2	..	34	1	35	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	27	1	28
Do. 7 years and under 10 years . . . .	..	18	2	20	..	7	..	7	..	25	2	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	27
Do. 10 years and under 14 years . . . .	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
For life . . . .	..	19	5	24	..	3	..	3	..	22	5	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	5	27
TOTAL	7	221	21	249	15	200	21	236	22	421	42	485	4	..	21	191	22	238	1	226	20	247	

KOTAH ; POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE, }
The 12th June 1885.

(Sd.) W. H. C. WYLLIE, Captain,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX G.

Return showing the number of Boys in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1884-85.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF BOYS.					Daily average number of attendance.	No. of Teachers.	REMARKS.
	In English.	In Persian.	In Sanscrit.	In Hindi.	Total.			
Kotah City School	46	178	31	307	562	370	10	
VILLAGE SCHOOLS.								
1. Anta . . . . .	...	10	...	50	60	37	1	
2. Baran . . . . .	...	46	...	72	118	72	3	
3. Kaithon . . . . .	...	11	8	83	97	75	1	
4. Khanpur . . . . .	...	...	...	48	48	36	1	
5. Mangrol . . . . .	...	...	...	52	52	32	1	
6. Sangod . . . . .	...	...	...	80	80	70	1	
TOTAL	46	245	34	692	1,017	692	18	

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY,
The 12th June 1885.

(Sd.) W. H. C. WYLLIE, Captain,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX H.

Observations of the Thermometer and Barometer and the Rainfall registered at the Kotah Dispensary.

1884-85.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAINFALL.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1884	29.13	28.96	29.05	91	83	86	...	...
May "	29.04	28.79	28.91	104	93	96	...	7
June "	28.96	28.65	28.83	104	85	97	...	88
July "	28.87	28.60	28.77	100	83	93	...	89
August 1884	28.93	28.67	28.79	98	85	86	5	98
September 1884	28.99	28.66	28.86	89	81	86	5	89
October "	29.22	28.87	29.10	87	80	83	...	...
November "	29.24	29.09	29.17	83	70	74	...	...
December "	29.27	29.13	29.22	70	60	66	...	77
January 1885	29.33	29.09	29.21	75	60	67	...	...
February "	29.22	29.08	29.12	77	61	69	...	...
March "	29.25	29.06	29.09	93	69	83	...	...
TOTAL	349.45	346.60	348.12	1,071	910	986	18	93
Average	29.12	28.88	29.01	89	76	82	...	...

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
KOTAH,
The 12th June 1885.

(Sd.) W. H. C. WYLLIE, Captain,
Political Agent.

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JHALLAWAR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1884-85.

No. 92-G., dated Jhalrapatan, 18th July 1885.

From—MAJOR H. WYLIE, Political Agent, Jhallawar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of Jhallawar for the official year 1884-85.

2. During the year under notice Major H. B. Abbott held charge of this Agency, except from the 10th May to 9th July, when he was upon privilege leave, and Lieutenant-Colonel Baylay acted for him.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

3. The rainfall for the year was rather below the average. The entire fall, as registered at the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan, was 27·63 inches, as against 32·68 inches, which is the average of the last nine years.

4. The rainfall is now registered at five stations, three of which are in the mofussil; from these it would appear that the greatest quantity of rain fell at Pachpahar, but for all practical purposes it was fairly distributed through the State, and was sufficient to meet all agricultural requirements.

5. The outturn of the kharif crops was generally fair; and, excepting opium, which was slightly damaged by hail and frost in February, and by high winds in April, the rabi harvest has been good.

HEALTH.

6. The weather has been generally seasonable throughout the year, which has been remarkably free from epidemics. The public health indeed may be said to have been excellent; there was slight malarious fever as usual immediately after the rains, but it was not very severe, and did not continue long.

EDUCATION.

7. Fair progress has been made in this Department, a better staff has been provided for the Chaoni School at Jhalrapatan, and steps have been taken to raise it to the status of a high school of the North-Western Provinces. A Matriculation class has been formed, and the entire system of the school is being re-organized, in order to affiliate it to the Calcutta University. Primary education is also steadily progressing in the mofussil. Mr. Dammi Lall Chowbey, B.L., was appointed by the Maharaj Rana last September as Inspector of Education, in place of Mr. Syam Sunder Lall, whose duties as Private Secretary to His Highness were considered sufficient to occupy all his time.

MEDICAL AND VACCINATION.

8. There are five dispensaries in the State, two at the capital and three in the district. All are now provided with suitable house accommodation. The Agency Surgeon's report, which has been submitted departmentally, shows that good work has been done during the year.

9. The number of vaccine operations has increased from 3,888 in 1883-84 to 4,954, of which as many as 92 per cent are reported to have been successful. All the dispensaries are well supplied with medicines and surgical instruments.

JAIL.

10. There is only one jail, and that is at the Chaoni. The daily average of the prisoners has been 186, as compared with 184 in 1883-84. Some additions and alterations have been made to the jail building, with a view of improving its ventilation and increasing its accommodation. Both these ends have been attained, and the accommodation is now more than sufficient for the average number of prisoners.

11. In the Jail Dispensary the average number of sick prisoners was 976, and the general health of the inmates of the jail was remarkably good; only two deaths occurred during the year.

COURTS.

12. In the Appellate Court, there has been a slight decrease in the number of civil cases, principally on the Appellate side, but on the criminal side there has been an increase in both the original and appellate cases, whilst there is a considerable reduction in the miscellaneous work, which the Appellate Court attributes to the improved working of the Criminal Court.

13. In the Civil Court there were in all 883 cases taken in hand, involving Rs. 1,18,127, against 801 cases involving claims to the value of Rs. 1,56,136, the average of the last five years. This falling-off in the value of claims has, of course, caused the Court's income to suffer, and has been variously ascribed to the unpopularity of the Court, and the depression in the market.

14. A fair amount of work has been done in the execution decrees, although the Court complains of great slowness in the procedure, and want of hearty co-operation from the other Departments and Tahsil Courts.

15. The work of the Criminal Court has been commended for its system and despatch, because a large percentage of its decisions has been upheld on appeal than heretofore, and the Appellate Court in comparatively few instances has had to interfere in the way of supervision.

16. The working of the Tahsil Courts may be said to be improving. In the Civil Department, the proportion of the number of cases disposed of has increased from 86 per cent. to 92 per cent. There is however still much room for improvement in the quality of the work. In the Criminal Branch the Tahsil Courts show rather better results than on the civil side.

CRIME.

17. From the statement of offences which has been received it appears that the amount of crime has been numerically below the average.

18. Of the more serious offences there have been—

Murder	4 cases,
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1 case,
Dakaiti	2 cases.

19. Both the cases of dakaiti occurred in the Shahabad district, which, in addition to being largely composed of jungle itself, is surrounded on two sides by extensive jungles in Gwalior territory. Notwithstanding this disadvantage it is gratifying to mention that the whole amount of property plundered has been recovered.

20. There have been no cases of opium smuggling during the year, nor has any capital punishment been inflicted.

INFANTICIDE.

21. There have been no cases of infanticide during the year.

REVENUE COURTS.

22. The greater number of cases tried by the Revenue Courts were in connection with disputes between the manotidars (recognized money-lenders) and the assamis. Claims of property rights are remarkable only for their absence, excepting in the Patan tahsil, where litigation seems to be finding favor with the ryots.

23. Very considerable quantities of land, amounting to 3,750 bighas of irrigated and 42,808 of unirrigated land, appear to have changed hands during the year. This is ascribed principally to two causes, viz., destitution and consequent desertion of former holders, and the partition of joint holdings.

SALT.

24. The import and transit of salt show an improvement over the last year. No case of salt smuggling has been brought to light.

TRADE.

25. There has, I regret to report, been a decided falling-off in trade generally, except in "gur"; the decrease is particularly noticeable in opium, rice, and sugar.

26. With regard to corn of all kinds it has been found that in the present wretched state of the roads communicating with the Railway carriage is so expensive that it does not pay to export grain, notwithstanding the fact that the Darbar has made considerable reductions in the Customs duties, on purpose to meet this difficulty.

THE MAYO COLLEGE.

27. Four young gentlemen from this State are now scholars at the Mayo College.

PUBLIC WORKS.

28. Mr. Miles' report has, as usual, been forwarded separately, through the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Department Public Works. In it will be seen an account of the projected improvements in Irrigation.

SETTLEMENT.

29. The land revenue survey settlement was practically completed during the year, and a report on it submitted by Major Abbott to the Agent to the Governor-General before he proceeded upon furlough.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.**EXTERNAL.**

30. Captain Meade was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer last November, and decided 14 cases between this State and Indore.

INTERNAL.

31. Of internal boundary disputes there were 52 cases pending from 1883-84, 2 more were instituted during the year under report, 14 cases were decided, and 40 were still pending at the close of the year.

STUD.

32. His Highness the Maharaj Rana takes a considerable interest in horse-breeding, and has set a good example to his people by allowing his brood mares to be branded, thus entitling them to be served by Government stallions.

33. A fine Norfolk Trotter has been sent here from the Balugarh Dépôt, and although he was not here for the whole year, yet the result of his presence may be said to have been satisfactory.

34. Mule-breeding has also been started.

ENSILAGE.

35. The Maharaj Rana has made an experiment in a small way in ensilage. The outturn was on the whole good, and the cattle that were fed on it improved in condition and in the quantity of milk they gave. More extended operations will be tried this year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. During the year His Highness the Maharaj Rana made three tours through the State, and from 15th December 1884 to the 17th February 1885 he was travelling in India accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert. When in Calcutta he exchanged visits with the Viceroy and when in Bombay with His Excellency the Governor.

37. The Members of the Council of the Maharaj Rana have remained unchanged during the year. During His Highness's absence from the State they conducted the current duties of its administration.

38. The Political Agent visited the Shahabad district last November, and made a tour through the Chow-Mehla and part of Central Jhallawar during January.

Statement showing working of Execution of Decrees in the Jhallawar Civil Court for 1884-85.

INSTITUTED.						DISPOSED OF.						PENDING.					
PENDING.		CURR. ENT.		TOTAL.		PENDING.		CURRENT.		TOTAL.		OUT OF LAST YEAR'S PENDING CASES.		CURRENT.		TOTAL.	
Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.
217	285	429	406	646	761	167	234	240	312	407	546	50	51	189	154	239	205

Comparative Statement of the working of the Criminal Court, Jhallawar, for the year 1884-85.

APPEALED AGAINST.		UPHELD.		MODIFIED.		REVERSED.		PENDING.	
Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.
5 cases	11	2	6	...	3	2	2	1	...

AVERAGE (OF FIVE YEARS).				PENDING.		PRESENT (1884-85).			Pending.
Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Average.	1883-84.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	
229	1,116	1,649	1,459	190	145	1,341	1,498	1,30	181

Comparative Statement of the working of the Jhallawar Tehsil Courts, Civil and Criminal sides for 1884-85.

	APPEALED AGAINST.		UPHELD.		MODIFIED.		REVERSED.		PENDING.	
	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.
Civil	2	10	...	4	1	2	1	2	...	1
Criminal	42	58	14	27	7	7	9	9	12	15

	AVERAGE.				PENDING.		1884-85.			Pending at the end of 1884-85.
	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Average.	At the beginning of 1884-85.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	
Civil	187	917	1,114	940	174	216	665	881	726	185
Criminal	171	1,285	1,456	1,261	195	195	1,339	1,534	1,415	111

JHALRAPATAN,
The 16th July 1885.

(Sd.) H. WYLIE, Major,
Political Agent.

Statement showing the Imports, Exports, and Transit of the Jhalawar State for the year 1884-85.

	Opium.	Karava.	Grain.	Ghi.	Sugar.	Rice.	English cloth.	Country cloth.	Metals.	Zurda and tobacco.	Gur.	Gauja, Bhang.	Poppy-seed.	Iron.	Salt.	Total.
Imports	Mds. 6,101	Mds. 21,269	Mds. 2,92,054	Mds. 4,322	Mds. 7,077	Mds. 3,767	Mds. 5,185	Mds. 1,861	Mds. 1,625	Mds. 5,721	Mds. 12,113	Mds. 92	Mds. 22,211	Mds. 2,480	Mds. 11,045	Mds. 3,96,373
Exports	7,577	27,565	83,512	3,175	2,908	584	1,475	2,635	734	3,652	10,827	147	35,902	2,693	5,628	1,88,916
Transit	3,254	21,942	1,84,647	2,596	534	2,317	1,563	1,092	426	2,790	2,457	569	6,350	100	32,755	2,65,392

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Patan Bazar for 1884-85.

	Opium.	Karava.	Grain.	Ghi.	Sugar.	Rice.	English cloth.	Country cloth.	Metals.	Zurda and tobacco.	Gur.	Gauja, Bhang.	Poppy-seed.	Iron.	Salt.	Total.
Imports	Mds. 3,728	Mds. 8,696	Mds. 61,092	Mds. 2,086	Mds. 5,160	Mds. 960	Mds. 2,511	Mds. 564	Mds. 1,302	Mds. 3,790	Mds. 2,320	Mds. 52	Mds. 6,290	Mds. 1,842	Mds. 6,052	Mds. 1,06,393
Exports	2,725	6,339	3,270	709	2,073	241	1,757	263	357	2,748	393	9	151	1,050	9,275	25,360

JHALRAPATAN,
The 18th July 1885.

(Sd.) H. WYLIE, Major,
Political Agent, Jhalawar.

Statement showing number of Mares served by the Horse and Donkey Stallions at Jhalrapatan in the year 1884-85, and the result of the Coverings in 1883-84.

NAME OF SIRE.	NUMBER OF MARES SERVED IN 1884-85.			RESULT OF COVERINGS IN 1883-84.																								REMARKS.			
	Raj.	Others.	Total.	DIED.									REMAINING ON 1ST APRIL 1884.																		
				RAJ.			OTHERS.			Total.			RAJ.			OTHERS.			Total.			RAJ.			OTHERS.				Total.		
				Colts.	Filles.	Total.	Colts.	Filles.	Total.	Colts.	Filles.	Total.	Colts.	Filles.	Total.	Colts.	Filles.	Total.	Colts.	Filles.	Total.	Colts.	Filles.	Total.	Colts.	Filles.	Total.				
1st April to 13th November 1884. Horse stallion Wild buck Norfolk trotter	27	2	29	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	Horse stallion was withdrawn by Government on 13th November 1884.	
1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885. Donkey Stallion	33	2	35*	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	Out of the 29 mares served in 1884-85, one dropped a colt in the same year.	

* Out of the 35 mares served in 1884-85, two mules were born from the Raj mares in the same year.

JHALRAPATAN,
The 15th July 1885.(Sd.) H. WYLLIE, Major,
Political Agent, Jhalrapatan.

BIKANIR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1884-85.

No. 3-P., dated Bikanir, 16th May 1885.

*From—CAPTAIN A. C. TALBOT, Political Agent, Bikanir,**To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.*

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bikanir Agency for the year 1884-85.

SIRDARS.

2. The belief expressed in last year's report that the misunderstanding between the Maharaja and his nobles might be regarded as at an end has been fully warranted by the experience of the past twelve months, during which the country has been perfectly quiet and no attempt of any sort to question the authority of their Chief has been made by those who were lately in arms against him.

3. With the restoration of order the first point claiming attention was the settlement of the rekh, or commutation for military service payable by the Thakurs, as this had been the ostensible cause of their dissatisfaction and it was obviously desirable to set the question at rest once for all. Many of the malcontent Thakurs came to terms with the Darbar within a few days of their submission, but a large number of the petty Thakurs who had held aloof from active participation in the rebellion and were merely waiting to see what would happen before committing themselves to a bargain with the Darbar had still to be dealt with. Each of these was invited to Bikanir where he discussed with the Darbar officials in the fullest manner the conditions of the arrangement to be made with him. These discussions lasted some months, for many cases had to be settled and each Thakur was anxious to obtain more favorable terms than his neighbour; but I satisfied myself in each case that the agreement signed in my presence was purely voluntary and that no pressure had been employed to compel a heavier payment than each Thakur considered himself able to make. In order to put an end to the disputes which revision of the settlement had more than once produced the Maharaja agreed to a request of the Thakurs that it should now be permanent and not liable to enhancement in future. Another point of importance to the Thakurs was decided by the Maharaja's giving his consent to the fee on succession to an estate being in future one year's rekh instead of its exceeding that amount as had often previously occurred. Various cesses which were formerly levied in addition to the rekh were abolished, and only those which are tokens of homage due to a feudal superior and common in all Rajput States were retained; they were specified by name in the Sanad granted to each Thakur by the Darbar, and it was also provided in that document that no other cess should be levied. The limit of possible increase on the settlement of 1869 was fixed by the Darbar at 8 annas per rupee, but this was only reached in a very few instances, and the average rate has been 25 per cent in the case of Tazimi and 12½ per cent in that of petty Thakurs; in some cases there has been a decrease on former payments where these were admittedly too high. Where the increase exceeded 25 per cent it was made progressive: thus a Thakur who agreed to an increment of 6 annas pays 4 annas of this now and the remainder five years hence: similarly any excess over six annas is not due for ten years. In return for the concession of permanence it seemed only fair that the Darbar should be allowed to reap immediate benefit from any increment agreed upon up to 25 per cent. By the end of May, I was able to report that the settlement of the rekh had been virtually completed as 4 only out of 47 Tazimi Thakurs and the same number out of 184 petty Thakurs' estate remained for disposal. There were at the time special reasons, which have since disappeared, for delay in dealing with these cases, and practically one only in each class has now to be decided. Among the four Tazimi estates one was in dispute between two claimants to the succession, and when this had been decided the rekh presented no difficulty. The other three belonged to ringleaders in the late disturbances, and in their absence it was not expedient to fix the rekh *ex parte*, particularly as the Darbar was managing the properties. Circumstances have now enabled the Darbar to restore the management of these estates to the families of the present holders, so that this objection no longer holds good, and in two of them, *viz.*, Rawatsar and Mahajan, satisfactory arrangements have been made: Jasand alone still holds out for more liberal terms than the Darbar is prepared to give. Among the petty Thakurs, one whose rights to a revenue-free village is disputed is the only person whose rekh has still to be settled.

4. In considering the punishment to be awarded to the ringleaders, the Darbar showed a wise discretion in not pressing for any measure of confiscation, whereby the State might be benefited at the expense of their families. The object was to make the punishment as much as possible personal to the offenders, and accordingly the three Thakurs who had been temporarily removed from the State, *viz.*, Mahajan, Bidasar, and Jasana, were required to surrender their estates to their nearest heirs who were formally installed in their stead: they will also reside out of Bikanir for five years from the date of their removal, and on their return will be required to remain at the capital during the Maharaja's pleasure. The ex-Thakur of Mahajan is now living at Jeysulmere on the guarantee of the Maharawal, while the ex-Thakur of Jasana is at Jaipur on similar conditions, which, it is believed, will shortly be proposed and accepted in the case of the ex-Thakur of Bidasar. Rawat Ranjit Singh of Rawatsar, the fourth ringleader, who was under surveillance for a year at Bikanir, will be placed in possession of his estate six years hence should his conduct have been satisfactory: in the meantime he is required to live at Bikanir. The Thakurs of Sandwa and Nokha were under surveillance for six and three months respectively, but have now regained charge of their estates. As a permanent mark of the consequences of disloyalty, a small fine of Rs. 500, equivalent to the rekh of two horses, has been imposed in perpetuity on the estates of Mahajan, Jasana, and Rawatsar. In the case of Bidasar, where the resistance of the ex-Thakur was prolonged to the last, this fine has taken the shape of the cession of 4,000 bighas of land to be added to the adjacent khalsa village of Dariba, where the Darbar troops were so long encamped. At the ordinary rate in that district of Rs. 12 per 100 bighas, the rent of this land is rather less in money value than the rekh of two horses, but according to Rajput ideas the punishment is, as it should be, more severe. On the Sandwa estate the rekh of one horse has been imposed: the amount of the fine on the Nokha Thakur needed revision and has not yet been finally determined. The Darbar acted wisely in offering an amnesty to all others whether Tazimi or petty Thakurs who had joined the combination, and their punishment was confined to the payment of a portion of the Fouz kharch or war indemnity which the Darbar in accordance with Rajput custom claimed the right to levy from them. In view of all the circumstances of the case the Government of India determined that the cost of the British expedition, *viz.*, Rs. 24,826-14-11, and the expense which the Darbar had incurred in keeping troops in the field for 3½ months, amounting to Rs. 1,15,402-9-6, should be shared equally between the Darbar and the Thakurs: the latter had thus to pay Rs. 70,114-12-2½. It was arranged that out of this sum Rs. 40,000 should be levied, in amounts proportionate to the rekh, from the estates of the four ringleaders, and that the balance should be recovered in a similar manner from the other Thakurs known to have taken part in the disturbances.

5. I had repeatedly assured the Thakurs that any claims they might prefer against the Darbar after submission to its authority and the settlement of their rekh would be duly enquired into, but for several months none of them apparently cared to avail themselves of my assistance. At the same time I made careful enquiries into the various points in dispute, with the general result that although there were many administrative defects of which the Thakurs no less than other subjects of the Maharaja might fairly complain they had no special grievances as a class: many of their demands, such for instance as a claim to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within their own estates, to be consulted on the appointment of tahsildars, and to have no Darbar thanas located within their estates, were clearly inadmissible. These enquiries moreover established a strong presumption that the connections and ryots of the Thakurs had in some respects quite as much ground of complaint against their relatives and masters as the latter had against the Darbar, and that much would have to be done before their mutual relations could be placed on a satisfactory footing. In order to relieve the Council of more work than it could conveniently accomplish and to provide a tribunal in which all might have confidence for the disposal of the many cases in which the Darbar, the Thakurs, and their ryots were concerned, it was determined with the Maharaja's approval to establish a Thakur's Court, consisting of Thakurs and officials under the presidency of a foreigner, and similar to that in operation at Jodhpur. At first this Court took cognizance of all cases in which the interests of either the Darbar, the Thakurs, or their subordinates were concerned, but it now bears only those to which the two last-named classes are parties. The reason for introducing a change was the need of some special machinery for dealing with claims for the restoration of villages resumed by the Darbar, and not restored according to the arrangement entered into by the late Maharaja in 1869. These claims had been considered some years ago by a Committee of Darbar officials presided over by the Maharaja's father, but their decisions had not given satisfaction and the subject formed a prominent feature in the demands of the disaffected Sardars; the question was not revised by them during the first few months after their submission, probably

from a wish to see how matters would turn out, but as the Thakurs began to feel confidence in the Court established for their benefit, they renewed their claims to these villages. The decisions of the Court however were not final and had to be referred first to the Council and eventually to the "Ijlas khas," where on one plea or another all such claims were rejected. Complaints to which this procedure naturally gave rise led to an examination of the facts of several of the rejected claims with the result that there appeared to be good grounds for a thorough investigation of the whole question, and at the visit of the Agent to the Governor-General to Bikanir in December last, it was arranged that this enquiry should be held by a Special Committee, composed of two foreigners, and thus not likely to be biased in favour of either party. The Committee received instructions to ascertain the facts in each case submitted to them and to forward a report on each to His Highness the Maharaja and myself. If our opinions coincide the case will be finally disposed of; if they differ, it will be referred to higher authority. All cases affecting Darbar interests, having been eliminated from the jurisdiction of the Court, it was no longer necessary to retain officials as members and these are now Thakurs Lall Singh of Churu, Kandhlot, and Chinumun Singh of Khuri Bidawat: the former is universally respected by all classes, and the latter has been chosen as the best representative of the most numerous and important clan in the State. The President of the Court is Pundit Kalka Pershad, a retired settlement official, whose services were obtained through the good offices of the Punjab Government and have proved of great value. He is also member of the Special Committee above referred to, his colleague being Seth Nemi Chand formerly Civil Judge and now in charge of the Customs Department. All these questions connected with the Sardars have been so fully reported upon in the course of the year that I have not thought it necessary to give more than an outline of them here.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. Mehta Chog Mull and Bhatti Hookm Singh having retired from the Council in October last, under circumstances already before Government, their places were filled by Maharaj Bhiv Singh, a near relative of the Maharaja and much respected by the people, and Seth Milaf Chand, head of the Customs Department. A slight stroke of paralysis unfortunately deprived the State of Maharaj Bhiv Singh's services for some time and his health has again become somewhat impaired, but I hope that in the course of a few months it will be sufficiently restored to enable him to resume his seat. The Council has been further strengthened by the nomination of Mangal Chand Rakiba, son of a former Minister, and of Munshi Sohan Lall, head of the Revenue Department, as an additional member.

7. One important administrative change effected during the year has been the abolition of the Central, Civil, and Criminal Courts at Bikanir and the creation of four Nizamuts at Bikanir, Sujangarh, Reni, and Suratgarh, with similar powers in judicial matters to those exercised by the Courts which they have superseded. The inconveniences of the former system by which the judicial work was unduly centralised, parties and witnesses had to travel great distances, and much delay in the disposal of cases took place, will now be in a great measure obviated it is hoped. Appeals from the decisions of the Nizamat Courts will lie as they did under the former system to the Council with a second appeal to the Ijlas Khas, so that practically four Courts have been substituted for one and justice should be cheaper, speedier, and nearer the homes of the people than it has been.

8. A radical alteration in the method of collecting customs duties came into force with the commencement of the Sambat year 1942 (17th March 1885). Formerly these duties were collected at Bikanir City, at nearly 150 outposts in the districts, and through Commission Agents in some 500 other villages: they varied every where in amount, being highest at the capital, and comprised not only those received by the State, but also numerous miscellaneous cesses assigned to institutions and individuals and chiefly paid by the poorer classes. There were what may be termed both external and internal duties; the former levied on goods for or from abroad, the latter both on goods which had paid the external duty and were being disposed of in the districts, and on all country produce which could not be taken from one tehsil to another without paying toll to the State. The hindrances to trade and the annoyance to individuals by the accumulation of petty cesses were considerable; so the Darbar, encouraged by the success of a similar experiment in Marwar, determined to equalise the rates on the same articles throughout the State, to collect the duty once for all at the frontier, and to abolish all taxes on internal trade, also all miscellaneous cesses. The effect on the poorer classes of increased duty in the districts was minimised by remitting it on the commoner products of the country usually consumed by them, by enhancing the rates on luxuries which they do not use, and by abolishing a number of other taxes not connected with the Customs but troublesome to the people. The new rates were chiefly based on those in force in Marwar, but were so adjusted as to provide sufficient funds to

pay the necessary extra establishment, also compensation to the privileged classes who claimed it in return for surrendering rights of exemption, and to enable the State without loss to itself to sweep away a number of vexatious taxes. When these objects have been secured, the rates will be lowered and the number of dutiable articles reduced so far as may be compatible with financial safety. I have given merely the outlines of this scheme as it has been already fully reported for the information of Government. Seths Milap Chand and Nemi Chand, both of whom have held this important charge at various times during the year, deserve much credit for their diligent and upright management of the department, and for the care with which they worked out the details of the new arrangement.

9. There has not been time as yet to mature any comprehensive scheme for improving the present revenue system, but Munshi Sohan Lall was absent for nearly six months in the districts, and during this extended tour collected a mass of useful and interesting information regarding the condition of the zemindars, and the details of the system in force, with its numerous and varied cesses, which will be of the greatest assistance to the Darbar. It is hoped that it may be possible to introduce some more uniform rate of assessment in khalsa land, or, at any rate, to substitute an enhanced rate per bigah for the many petty cesses which are troublesome to the zemindars and expensive to collect. The first step towards any fresh arrangement is to ascertain the extent of holdings more accurately than it is now known, and for this purpose amins are at work in the Hanomangarh, Suratgarh, Bahadera, and Rajgarh Parganas preparing a rough measurement of the cultivated and waste land: their labours will probably be finished in the course of five or six months and the Darbar will then be in a position to deal with the numerous applications for grants of land that have been received from cultivators in British territory. Amongst other matters that have engaged attention I may mention that a code of revenue rules has been drawn up and is being printed for publication: it is based on the codes in force in Ulwar and Jhallawar with modifications suited to this State. It contains in addition rules regulating the fees payable on adoption, the devolution of property of persons dying without issue, the pasturage of Raj herds, whether camels or cattle, and much miscellaneous matter useful for the guidance of district officials. It would be tedious to enumerate the many abuses detected and improvements introduced as a consequence of Munshi Sohan Lall's tour of inspection, and this is the less necessary, as in doing so I should be recapitulating the substance of a report recently submitted. I may say, however, that real progress has been made reflecting much credit on Munshi Sohan Lall, who has also acquired the good-will of the zamindars by his painstaking and courteous method of working. If these efforts are not relaxed, confidence in the stability of the new administration will increase, and with it we may hope to see, to the manifest advantage of the State, a rapid influx of population into the northern parganas, where the soil is good and there is much unoccupied land.

10. The condition and efficiency of the karkhanas or fixed establishments, such as public works, stables of all kinds, workshops, &c., which were formerly under separate and irresponsible management, were fully enquired into by a Committee, and as a result of this enquiry they were placed under the charge of one Superintendent who has been able to check much of the waste and peculation that went on under the previous system. Statute labour or "begar," by which the Darbar made a nominal saving in the prices, but really paid dearly for the quality of much of the work done in these karkhanas, at the expense too of much inconvenience, if not hardship, to the labouring classes, has been abolished and free labour with free trade in the materials supplied to the Darbar by brick and tile-makers, potters, &c., has been introduced.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

11. Fully an average quantity of rain, *viz.*, 10·92 inches was recorded at the Bikanir Observatory during the year, and I suspect that in most of the districts a larger fall took place, though in the centre and also in the north-west of the State it was deficient. Rain-gauges have now been procured for each tashil, and I hope that the Darbar will receive more accurate measurements than the number of fingers' breadths that rain has sunk into the earth, which has hitherto been the standard in the districts. At Gujner, some 20 miles from Bikanir, where is the only tank of any size in the State, there was a heavy flood on the 19th June, and more rain was said to have fallen than had been known for 40 years. Many wild pig and donkeys, and a few bullocks were carried away and drowned while some damage was done to the garden. After a good fall in the districts, beginning on the 17th June, there was a long break which lasted for fully a month and considerable anxiety was felt. Towards the end of July, however, this was relieved, but the grass had suffered too much from the long drought to recover itself completely and the crop was everywhere moderate, in some parts scanty. In the neighbourhood of the city the drought was most marked, 2 inches only having fallen up to the 20th July, and the subsequent fall came too late to help the grass; fortunately this belt of insufficient rainfall

did not extend very far round the city, though there were similar areas between Dungargarh and Sardarshehr in the centre and again between Suratgarh and Anupgarh in the north-west: this latter tract has been peculiarly unfortunate, no rain to speak of having fallen there for two years, and it presented a very desolate appearance when I marched through it in the cold weather as most of the villagers had gone with their flocks and herds in search of pasture into Bahawalpur territory. But while the rain thus held off too long to permit of a heavy crop of grass being secured, it was quite sufficient for the crops which in some parts, particularly the south-eastern portion of the State, were above, and on the whole may be said to have been fully up to the average. In some districts the moth-pods did not fill, but the bajra was in most places a superior crop, especially towards Sujangarh, where the rainfall was particularly good. There were good winter rains in the northern parganas by which the rabi crops, where sown, were much benefited, but except in the vicinity of the Ghuggar a very small area is prepared for spring crops, as the sandy soil is not thought favorable for wheat cultivation, and irrigation is too expensive to be largely employed. The floods in the Ghuggar were heavier than had been known for years owing to an abnormally heavy rainfall in the Himalayas, where the river rises: the floods, however, did not pass beyond Tibi, and besides the natural obstruction caused by a thick growth of "pauni" grass in the bed of the stream which ought to be eradicated. Much water ran uselessly to waste among the sand-hills near Ellenabad in the Sirsa district. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has been good enough to depute a surveyor to inspect the river channel and devise some means of utilising the flood waters to the advantage alike of British and of Bikanir subjects.

FINANCES.

12. I submit with this report the completed accounts for Sambat 1940, which ended on 27th March 1884. They show a total income of Rs. 13,07,787-12-3 with an expenditure of Rs. 12,17,048-8-9. The cash balance was thus Rs. 90,739-3-6, but of this sum Rs. 61,111-12-3 represent deposits subject to repayment, and if we take into account the sum of Rs. 4,000 borrowed from the Maharaja there was an actual deficit of Rs. 10,372-8-9. But for the heavy expenditure incurred in suppressing the revolt of the Thakurs this small deficit would have been a considerable surplus, and as it is will be much more than met by the half-share of the total expenses incurred in the expedition which is to be recovered from the Thakurs hereafter. These accounts have been drawn up in the form hitherto followed by the Darbar and also adopted by me in sending up a special statement of the receipts and expenditure from Sambat 1930-39 which series they complete. The accounts for Sambat 1941, or 1884-85, from which date the new administration may be considered to have commenced will be shown, with some advantage in point of clearness of detail, under the different heads which it was decided to adopt in framing a budget estimate.

13. There is a large amount of debt nominally outstanding, but it must be some time before its real extent can be ascertained. As desired by the Government of India, the matter is receiving attention.

WORKING OF THE COURTS.

IJLAS KHAS.

14. This, the highest Court in the State, is presided over by His Highness the Maharaja, to whom all cases beyond the powers of the Council to settle finally or appealed against its decisions are submitted by the Dewan as the chief executive officer of the State. The Ijlas Khas passed final orders in 27 cases and disposed of 104 appeals in the course of the year. The Council had to deal with 70 civil, 56 criminal, 92 revenue, 76 Thakurs' Court, and 55 Customs cases requiring confirmation or modification of decisions passed by Subordinate Courts, and it also disposed of 54 civil, 41 criminal, 55 revenue, and 20 Thakurs' Court appeals.

15. The returns for the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts have been made out as if these Courts had continued to exist up to the close of the year; the Nizamats were established so late in it that it was not worth while to compile a separate record of the cases disposed of in them during a few weeks at the most, and such a return would have been useless for purposes of comparison as the Nizamats commenced work on different dates. These cases have therefore been added under their proper heads to those disposed of by the former Courts, and the separate record of each Nizamat will commence from the current year.

CIVIL CASES.

16. There were 741 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and 1,674 were instituted during the year; 1,831 have been disposed, and 584 are still pending. The execution of decrees at the capital is not as satisfactory as could be wished, and until this has been put on a better footing and also until cases are more rapidly disposed of than they have been hitherto, there

will be some hesitation in instituting suits, the number of which is considerably less than might have been expected now that the old system has been abolished and justice is attainable. At the same time the large increase in Court-fees, *vis.*, Rs. 24,492-9-9, as compared with Rs. 14,997-1-6 in 1883-84, shows that the Courts generally are now more freely resorted to than they were.

CRIMINAL CASES.

17. From the return submitted it appears that 1,047 cases were pending at the commencement of the year and that 2,022 more came before the Courts during its course. Of these 3,069 cases, 2,718 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 351. Out of 1,125 persons arrested only 654 were punished, showing that arrests have been made with some want of caution: in the graver offences the proportion of convictions to arrests seems to have been very small: also the amount of property recovered compared to that stolen does not indicate much activity on the part of the police. The number of dakaities reported to this office has been four, while the number shown in the return is six. The Darbar has been addressed on the points noticed.

REVENUE CASES.

18. There have been in all 2,321 cases instituted during the year, and 1,860 of these have been settled. These cases have chiefly related to claims to villages or their headmanship and disputes about boundaries, land, and payment of rent. A great change for the better is noticeable in the manner in which this portion of the Revenue Officer's duties has been carried out since Munshi Sohan Lall's arrival; formerly Bikanir was thronged with petitioners who had been for months endeavouring to obtain a settlement of their cases; now, thanks to the regularity and method introduced by Munshi Sohan Lall, they do not number one-twentieth part of the former crowds.

THAKUR'S COURT.

19. In this Court, which commenced its sittings on 7th June 1884, 572 cases in all have been instituted and 208 had been disposed of at the close of the year. In explanation of this comparatively small number it may be observed that the Court only sits three times a week as the President has also to attend the special committee. Munshi Sohan Lall was President for about two months and a good many cases were settled during his incumbency: on his departure on tour the two original members Thakur Bijey Singh of Rajpura and Devi Dhan Mundra disposed of a few cases; but it was not until Pandit Kalka Pershad's arrival towards the middle of December that work was again taken up in earnest. On the formation of the special committee the member who represented the interests of the Darbar, *viz.*, Devi Dhan Mundra, retired, and the Thakur of Khuri took his place. Thakur Bijey Singh of Rajpura deserves no little credit for having come forward to undertake a troublesome duty at some personal inconvenience; he continued to give his services for several months until private affairs compelled him to resign in February last when he was succeeded by the Thakur of Churu. The special committee has to dispose of 1,159 cases in all, of which 111 are for the ownership of villages, 27 concern land and the remainder consist of miscellaneous claims against the Darbar.

DISPENSARY AND VACCINATIONS.

20. In June 1884 the Government of India sanctioned the appointment of a 2nd class Civil Surgeon and the post was conferred upon Surgeon C. Adams, M. B., B. A., and L. L. B. This officer was however compelled to proceed to England on medical certificate early in the following November and the officiating appointment remained vacant until the 18th March 1885, when Surgeon P. D. Pank, I.M.S., received charge of it. The dispensary in Bikanir City was attended by 4,976 out-patients and 31 in-patients, while 194 prisoners in the jail were also under treatment during the year. The cost of the dispensary was Rs. 2,102-11-11. The number of vaccinations was 463, a slight increase on the figures of last year. It is proposed to establish dispensaries at Sujangarh, Reni, and Suratgarh, which are the head-quarters of the District Nizamats, and in the ensuing cold weather attempts will be made to extend vaccination operations. Additions to the dispensary buildings at Bikanir are being carried out, and a small Agency Hospital near the lines of the Political Agent's escort will be built.

HEALTH.

21. The general health of the people has been good: a few cases of what appeared to be famine fever were reported from the neighbourhood of Ratangarh, and Hospital Assistant Kudrat Ulla Khan was sent to the spot with medicines: the reports of the sickness however appeared to have been exaggerated, and with the fall of rain it disappeared. As usual in the rainy season there was a good deal of fever in the Hanomangarh and Suratgarh parganas, and the establishment of a dispensary at the latter town will be a boon to the people, who are now dependent on a very limited stock of native medicines kept by a Hakim entertained by the Darbar at Hanomangarh.

JAIL.

22. The number of prisoners confined in the jail was 203, *vis.*, 191 men and 12 women. Of the men 158 were Hindus and 33 Muhammadans and of the women eight Hindus and four Muhammadans. There were 19 life convicts, the bulk of the jail population being short-term prisoners. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided in this year's budget for increasing the jail accommodation and work will be shortly commenced. Something was done last year towards providing women's quarters, but they still need improvement and this will not be lost sight of in making additions. In the Netasar Jail within the fort, in which Rajputs and persons of some position are confined, there were 27 prisoners. The sanitary arrangements of this jail are defective and will receive attention during the year.

INFANTICIDE.

23. There were no cases of infanticide during the year, but as connected with this subject I may notice the frequency of attempts to procure abortion, of which no less than 33 cases were brought before the Court with only 9 convictions, while there can be no doubt that many more escape detection.

24. Another crime of undue frequency is the kidnapping and sale of children, and 11 cases of this nature are returned by the Criminal Court. The sale of female children as household slaves in the families of Thakurs was carried on practically without any prohibition on the part of the Darbar, and was, I believe, until recently very common; it is less so now that the Courts take cognizance of such cases, but it will be some time before an old custom of this sort can be completely stopped.

BORDER POLICE.

25. The system of border posts established at the beginning of last year has been maintained throughout it, and there can be no doubt but that serious crime has in consequence largely diminished. During the cold weather I inspected every post in a distance of about 160 miles from the Loharu border on the north to that of Marwar on the south, and the result of enquiries on the spot showed that in spite of various shortcomings, which will be gradually remedied I hope, these posts had been of much service in checking crime, though petty cattle-thefts still continued chiefly on the northern Shekhawati border. These will become less frequent as co-operation between officials on both sides of the border is further developed, and a meeting which took place between the Shekhawati, Sikar, and Bikanir officials at Futtehpur, while the Agent to the Governor-General's camp was there in December last, has I hope inaugurated a more cordial feeling on both sides. It became necessary to dismiss the Superintendent, Thakur Duley Singh, for various irregularities, and after some delay his place has now been filled by Semgut Singh, late Inspector, Punjab Police, who has brought with him excellent testimonials.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

26. An internal boundary dispute between the villages of Asan and Ajitpura, the former of which is khalsa and the latter Thakur's property, was partially settled in my presence in January last by 4 Punches, and a Sir Punch appointed by both parties. They walked the boundary for some two out of the three miles disputed. Being then unable to agree as to the onward direction of the line they asked me to arbitrate, and I therefore marked out the remainder of the line. My decision appeared to give satisfaction to both parties, who filed a written agreement to be bound by it, and a dispute, which is said to have lasted for 40 years, came to an end. There have been no "External" disputes during the year, but a case now pending between Saronda of Bikanir and Bhojawas of Marwa appears likely to turn out a question of boundary, and may have to be authoritatively disposed of during the next camping season unless it is amicably adjusted meanwhile.

POST OFFICE.

27. An Imperial Post Office was opened experimentally at Bikanir, with the consent of the Darbar, on the 1st July 1884, and has proved a great boon to the people who formerly had to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ anna additional per letter to the postal contractor. The experiment has proved very successful financially, I understand, and the monthly receipts from parcels, commission on money orders, sale of stamps, &c., are sometimes as high as Rs. 2,000. The Darbar has also consented to the establishment of Post Offices at all the important towns in the State, and I hope that advantage will shortly be taken of this offer as the matter is now engaging the attention of the postal authorities.

28. I do not despair of seeing a cheap telegraph line constructed from the terminus of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway at Kuchaman road, through Sikar, Futtehpur, and Ratangarh, to Bikanir. With the co-operation of the Jaipur Darbar there should be no difficulty in guaranteeing Government against any loss in working this line, and in all probability such a guarantee would be merely a matter of form, for the line might be fairly expected to be self-supporting as it would pass through several important commercial towns; without the assistance of Jaipur, Bikanir might hesitate to stand alone in giving a guarantee, but I trust that both Darbars will unite in promoting an undertaking of such benefit to their subjects.

SCHOOLS.

29. Owing to the pressure of other work educational matters suffered last year, and beyond appointing a Master for the Urdu school at the capital, nothing was done; but this year the question will I hope receive more attention, and possibly besides vernacular schools in the districts an English school at Bikanir may be established.

MAYO COLLEGE.

30. The young Thakurs of Jasana and Sidmukh joined the College in December last, and there are now four Bikanir boys receiving instruction in it. The young Thakur of Mahajan and the son of the Thakur of Rawatsar will, I hope, join the College at the close of the vacation if room can be found for them, but the accommodation in the Bikanir boarding-house is limited, and unless they can be lodged in one of the other houses they cannot, I fear, be received.

MAHARAJA'S ILLNESS.

31. His Highness the Maharaja was confined to his room for about six weeks from the middle of July by an obstinate glandular swelling in his neck: after giving him a good deal of annoyance it eventually burst and His Highness quickly recovered.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

32. I left Bikanir on the 5th November 1884, and marched *via* Dungargarh, and Mumsar to Sirdarshehr and thence to Churu. From Churu I marched southward along the Bikanir-Jaipur border, inspecting the police posts and passing through the towns of Ratangarh and Ratangarh to Sujangarh. From thence I moved along the Bikanir-Marwar frontier, and having met the Agent to the Governor-General at Bhuggu marched with his camp to Bikanir, which was reached on the 10th December; starting again on the 15th idem I accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General in his march through Dungargarh, Ragal-desar, and Ratangarh to Futtehpur in Sikar; from there my route lay through Churu; Lohsua and Sankhu to Rajgarh, the police posts on the Shekhawati border north and east of Churu as far as Rampura, being visited *en route*. From Rajgarh I passed through Ajitpura and Sidmukh to Bahadera; from thence to Nohas, Bukkurka, Jasana, and Rawatsar to Tibi. At Talwara, one march from Tibi, I met Mr. Ogilvie, C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, and with him inspected the sites of two disputes between the Bikanir and Sirsa zamindars relative to the disposal of the flood waters of the Ghuggar river. One result of our meeting has been the deputation of the Surveyor referred to in paragraph 11. From Tibi I marched to Hanomangarh or Bhatner, and thence *via* Suratgarh to Ahohgarh in the external north-west of the State, returning to Bikanir on the 5th February 1885 *via* Mahajan and Lunkaransar. My tour extended over 93 days, and in the course of it I visited the head-quarters of every tahsil in the State except Reni, which however is amalgamated with Churu so that I was able to ascertain at the latter town all that it was necessary to know about the Reni-Churu tahsil.

COUNCIL.

33. I have already mentioned the good work done by some of the principal officials, and it only remains for me to refer to Dewan Munshi Amin Muhammad as deserving of the highest praise for the firmness and integrity with which he has discharged the very difficult and responsible duties of Dewan of this State to the satisfaction of all classes brought into contact with him. His services have already been brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General in various reports, and I am glad to have another opportunity of testifying to their value.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

34. I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Jamshedji Aderji, the Head Clerk, has performed his duties. Lala Piari Lal, the 2nd English Clerk has been particularly useful, from his knowledge of the Hindi of this part of the country, in preparing translations of accounts and other papers in that language received from the Darbar. The vernacular work has been efficiently performed by the Mir Munshi, Kishen Lal, who has fully justified the recommendation he brought from the Ulwar Agency. Anand Sarup, the Naib Munshi, has also worked well and diligently.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Bikanir

RECEIPTS.				
Serial No.	Particulars.	Total of each head and sub-head.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		R. a. p.	R. a. p.	
	Arrears of Sumbat 1939	2,89,102 1 3	2,89,102 1 3	
1	Land revenue including rekh	5,16,530 15 9		
2	Cesses—			
	a. Singoti and Chowdar-bab (tax on animals and Chowdries)	10,854 13 6		
	b. Tali-bab (tax on laden animals)	7,187 14 0		
	c. Pancharai (Grazing-tax)	9,521 12 9		
	Total	27,514 8 3		
3	Gardens	832 9 6		
4	Customs	2,71,984 10 6		
	a. Fees for weighing goods (Takri and Kiali)	14,143 13 6		
	b. Cesses collected at city gates	5,121 0 0		
	c. Tax on stone and lime	767 1 0		
	d. Income from fairs	299 11 9		
	Total	2,92,316 4 9		
5	Salt	27,346 7 0		
6	Excise	2,786 8 0		
7	Mint (assaying)	22 11 0		
8	Judicial—			
	a. Court-fees	14,997 1 6		
	b. Stamps	2,769 2 3		
	c. Fines	24,030 7 9		
	Total	41,796 11 6		
9	Talab (Processes)	4,702 8 3		
10	Registration-fees—			
	a. Sales of Raj land and chowth zemini	27,096 2 0		
	b. Adoption "Khola"	3,977 8 0		
	Total	31,073 10 0		
11	Succession-fees, "nazarana"	24,771 7 3		
12	Escheats "Gaiwal"	1,341 4 3		
13	Sales—			
	a. Unclaimed animals	854 2 6		
	b. Ghiyai	60 0 0		
	Total	914 2 6		
14	Taxes on trades and castes, &c.—			
	a. Tax on sujji-burners	11,107 10 0		
	b. " oil-makers	675 4 3		
	c. " weavers	207 15 9		
	d. " dyers	501 6 0		
	e. " cobblers (Regora)	64 0 0		
	f. " sweetmeat-makers	5,804 14 9		
	g. " butchers	25 4 0		
	h. " masons	59 12 0		
	i. " carpenters	55 0 0		
	j. " tailors	4 0 0		
	k. " firework-makers	15 0 0		
	l. " ivory bangle-makers	83 12 6		
	m. " Charans, Bhats	20 0 0		
	Total	18,623 15 3		
15	Miscellaneous taxes—			
	a. On grass (in Sujangarh)	166 8 0		
	b. " hides	372 0 9		
	c. " gambling	3,490 15 0		
	d. " time-bargains	654 5 6		
	e. " rain-speculations	2,256 11 3		
	Carried over . . . . .	.....	.....

State for the year Sambat 1940 (A. D. 1883-84).

EXPENDITURE.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Total of each head and sub-head.		GRAND TOTAL.		REMARKS.
		R.	a. p.	R.	a. p.	
1	Temples	21,224	0 3			
2	Charities	52,880	5 9			
3	Modikhana	1,93,562	4. 6			
4	Ganges-water Establishment	2,516	11 0			
5	Wardrobe, jewels, and jhajharkhana	90,284	9 3			
6	Payments by His Highness's orders	2,447	6 3			
7	Sent for by His Highness	32,086	1 3			
8	Rewards and gifts	55,110	2 0			
9	Pay of Army and Establishment	2,80,795	13 3			
10	Stationery	2,660	0 6			
11	Vakils, &c.	21,720	15 0			
12	Tent Establishment	9,435	0 3			
13	Public Works	76,554	13 3			
14	Stamps	121	1 9			
15	Gunpowder	2,428	6 0			
16	Decrees (Punchayet)	643	8 9			
17	Kusids (Messengers)	1,513	5 6			
18	Purchases—					
	a. Purchase of grass	46,687	4 6			
	b. " of fuel	869	15 3			
	c. " of bullocks	853	0 0			
	d. " of camels	1,913	0 0			
	e. " of horses	369	13 0			
	f. " of hides	2,010	9 0			
	Total	52,703	9 9			
19	Miscellaneous—					
	a. Miscellaneous	50,022	3 9			
	b. Rent of Jagir at Fateabad	269	11 0			
	c. Expenses at fairs	145	4 0			
	Total	50,437	2 9			
20	Exchange and interest	11,995	0 9			
21	Supplies	883	9 6			
22	Expenses incurred on account of Mahajan and Bidasar expedition.	1,25,214	14 3*			* This expenditure was first stated to be Rs. 1,15,402-9-6, and the Thakur's share of Fouj Khurch was calculated accordingly.
23	Arrears of pay due previous to Sambat 1939	1,620	10 9			
	NET EXPENDITURE	10,88,839	8 3	10,88,839	8 3	
	EXTRAORDINARY.					
	Arrears of pay, &c., for Sambat 1939	23,411	11 6			
	Refund to Sardars on account of excess rekh paid in Sambat 1939.	71,238	7 3			
	Recoverable advances	29,252	13 6			
	Deposits—					
	1. Jasana	1,343	1 6			
	2. Bidasar	769	1 3			
	3. Mahajan	1,535	7 6			
	4. Rawatsar	514	5 9			
	5. Sandwa	144	0 3			
	Total	4,306	0 3			
	Total Extraordinary Expenditure	1,23,209	0 6	1,23,209	0 6	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	.....		12,17,048	8 9	
	Cash balance . . . . .	.....		90,739	3 6	
	Total . . . . .	.....		13,07,787	12 3	

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Bikanir

RECEIPTS.				
Serial No.	Particulars.	Total of each head and sub-head.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		R. a. p.	R. a. p.	
	Brought forward . . . . .	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous taxes— <i>contd.</i>			
	f. On opium	1,117 7 3		
	g. „ heliograph	515 2 6		
	h. „ lighting	308 9 6		
	i. „ marriages	815 0 9		
	j. „ 2nd marriages	655 2 0		
	k. For support of stray animals	1,075 1 9		
	Total	11,427 0 3		
16	Exchange and interest	11,665 10 9		
17	Repayment of loans	865 12 0		
18	Percentage—			
	a. On sales of grass	198 3 3		
	b. „ „ of cloth	925 0 0		
	Total	1,123 3 3		
19	Rent of Darbar houses	1,887 7 0		
20	Officials' perquisites	10,479 11 0		
	a. Perquisites of Kotwal	984 5 0		
	b. „ „ of Surveyor (Gajdhar)	40 0 0		
	Total	11,504 0 0		
21	Miscellaneous	81,843 10 0		
	Nominal income of Sambat 1940	11,10,840 6 6	11,10,840 6 6	
	Total nominal and actual receipts . . . . .	.....	13,99,942 7 9	
	Deduct unrealised balances of 1940 . . . . .	.....	2,27,902 7 9	
	Net income of Sambat 1940 . . . . .	.....	11,72,040 0 0	
	EXTRAORDINARY.			
	Refund of advances	12,379 3 0		
	Deposits—			
	From Jasana	29,216 13 3		
	„ Bidasar	1,811 8 3		
	„ Mahajan	19,810 10 3		
	„ Rawatsar	13,313 8 6		
	„ Sandwa	1,265 4 3		
	Total	65,417 12 6		
	Amount borrowed from His Highness the Maharaja	40,000 0 0		
	Unexpended balance of pay, &c., due at the close of Sambat 1940	17,950 12 9		
	Total	57,950 12 9		
	GRAND TOTAL	1,35,747 12 3	1,35,747 12 3	
	Total Net and Extraordinary Income of Sambat 1940 . . . . .	.....	13,07,787 12 3	

Return showing the number of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Iyias Khas and the Council of the Bikanir State, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

	CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.										REVENUE.										SIRDAR'S COURT.										CITY MANDEE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Cases.				Disposed of.						Pending on 1st April 1885.		Cases.				Disposed of.						Pending on 1st April 1885.		Cases.				Disposed of.						Pending on 1st April 1885.		Cases.				Disposed of.						Pending on 1st April 1885.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred to other Courts.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred to other Courts.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred to other Courts.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred to other Courts.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred to other Courts.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Cases for confirmation	2	11	13	9	1	3	3	8	2	1	2	8	10	6	2	2	1	15	1	1	1

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Bikanir State for the year ending 31st March 1885.

	Number of Cases.				Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Barred by limitation.	Rasnama tendered.	Dismissed by Panchayet.	Transferred.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Amount of Court-fees realised.	REMARKS.
	Pending on 1st April 1884.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.											
Sadar	431	208	9	648	186	152	26	41	10	145	88	...	Ra. A. P. 12,606 14 0	
Tehsils	310	1,312	145	1,767	713	179	23	348	...	9	496	...	14,885 11 9	
TOTAL	741	1,520	154	2,415	899	331	43	389	10	154	584	...	24,492 9 9	

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Bikanir State from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

No.	Crime.	No. of cases pending on 1st April 1884.	No. of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 1st April 1885.	No. of cases in which punishment awarded.	No. of Prisoners.				Amount of property plundered.	No. of cattle plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	No. of cattle recovered.	Remarks.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Under trial.					
1	Murder	5	7	12	11	1	1	15	1	13	1	.....	...	.....	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	3	...	3	2	1	...	5	...	5	...	.....	...	.....	...
3	Dakaiti	22	6	28	26	2	...	3	...	3	...	985 0 0	11	534 1 6	...	
4	Highway robbery	26	21	47	38	9	3	11	4	5	2	1,326 13 0	60	121 0 0	22	
5	Abortion	11	22	33	28	5	4	34	9	23	2	.....	...	.....	...
6	Theft of cattle	155	309	464	379	85	89	167	103	60	4	113 8 0	558	122 0 0	270	
7	Robbery	117	203	320	292	28	78	234	103	130	2	45,764 9 0	1	7,784 1 0	...	
8	Suicide	11	24	35	31	4	11	26	18	8	...	.....	...	.....	...
9	Poisoning . . . . .	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	1	3	...	.....	...	.....	...
10	Grievous hurt	14	11	25	22	3	12	27	20	7	...	.....	...	.....	...
11	Salé of children	6	5	11	9	2	2	7	4	3	...	.....	...	.....	...
12	Abduction	21	43	64	59	5	9	44	9	33	2	227 5 0	...	30 0 0	...	
13	Escape from lawful custody	2	9	11	9	2	5	18	14	4	...	.....	...	.....	...
14	Receiving stolen property . . . . .	...	16	16	8	8	1	5	1	3	1	81 8 0	8	.....	6	
15	Arson	52	12	64	58	6	...	3	...	3	...	.....	...	.....	...
16	Other offences	550	596	1,146	1,019	127	190	522	368	153	1	1,307 2 9	8	282 10 9	...	
17	Miscellaneous	52	737	789	726	63	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,047	2,022	3,069	2,718	351	406	1,125	654	456	15	49,756 3 9	646	8,573 13 3	298	

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Revenue Court of the Bikanir State from the 1st April 1884 to the 31st March 1885.

No.	Nature of Cases.	NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUTED.			NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.					Pending on 1st April 1885.	REMARKS.
		Pending on 1st April 1884.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Nonsuited.	Razinama.	Transferred to Thakur's Court and Tahsils.		
1	Claim to villages	58	63	121	27	13	9	7	57	8	
2	Boundary disputes	67	16	83	13	8	...	6	34	22	
3	Chowdhrat	36	57	93	16	23	...	9	2	35	
4	Disputes regarding "Rakam"	68	84	152	42	37	7	21	27	18	
5	Division of property	13	14	27	5	9	3	2	1	7	
6	Land disputes	81	278	359	89	148	11	29	41	41	
7	Settlement of accounts	14	15	29	7	4	...	5	7	6	
8	Injury to fields	19	9	28	7	7	...	6	...	8	
9	Cattle grazing	3	4	7	2	...	...	3	1	1	
10	Stray cattle	6	10	16	8	6	...	...	...	2	
11	Mutation of names	23	79	102	77	2	...	...	...	23	
12	Tanks and wells	9	12	21	3	10	2	2	...	4	
13	Zemindari cesses	10	8	18	2	4	3	1	1	7	
14	Rights in drinking water	7	6	13	4	2	1	...	2	4	
15	Claim for subsistence allowance	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
16	Village Expense Fund dispute	7	9	16	3	8	...	1	2	2	
17	Division of grain	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	
18	Right of preemption	...	3	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	
19	Customs	2	6	8	...	7	...	...	...	1	
20	Miscellaneous disputes	18	1,201	1,219	746	156	26	8	15	268	
TOTAL		444	1,877	2,321	1,053	445	70	101	191	461	

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Thakur's Court at Bikanir during the year ending on the 31st March 1885.

No.	Nature of Cases.	No. OF CASES.			No. OF CASES DISPOSED OF.						Pending on 1st April 1885.
		Transferred from Revenue Department and Tehsils.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Rasnama.	Non-suited.	Settled by Panchayat.	Transferred to other Courts.	
1	Village claim	56	126	182	15	43	13	...	2	14	95
2	Land dispute	65	145	210	15	23	21	...	3	4	144
3	Boundary dispute	33	5	38	...	...	...	...	...	2	36
4	Settlement of Accounts	7	...	7	...	2	1	...	1	...	3
5	"Rakam" and "Peshkashi," &c.	26	60	86	12	7	6	...	3	2	56
6	Disputes about drinking-water	2	5	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	4
7	Injury to fields . . . . .	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
8	Village Expense Fund dispute . . . . .	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9	Adoption . . . . .	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
10	Valuation of crops . . . . .	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
11	Division of property . . . . .	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
12	Chowdhrat	2	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
13	Division of village	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
14	Cattle grazing	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15	Miscellaneous cases	4	13	17	3	6	3	...	...	2	3
TOTAL .		197	375	572	46	82	46	...	9	25	364

Statement of Cases instituted in, and disposed of by, the Special Committee from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

No.	Nature of Cases.	Cases pending.	Cases instituted.	Total.	How DISPOSED OF.					Pending on 1st April 1885.
					Transferred.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Non-suited.	Rasnama.	
1	Ownership of villages . . . . .	...	111	111	...	...	...	...	...	111
2	Land . . . . .	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	27
3	Rekh Rakam . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	Miscellaneous debts, &c. . . . .	...	20	20	5	...	...	1	...	14
TOTAL .		...	159	159	5	...	...	1	...	153

Return of Prisoners in the Bikanir Jail for the year 1884-85.

No.	Nature of Crime.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2 years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under trial.	Total.
1	Murder	14					1	2		2		4									2	38
2	Dakaiti							2		2		4									2	11
3	Poisoning	5																				5
4	Thagi																					1
5	Forgery																					6
6	Rebellious conduct																					9
7	Dharna																					2
8	Highway robbery																					3
9	Disobedience																					3
10	Abortion																					7
11	Rape																					2
12	Mutilation																					3
13	Abduction																					2
14	Burglary																					11
15	Theft of property																					4
16	Theft of cattle																					8
17	Grievous hurt																					23
18	Suicide																					59
19	Sale of children																					2
20	Embezzlement																					1
	TOTAL	19	5	2	2	1	6	11	4	9	4	13	1	37	2	19	2	2	2	...	12	303

A. C. TALBOT, Captain
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Abstract.

BIKANIR,
The 16th May 1885.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Hindu	158	8	...
Muhammedan	33	4	...
Total	191	12	...

DHOLPORE AGENCY REPORT FOR 1884-85.

No. 3-P., dated Dholpur, 30th May 1885.

From—Colonel T. DENNEHY, Political Agent, Dholpur,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Dholpur State for the year 1884-85.

RAINFALL.

2. The rainfall for the entire State was 30 inches, which is considerably above the average.

CROPS.

The area under cultivation showed a large increase on the previous year; the crops were everywhere good.

LAND REVENUE.

3. The amount of land revenue realised was Rs. 7,29,487 (seven lakhs twenty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-seven rupees) including a sum of Rs. 44,000 (forty-four thousand rupees) of the arrears of 1883-84.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

4. The report on the Public Works Department of the State has been forwarded by Mr. Gahan, Executive Engineer, direct to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in the Public Works Department.

STATE QUARRIES.

5. The State quarries have been during the year worked very satisfactorily under the orders of the Executive Engineer, Mr. H. H. Gahan, to whom His Highness the Maharaj Rana and the Darbar have again specially requested me to convey their cordial acknowledgments.

6. The demand for stone for building purposes has been steadily increasing.

The supply of ballast to the East Indian Railway has been continuous, and the requirements of the Railway are such that a maintenance of the contract for several years to come may be confidently looked for.

LAND MAAFI.

7. I am now in a position to supply the exact figures showing the details of the result of the enquiry into the land maafi tenures in the State.

8. This enquiry was, as reported at the time, undertaken at the request of His Highness the Maharaj Rana, by the Council of Dholpur and by me; the conclusions we arrived at have been ratified by His Highness and the Darbar.

The appeals and petitions for revision of our decisions have been few and unimportant.

9. The land held in maafi tenure was found to be comprised in 1,761 grants, real or supposititious.

In 41 cases one entire village or several villages was or were held by an individual or by a religious institution.

In 1,720 cases the area held was less than an entire village.

The amount of land thus alienated from the State revenue at different times had reached a total of 44,506 acres, the estimated revenue of which would amount to over Rs. 95,000 (Rupees ninety-five thousand) per annum.

A large proportion of these alienations took place during the Government of the late Chief Maharaj Rana Bhogwant Singh.

10. The results of our inquiry have been as follows:—

25,467 (twenty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-seven) acres have been confirmed to permanent religious endowments, and in hereditary payment or reward for State service.

7,721 (seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-one) acres have been confirmed to different individuals for approved service in the State during the pleasure of the Chief.

5,873 (five thousand eight hundred and seventy-three) acres, with an estimated value of Rs. 11,740 (eleven thousand seven hundred and forty rupees) yearly have been confirmed for the lives only of the present recipients.

5,445 (five thousand four hundred and forty-five) acres, with an estimated value of Rs. 10,900 (ten thousand and nine hundred rupees) yearly, having been found to be held without any justification, right, or title, have been resumed by the State.

The inquiry was conducted throughout with the utmost leniency, and with an earnest desire to interfere as little as possible with existing claims.

Doubtful cases were decided in favor of the *maafidar*, and wherever even a shadow of a reason was shown the grant was confirmed for life to the present holders; possession for twenty years was, in the absence of any other proof, held to be sufficient to justify this privilege.

12. A complete statement of the fact elicited and the final orders in each case have been registered in English in a simple tabulated form, and indexed copies of these registers and indices are kept up in Urdu and in Hindi in the Raj offices.

13. The advantage derived by the State from this inquiry, if taken in connection with the previous cash *maafi* investigation, amounts to an immediate gain of Rs. 17,000 per annum, while the prospective increase of revenue will, within the next few years, reach a yearly sum of Rs. 34,400 (thirty-four thousand and four hundred rupees).

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

14. The yearly instalment of Rs. 1,00,000 (one lakh), with rupees 20,000 (twenty thousand rupees) interest, has been paid by the State and credited to Government by a book transfer of the amount of the Government salt contribution, and a remittance in cash of the balance to the Agra Treasury.

SALT AGREEMENT.

15. I have had every reason to be satisfied with the steps taken by the Darbar to ensure the observance of its obligations to Government under the salt agreement during the year under report.

The enquiries made by the officials of the Customs Department of the Government of India also, I have been informed, confirm this view.

16. One case of smuggling is reported to have occurred, in which a *chamar* was convicted of having illegally in his possession $1\frac{1}{4}$ seer of Khari salt; he was fined Rs. 10 and the salt was confiscated.

17. The amount of salt known to have been imported during the year into the State was 21,197 maunds, as compared to 25,497 maunds during 1883-84.

I am still of the same opinion as stated last year. I have no reason to believe that the consumption of salt has diminished, and I am convinced that smuggling or illicit manufacture does not exist here.

The facilities now afforded at the Agra Cantonment Railway Station have no doubt induced most travellers to Dholpur to make at that station small purchases of salt for family consumption.

The price of second class Sambhar salt has been for the whole State Rs. 3 and 5 pies per maund, or 13 seers and 3 chittacks for the rupee, slightly cheaper than last year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND POLICE.

18. Nineteen hundred and seventy-four (1,974) cases came before the Criminal Courts of the State in 1884-85.

Nineteen hundred and thirty (1,930) cases are reported as disposed of, while 44 were pending at the close of the year.

19. The returns show a diminution in the number of crimes reported.

Heinous crimes have decreased from 97 to 79; there is also a further decrease of cattle-thefts, which are 46 as compared to 59 in 1883-84.

20. The decrease in the number of serious offences is a matter for congratulation, for the police have not proved efficient in dealing with the crimes that did occur.

Of the 79 heinous offences reported convictions were obtained in 37, or 48 per cent.

In thirty-one cases proof was forthcoming against offenders whose arrest the police did not succeed in effecting.

In all 86 per cent of heinous crime was detected.

Two cases were found to be false and in nine cases no clue was discovered.

Five individuals of notoriously bad character were made to furnish security for good behaviour. The punishment of whipping was inflicted in 19 cases.

21. I am constrained to remark that the police have been very unsuccessful in securing the punishment of offenders concerned in heinous crime; they have generally succeeded in establishing the identity of the perpetrators, but have generally failed in arresting them.

The proposition which arrests bear to the number of persons concerned is only 466 per cent. and the proportion of convictions to arrests is only 54 per cent.

The failure of the police in this respect was most conspicuous in cases of robbery, of cattle-theft, of theft with house-breaking, and of theft of property valued at more than Rs. 100.

These facts have been brought prominently to the notice of the Darbar.

CASES OF MURDER.

22. I have to note the details of one case of murder which was reported in 1883-84, and of three cases which occurred during the year under report.

1st Case.

This crime (see 3rd case, paragraph 22 of last year's report) was committed by Aklay Brahmin and a party of six of his friends who carried off by force the daughter of Hurbuns Brahmin, after shooting one of her relatives who tried to oppose them. Four of the reported culprits were arrested last year; the remaining three were arrested in 1884-85.

Of the seven, two died before the case was decided; two were convicted; and three were released for want of adequate proof.

2nd Case.

In consequence of the revival of a long-standing feud between Zora Singh, the Karinda of Thakur Durjan Singh of Bilanni, and Thakur Maksudan Singh of the same village, two relatives of Maksudan Singh, Anegh Singh, and Sarwat Singh, shot and killed Zora Singh at Mauzah Khannote.

The criminals, who had apparently made all preparations beforehand for escape, at once fled before measures could be taken for their arrest.

No certain clue to the place of their concealment has as yet been discovered.

Their property has been placed under sequestration and every effort is being made by the Darbar to effect their capture.

Maksudan Singh, Arjun Singh, and Gobind Singh, who although not found to be actually concerned in the crime, are believed to have connived at, and assisted in the escape of the offenders, have been placed under arrest and their conduct is under enquiry.

3rd Case. Dakaiti with Murder.

A party of seven men of "Persadda's" band of Mauzah Gorekha, Gwalior, plundered the house of Ramlal Bakal of Mauzah Sarani Khera.

The dakaitis after killing the servant of the Bakal and wounding Ramlal himself, who collected a party to resist them, succeeded in getting away unharmed.

The offenders are known, but the police have not as yet succeeded in effecting their capture.

4th Case. Theft with Murder.

Five men of the band of "Persadda" (of Mauzah Gorekha in Gwalior) entered at night the enclosure of Ganesha Teli of Mauzah Sheregarh, and succeeded in carrying off three of his cattle. Ganesha, becoming aware of what was being done, at once pursued the thieves, and snatching a sword from one of them he killed him, dispersed the others, and recovered his cattle.

Unfortunately the old father of Ganesha, whom he had sent to rouse the neighbours and bring assistance, came suddenly upon one of the thieves who was making his escape, and was killed by him.

The arrest of the criminals has not as yet been effected.

Ganesha has been commended and rewarded by the Darbar for his conduct.

DAKAITI.

23. The house of Jisukh Bania of Mauzah Bipperpur was also plundered by 10 men of the band of "Persadda."

The criminals got clear away with their plunder and have not yet been arrested.

The zemindars of the neighbouring Dholpur villages of Lohari and Sakatpur, as well as those of Bipperpur itself, who failed to assist in resisting the dakaits and in opposing their retreat, have been called to account and fined by the Darbar.

24. I note that "Pershadra," who has long been a proclaimed offender on account of the crimes he has committed in this State, made indirect overtures in 1883 to His Highness the Maharaj Rana, offering to surrender himself and to enter into engagements not to commit, or allow his band to commit, any crime in the Dholpur State, provided that a free pardon was assured him for all his offences of past years.

In reply His Highness caused him to be informed that he would guarantee him a fair trial for his former offences, but would enter into no engagement that pardon should be extended to him.

This is doubtless the cause of the late persistent activity of "Pershadra" and his band.

His Highness is determined to spare no effort to effect the capture of this notorious offender.

ROBBERY.

1st Case.

25. Hiralal and Gobindram were proceeding with their friends to Mauzah Singaoli Khurd in Rajakhera to attend the marriage ceremony of the son of Hiralal.

They were stopped on the way by a party of six men, who robbed them of property valued at Rs. 481.

The robbers have been identified as belonging to Mauzah Ruar Barwai in Gwalior.

One of the six has been arrested and convicted.

2nd Case.

A Chamar of Mauzah Dhanaoli going to Mauzah Nyapur was met by three men and stripped of his clothes and whatever property he had with him.

The total loss amounted to a value of Rs. 7-8. No clue was obtained to the thieves.

GENERAL WORKING OF THE STATE POLICE.

26. On the whole the police, although fairly successful in detection of crime, have failed in effecting the arrest and conviction of criminals.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY POLICE.

27. On the Sindia State Railway the following cases were reported:—

Theft.—Six cases Six persons concerned; two arrested, two convicted.

Knowingly having possession of stolen property.—One case. One person concerned; one arrested, one convicted. In one other case a charge under this section was made, but was subsequently withdrawn by the complainant.

House-breaking. Two cases. Two persons concerned; no arrests or convictions.

Cattle trespass.—One case. One person concerned, one convicted.

In all ten cases were reported, in which ten persons were concerned, four persons were convicted. Six cases were either not detected, or the criminal evaded arrest. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 378 and annas 7, of which, property to the value of Rs. 180 and annas 15 was recovered.

No accidents occurred on the line during the year:

The Railway Police have had more cases than in previous years, and they have not been so successful in dealing with them.

RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING STATES.

28. The relations of the Darbar with the neighbouring States of Gwalior, Bhartpur, and Kerauli have been satisfactory.

The Maharaj Rana paid in November 1884 a visit to the Maharaja of Bhartpur at his capital, and in February 1885 His Highness of Bhartpur accompanied Colonel Bradford to Dholpur, and marched as the guest of the Maharaj Rana through this State with this camp to Kerauli.

I am glad to think these Chiefs, who are such near neighbours and connections, should have thus begun a cordial interchange of hospitality and friendship.

JAIL.

29. On the 1st April 1884 forty-eight prisoners were undergoing sentence in the Dholpur Jail.

Seventy-seven were admitted during the year, making altogether 125, of whom 58 were released on completion of sentence and 11 died, leaving a total of 56 prisoners remaining in jail on the 31st March 1885.

30. The number of deaths of prisoners was large, but was not attributable, I think, to any special unsanitary condition of the jail or to the neglect of any precaution there.

There was a great deal of sickness, fever, dysentery, and cholera everywhere in the State during the past year, possibly brought on by the heavy and continuous rains which succeeded the comparatively dry seasons of the four previous years.

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

31. In the Dispensaries of Dholpur, Rajakhara, and Bari 24,390 patients were admitted and treated during the year.

This is an increase of over 4,000 cases on 1883-84. Each of the three native doctors deserves credit for the way in which he has worked.

The untiring devotion to his duty of Hospital Assistant Janki Persaud during the prevalence of the cholera epidemic (which lasted from May to September) was beyond all praise.

Janki Persaud performed his general duties of supervision with marked ability and success.

32. In the months of January, February, and March, during the absence of Janki Persaud with the camp of Her Highness the Senior Maharani Saheba on pilgrimage to Jagannath Puri, Hospital Assistant Wazir-ud-din from the Agra Jail officiated in charge of the headquarters at Dholpur. The zeal and efficiency shown by Wazir-ud-din has elicited an expression of marked approval from His Highness the Maharaj Rana.

33. The number of vaccine operations was 7,396, a decrease of 187 on last year. The fluctuation is, I think, not of serious importance, as I believe the work to be well and honestly done.

34. The State Jail and Dispensaries were visited, and the vaccination operations in villages inspected in the beginning of 1885 by Dr. Spencer Deputy Surgeon-General, Rajputana, whose Camp accompanied that of the Agent to the Governor-General in his tour through the State.

35. The total cost of dispensaries and vaccination for the year amounted to Rs. 4,793.

SCHOOLS.

36. The attendance during the year under report at the schools shows a falling off from the numbers of boys entered in 1883-84. The decrease amounts to 74 for the eight schools of the State.

This is due to three causes—

1st.—The general and severe sickness which prevailed during the hot weather and rains of 1884.

2nd.—The fact that although the amount of cultivation in the kharif months was abnormally large, the number of hands for work in the fields was, owing to this sickness, much smaller than usual, and all through the agricultural classes boys were kept away from school to assist in the fields.

3rd.—The entire absence of returns from the Mania Tehsil School, the Master of which as noted in the remarks of the statement annexed, chose to leave without permission or notice, carrying with him, or destroying before his departure all the returns of the school.

It is much to be regretted that the average of attendance during the past year should have been thus so largely and injuriously affected, but the effect is only temporary, and could not, under the circumstances, have been avoided.

37. In November 1884 the Maharaj Rana, accompanied by the Political Agent, had the honor of meeting at Agra the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and of visiting and being visited by His Excellency.

In January 1885 Colonel Bardford, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, visited Dholpur with his camp on his tour of inspection, and marched through the State to Kerauli.

The ceremonies, salutes, and Peshwai usual on the occasion of a visit of the Agent to the Governor-General were observed.

In February 1885 Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught honored the Maharaj Rana by a visit to Dholpur as guests of His Highness.

The visit was entirely private and unofficial, and honors and salutes were by desire of the Duke of Connaught, dispensed with except on the occasion of the arrival and departure of Their Royal Highnesses.

The Senior Rani Saheba, C.I., of Dholpur went with a small camp in the beginning of 1885 to visit Jagan nath Puri, and other places of pilgrimage. Her Highness was absent during the months of January, February, and March.

38. The members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaj Rana were for 1884-85 the same as in the previous year, *viz.*—

- (1) Thakur Bechu Singh, C.I.E.,
- (2) Lala Sundar Lal,
- (3) Lallu Lachman Singh.

39. The Administration has been carried on during the year on the same lines as before reported, and the kindly, honest, and manly characters of the Chief affords a sure promise of a just and happy rule in the future.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Heinous Offences tried in the Court of the Nazim of Dholpur during the year 1884-85 (Sambal 1941.)

No.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	CASES.										PERSONS.						PROPERTY.				REMARKS.	
		Balance of last year.	Occurred during 1884-85.	Total of columns 1 and 2.	Convicted.	Proof obtained against criminals at large belonging to foreign territory.	Proof obtained against criminals at large belonging to the Dholpur State.	Detected (total of columns 4, 5, and 6).	False cases.	Acquitted.	Not detected, no trace.	Pending actually under trial.	Supposed to be concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not arrested.	Pending actually under trial and enquiry.	Number of cattle stolen.	Number of cattle re-covered.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property re-covered.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	Murder	2	2	1	...	1	2	9	7*	2	3	2	* Two died while under trial.
2	Dakaiti with murder . . .	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	800	...
3	Theft with murder	1	1	1	1	5	4†	...	3	...	65	65	† One of the thieves was killed.
4	Dakaiti . . .	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	100	...
5	Robbery . . .	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	13	2	1	1	11	...	...	...	486	4
6	Cattle-theft . . .	...	46	46	23	10	7	39	1	...	6	...	72	34	12	22	38	...	168	124	2,021	1,527
7	Theft with house-breaking . . .	...	9	9	2	4	2	8	1	...	...	...	32	13	8	5	19	...	...	...	895	365
8	Theft above Rs. 100 . . .	...	8	8	2	3	...	5	...	...	3	...	25	11	3	8	14	...	...	...	1,293	741
9	Criminal breach of trust . . .	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Receiving stolen property . . .	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	1	1	...	3	3	80	80
11	Affray . . .	...	4	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	27	24	22	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . . .	...	79	79	37	20	11	68	2	...	9	...	206	96	52	42	109	...	174	180	5,239	2,782

Five individuals of notoriously bad character were made to furnish security for good behaviour.

APPENDIX B.

Return of Dholpur Jail from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

	Number of prisoners in Jail on the 31st March 1884.	Admitted during 1884-85.	Total.	Released, died, or escaped during 1884-85.	Number remaining in Jail on 31st March 1885.	REMARKS.
Imprisonment for life	5	...	5	1	4	33 prisoners were employed on extramural labor. 23 prisoners were employed on intramural labor.
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment from 5 to 14 years	9	...	9	1	8	
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment from 1 to 5 years	15	15	30	10	20	
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a year	10	10	20	10	10	
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment under a year.	9	52	61	47	14	
TOTAL .	48	77	125	69*	56	* Of these 58 were released on completion of sentence and 11 died.

APPENDIX C.

Return of Dholpur Schools for 1884-85 from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

HEADS.		NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			TOTAL.	Number of Teachers.	Monthly expenditure.	Expenditure incurred during the year.
		In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.				
		In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dholpur City School	19	50	37	106	7	106 4 0	1,280 0 0
2	Old Chaoni Branch School . . . . .	...	27	28	55	2	30 0 0	360 0 0
3	Mama Tehsil School . . . . .	...	No returns.*					
4	Rajakhera Tehsil do. . . . .	...	25	23	48	2	20 8 0	246 0 0
5	Bari do. do. . . . .	...	31	68	99	2	22 8 0	270 0 0
6	Basari do. do. . . . .	...	...	26	26	1	8 8 0	102 0 0
7	Kolari do. do. . . . .	...	...	22	22	1	6 8 0	78 0 0
8	Angai do. do. . . . .	...	...	34	34	1	5 8 0	66 0 0
	TOTAL .	19	133	238	390	16	199 12 0	2,352 0 0

* The Master of the Mama Tehsil School was, it would appear, in the habit of taking bhang. On remonstrance being made to him on this account he left without permission or notice taking with him or destroying the papers or returns of the school.

DHOLPUR AGENCY, }
The 30th May 1885. }

(Sd.) T. DENNEHY, Colonel,
Political Agent.

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1884-85.

No. 105, dated Ajmere, 1st May 1885.

From—MAJOR WILLIAM LOCH, *Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere,*
 To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the past year (1884-85).

2. The number of pupils on the College roll, according to my last report, was 68. Thirteen new boys joined during the year under report making a total of 81.

The withdrawals during the year were 7, thus leaving 74 remaining on the college list, which is the highest number ever attained, and which I hope may be viewed as indicative of the increasing prosperity and popularity of the institution.

3. The names of the new boys who joined are as follows :—

1. Muhammad Karamat-ul-lah Khan, third son of Muhammad Hafiz-ul-lah Khan of Tonk. Joined 7th July 1884.
2. Jai Singh, Thakur of Salpur, Alwar. Joined 7th July 1884.
3. Mor Singh, Thakur of Deolia, Ajmere. Joined 6th August 1884.
4. Muhammad Shumsh-ud-din Ali Khan, Nawab of Kumharbay, Ajmere. Joined 15th September 1884.
5. Onkar Singh, second son of Apji Amar Singh of Palaita, Kotah. Joined 10th November 1884.
6. Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, eldest son of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk. Joined 24th November 1884.
7. Bhawani Singh, brother of the Thakur of Sangod, Kotah. Joined 4th December 1884.
8. Sagat Singh, son of the Thakur of Jasana, Bikanir. Joined 8th December 1884.
9. Muhammad Abdul Sami Khan, nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk. Joined 10th December 1884.
10. Muhammad Ismaili Khan, nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk. Joined 10th December 1884.
11. Debi Singh, Thakur of Sangod, Kotah. Joined 18th December 1884.
12. Hari Singh, Thakur of Sidhmukh, Bikanir. Joined 30th December 1884.
13. Mul Singh, Maharaj of Dattigaon, Central India. Joined 28th January 1884.

4. The boys who left the College were :—

1. Karan Singh, son of the Rao of Bedla, Meywar. Left on attaining his majority.
2. Durjan Sal, Thakur of Bilouni, Dholpur. Left also for the above reason.
3. Muhammad Hidayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk. Withdrawn by his father.
4. Takht Singh, Rao of Barwarra, Jaipur. Left at the desire of the Darbar.
5. Bijaya Singh, Thakur of Gagaru, Jaipur. Left also for the above cause.
6. Sultan Singh, Thakur of Marot, Marwar. Left on account of advanced age.
7. Sheo Singh, Thakur of Khera, Meywar, who being a petty jagirdar subordinate to Bedla was compelled to leave owing to financial difficulties in meeting the necessary College expenses after the departure of the Rao's son.

Distribution of the College roll on
1st April 1885.

Ajmere	.	.	.	.	12	boys.	Marwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	boys.
Benares	.	.	.	.	1	"	Meywar	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	"
Bikanir	.	.	.	.	4	"	Pertabgarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	"
Central India	.	.	.	.	1	"	Punjab	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	"
Jaipur	.	.	.	.	10	"	Sirohi	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	"
Jhallawar	.	.	.	.	4	"	Tonk	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	"
Kerauli	.	.	.	.	1	"	Ulwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	"
Kishengarh	.	.	.	.	1	"									
Kotah	.	.	.	.	7	"									
														TOTAL	74 boys.

6. Accommodation still exists in the Jhallawar, Kotah, Marwar, and Meywar houses, which I am led to hope may be filled in part during the ensuing year.

7. The States remaining now unrepresented are those of Banswara, Bhartpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Dungarpur, and Jeysalmere.

8. I am glad to be able to report the prospect of two new boys joining from the Kerauli State, and I am not without hope that the son of His Highness the ex-Amir of Kabul may be permitted to join the institution also during the ensuing autumn.

Prospect of new boys joining.

9. It is with pleasure I am able to report increased punctuality in the return of the boys from their summer vacation on the 7th of July last year.

Return from vacation.

On the opening day there were 44 boys present, being an improvement of 7.13 per cent. on the previous year's attendance.

10. The conduct of the boys both in and out of College has been on the whole most satisfactory, and I would specially bring to notice the conduct of Maharaj Zalim Singh, brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, who has for the third time been selected for the Good-conduct Prize since its establishment in 1881. The winner of this reward is, as previously reported, chosen by the boys themselves, subject to my own concurrence. The uninterrupted good behaviour of Maharaj Zalim Singh has been fitly appreciated by the boys in their selection of him again for the past year.

Conduct.

The conduct of the following boys is also worthy of special report:—

Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara.
Tika Balbir Singh of Faridkot.
Thakur Karan Singh of Jobnir.
Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri.

Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara.
Thakur Phul Singh of Para.
Maharaja Madhav Singh of Gainta.
Maharaja Man Singh of Fatehgarh.

11. The health of the boys has been excellent, three mild cases of chicken-pox being the only sickness worth recording. In each instance the boy was immediately isolated, and all fear of contagion reduced to a minimum. The daily average number of sick was .74 against 1.38 of last year.

Health.

12. In the daily average number of boys on the college roll there is a considerable improvement, the number being 70.64 against 64.12 in the preceding year. There is also an increase in the number of boys present in College, the daily average being 59.30, whilst in 1883-84 it was 58.37.

Daily average number of boys on College roll and present at College.

13. There has been no change in the College curriculum with the exception of more time having been allotted to the instruction of colloquial English.

Curriculum.

14. I beg to attach a Progress Report (Appendix E) for the terms commencing 4th January, and ending 24th December 1884, and I would prominently bring forward the following boys as having worked with much industry and perseverance:—

Progress.

Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur.
Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara.
Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri.
Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara.
Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar.

Kanwar Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah.
Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere.
Rana Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, and Kanwar Bir Mal Singh of Riyan.

15. The prizes for 1883, which had been withheld at the request of the boys as mentioned in paragraph 15 of my last year's report, I considered undesirable to retain further, and the ceremony of their distribution took place on the closing day of the last term.

Prizes.

In reviewing the prize list for that year (*vide* Appendix F. attached to this report) I would solicit the Agent to the Governor-General's favorable commendation towards Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, to whom I had the pleasure of presenting His Excellency the Viceroy's gold medal. His conduct at all times and in all places is most exemplary. This boy also received a prize for English, one for History and Geography, and the fourth the holiday task prize.

To Thakur Bijaya Singh of Gagaru and Kanwar Zorawar Singh of Dudiali, who have both left the College since, five prizes were awarded to each.

Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan of Tonk, and Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, gained four prizes each.

Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri was the winner of three and each of the following boys obtained two rewards:—

Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli (since left the College).

Thakur Sawai Singh of Chamrawali.

Rao Sheonath Singh of Ahmet.

Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara.

Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, and
Thakur Daulat Singh of Khora.

One prize was also awarded to each of the following boys :—

Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan of Tonk (since left the College), for Persian.

Thakur Madhav Singh of Bijwar (also left the College), for History and Geography.

Kanwar Birbhadra Singh of Benares, for English.

Thakur Phul Singh of Para, for the holiday task.

Thakur Simbhu Singh of Awa and Kanwar Jai Singh of Kotara, both for athletic games.

Thakur Debi Singh of Palwa, for English.

Thakur Kalian Singh of Pansal, for the same subject.

Thakur Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, for Hindi.

16. During the year under report (*i.e.*, with effect from July 1st, 1884) an important change occurred in the organization of the Public Works System, which had been in force since 1871, by the abolition of the Public Works Department. Mayo College Public Works Division, and the transfer of all works, both Imperial and contributory, to the charge of the Principal of the College.

This although devolving considerable extra work on that officer gives him a further interest in his present most interesting work, and to me personally the additional duties are most engaging.

The pay of the small establishment which it is necessary to retain is first met from contributory works, a charge of 12 per cent. on all outlays of Imperial Works being refunded by the Public Works Department.

17. The Mayo College is complete, and I venture to hope that circumstances may permit Government Buildings. The Mayo College. of the building being opened with a suitable ceremony in the course of the autumn.

18. The quarters for the Head Clerk and Accountant, Riding Master, and Hospital Assistant remain in the same incomplete state, but prior to the opening of the College, I hope that the small court-yards containing the necessary out-houses may have been provided.

19. The Park Roads are in fair order.

20. The repairs done last year to the facing wall of the racket court have not proved satisfactory, and I fear that until the vertical stone slabs originally erected and clamped together with an iron girder be entirely removed, all patching will be useless. I hope I may be in a position to dismantle the above work and substitute chisel-dressed stone.

21. The Kotah Residence is almost completed, and the wall for which the Darbar kindly sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 800 is being pushed on.

During the course of the year two members of the Kotah Council visited the College, and certain additions, which they recommended for the comfort and convenience of the boys and their followers, met with the approval of the Political Agent, and the necessary plans and estimates are in course of preparation.

22. The additions to the Tonk Boarding-house have been finished, and are a very great improvement.

23. The Dholpur Residence has not been commenced, but I am daily expecting the supply of the necessary funds.

24. The Jodhpur Darbar has again considered the convenience of the Marwar pupils and generously sanctioned the construction of a new wash-house for the boys, and additional out-houses and retiring accommodation for their servants. The original servants' quarters have been further improved by the provision of slab flooring round the court-yard enclosure. The Boarding-house itself has also had slight improvements added to it.

25. The Meywar Darbar has kindly sanctioned in the Udaipur Residence the substitution of red sandstone slabs for the terrace flooring in the upper and lower verandahs; and the replacement of the present stucco jalīs by stone ones.

Estimates for two more permanent improvement which His Highness the late Maharawa desired to be carried out will, by request of the Resident, be shortly submitted for favorable consideration.

26. Of the 18 bighas and 14 biswas of land remaining to be acquired as reported in paragraph 26 of my report for 1883-84, 1 bigha and 9 biswas and a well College Grounds. have been purchased at a cost of Rs. 370, and a sum of Rs. 906 has been expended in levelling the ground and fencing in the entire extension.

27. The Alwar Gateway is steadily progressing, and although the date of its anticipated completion is passed, there is a considerable quantity of Alwar Gateway material ready for use, and steps have been taken to ensure the early supply of the remaining stones required for its construction.

Our apologies are already due to His Highness the Maharao Raja of Alwar for the non-completion of the work by this date, but I trust within a few months I may be in a position to send a satisfactory report to His Highness.

28. The erection of the temple remains, I regret to say, still uncommenced, as I am sorry to state all my endeavours to purchase the required land at nor The Temple. only a reasonable but at a liberal cost have failed, and I fear there is but little hope of the owner coming to terms within a reasonable period.

29. Their Highnesses the late Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharajas of Jaipur and Kishengarh, and the Rajah of Faridkot were amongst out Visitors. visitors, the above list being further supplemented by Lord Randolph Churchill, who with Sir Lepel Griffin inspected the institution with the greatest interest, and expressed their pleasure in the most cordial terms.

30. I have the greatest pleasure in reporting the further Gifts. handsome gift of Rs. 2,000 by His Highness the Maharao Rajah of Alwar as supplementary to his already most liberal present of Rs. 10,000, which is being expended, as mentioned above, on the approach gateway. With the help of this additional sum, several improvements in the original design have been effected, and some unavoidable extra expense formerly incurred covered.

31. I have the honor to attach a statement showing the Finance. financial working of the institution during the year under Income for the past year. report, *vide* (Appendix G).

32. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 35,097-12-1, against Rs. 29,881-13-3 of the last year. Total Receipts.

33. Of this amount, Rs. 5,050-9-9 are the sale proceeds of Government promissory notes for Rs. 5,100 sold to meet the payment of a special gratuity Extraordinary Receipt to meet Special Gratuity. of Rs. 5,000, thus leaving the normal receipts at Rs. 30,047-2-4 the details of which are herewith subjoined :— Amount of Normal Receipts.

(a) The interest on the Endowment Fund notes amount- Interest on Endowment Fund Notes. ed to Rs. 25,121-0-8 against Rs. 24,905-9-3 in the last year, the increase being due to the purchase of promissory notes for Rs. 7,200, as mentioned in my last report, and the sale of Rs. 5,100 during the latter portion of the late financial year as specified in the preceding paragraph.

(b) The contributions consist of a subscription of Rs. 50 per annum levied from each Contributions from Native States and boy for (i) the maintenance of the Subordinate Medical Private persons. Establishment (Hospital Assistant and Dresser); (ii) the pay of the Racket Marker, Lawn Tennis boys, &c., &c.; and (iii) the supply of all class books, school stationery, playthings of every description, as well as all medicines (including surgical instruments) that may be requisite for the boys themselves and their followers.

Under this head is further entered the receipts from sale of-class books and stationery purchased by boys or others for private use.

The total receipts of these two items amounted in the year under report to Rs. 3,726-1-8, against Rs. 3,654-11-6 in 1883-84, the increase being due to an increase in the number of boys.

(c) The Conservancy and Garden Receipts reached Rs. 1,200 against Rs. 1,012-9-6 of last year. Conservancy and Garden Receipts.

34. The Balance in the Ajmere Treasury on the 1st April 1884, was Rs. 1,054-4-2, adding to which the year's receipts, extraordinary and normal, *viz.* Rs. 35,097-12-1, made the total assets available for expenditure Total Assets of past year. amount to Rs. 36,152-0-3.

35. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 32,560-14-5, against Rs. 28,898-5-6 in 1883-84, the increase being chiefly due to the abnormal payment of Rs. 5,000 on account of the gratuity previously specified.

Actual expenditure.

36. Deducting the above expenditure from the total assets a balance of Rs. 3,591-1-10 remains in the Ajmere Treasury as per certificate attached and marked Appendix H.

Balance on 1st April 1885.

Additions and alterations to establishment.

37. The following additions and alterations were made to the establishment during the year :—

- (a) Owing to the resignation of the Second Master, Mr. J. M. Carter, funds were rendered available for the entertainment of two new masters and the saving of Rs. 200 per mensem under head "Masters and Teachers."
- (b) The services of a master temporarily entertained as reported in paragraph 35 b. of last year's report were permanently sanctioned.
- (c) Under the head "Servants" there was an increase of 3 Gate-keepers, 1 Chowkidar, 1 Watchmaker, and 1 Waterbearer, necessitating an additional monthly charge of Rs. 28 in the aggregate.
- (d) Although there was no increase in the "Police Guard Establishment," an extra expenditure of Rs. 3-6 per mensem was caused in consequence of the enhanced salary of Constables from Rs. 6 to 7, involving an additional contribution towards their pension.
- (e) Under head "Conservancy and Garden Establishment" new appointments of 1 Gardener on Rs. 8 per mensem, 2 Bhistis on Rs. 12 and 6 respectively, 1 Gardener, 2 Conservancy Coolies, and 2 Sweepers on Rs. 5 each, as well as an increase in the pay of 1 Bhisti from Rs. 3 to 6 are shown. These additions amount to Rs. 54 monthly.
- (f) The return of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Guhbur Singh from leave caused a decrease of Rs. 30 per mensem in the Book, Play, and Medical Fund Establishment, his *locum tenens* having been a Native Doctor of the 1st Grade.

38. The estimated receipts for the year 1885-86 amount to Rs. 29,690.

Estimated receipts for ensuing year.

The following are the alterations when compared with last year's budget :—

- (a) An increase of Rs. 250 under "Contributions" in consequence of an increase in the number of boys.
- (b) An increase of Rs. 400 under head "Conservancy and Garden Receipts" in consequence of the income derived from the land purchased out of the savings from the Mayo Memorial Fund, and therefore,
- (c) A corresponding decrease of the same amount occurs under the head "Interest on Mayo Memorial Fund Government Securities."
- (d) From the "Interest on Government Securities" a deduction of Rs. 204 has been made, being the amount of interest accruing from the value of the notes sold.

Estimate expenditure for ensuing year.

39. The estimated expenditure amounts to Rs. 27,775.

- (a) A decrease of Rs. 1,060 under head "Salaries and Establishment," when compared with last year's budget, is due to the additions and alterations in the establishment, as explained in paragraph 37 of this report.
- (b) The contingent charges are unchanged.

Expenditure on Imperial Works.

40. I beg to attach a statement (Appendix K), showing the expenditure on Imperial Works in the Mayo College during the year under report.

41. Appendix L contains in detail the transactions on account of contributory works from 1st July 1884, the date of their transfer to the Principal of the College, to the end of the financial year.

List of appendices.

The following appendices are attached :—

- A.—List of pupils in the Mayo College on the 27th March 1885.
- B.—Examination marks from January to December 1884.
- C.—Class marks from January to December 1884.
- D.—Holiday task marks for vacation 1884.
- E.—Progress report from 4th January to 24th December 1884.
- F.—Prize list for 1883.

G.—Comparative statement of income and expenditure during 1884-85 and 1885-86.

H.—Treasury Officer's certificate of balance in the Mayo College Fund on 31st March 1884.

J.—Budget estimate of ordinary income and expenditure for 1885-86.

K.—Statement showing expenditure on Mayo College Imperial Works during 1884-85.

L.—Statement of transaction on account of contributinal works from 1st July 1884 to 31st March 1885.

43. In again bringing to the Agent to the Governor-General's favorable notice the continued excellent services of Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, the Head Master, it is with great regret that I have to report the conclusion of that gentleman's service with the Mayo College. During the 3½ years that it has been my pleasure to be associated with him I have received at all times his uninterrupted and cordial assistance.

In his new appointment of Principal of the Residency College at Indore, to which he was nominated from the 1st of February, he carries with him the undivided good wishes of the entire College.

(a)—I have much pleasure in testifying to the very conscientious manner in which Mr. J. M. Carter performed his duties during his service of nearly nine years at the Mayo College.

His resignation of the Second Mastership was accepted with effect from 1st January 1885.

(b)—In tendering my thanks to the other members of the Educational Staff for their co-operation during the year, I would specially mention Pandit Sheo Narain and Munshi Sheo Pratap, for the zeal and pleasure with which they executed much extra work which I demanded of them on several occasions.

(c)—I would also thank Babu Amar Singh and Munshi Ram Chandra, the *Mohitams* attached to the Meywar and Tonk Houses respectively, for their ready assistance in teaching during the absence of any master on the permanent staff due to sickness or any other unavoidable cause.

APPENDIX A.

List of Pupils in the Mayo College on the 25th of March 1885, in order of admission.

No.	Name.	Clan.	State.	Age.	Title, or that of nearest relative.	Date of admission.
1	Karan Singh	Kachwaha Khanjarot	Jaipur	18½	Thakur of Jobnir	1st November 1875.
2	Jawahir Singh	Do. Rajawat Sivabrahmpota	Do.	16½	Do. of Baniana	1st do. 1875.
3	Zalim Singh	Rathor Jodha.	Marwar	19½	Brother of His Highness the Maharajah	23rd do. 1875.
4	Sangram Singh	Do. do.	Ajmere	18½	Thakur of Para	27th do. 1875.
5	Phul Singh	Kachwaha Naruka	Ulwar	17½	Do. do.	10th October 1876.
6	Sawai Singh	Gor Marotia	Do.	24½	Do. of Chumrawali	20th July 1877.
7	Daulat Singh	Kachwaha Naruka	Do.	17½	Do. of Khora	26th do. 1877.
8	Simbhu Singh	Rathor Champawat	Marwar	18½	Do. of Awa	16th July 1878.
9	Man Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	17½	Do. of Karonj	24th do. 1878.
10	Chandra Singh	Do. do.	Do.	18½	Related to the Rao of Junia	25th do. 1878.
11	Gaj Singh	Do. do.	Do.	17½	Son of the Rao of Bandanwara	14th August 1878.
12	Mokand Singh	Chohan Arnot	Ulwar	16½	Raja of Nimrana	19th do. 1878.
13	Lachman Singh	Rathor Miratdia	Ajmere	21½	Thakur of Bagauni	1st January 1879.
14	Dip Singh	Bika	Ajmere	19	Brother of the Thakur of Para	1st do. 1879.
15	Harnath Singh	Rathor Jodha	Tonk	16½	Related to Sahibzada Obaid-ulla Khan, C.S.I.	2nd do. 1880.
16	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan	Mussalman Pathan	Marwar	14½	Thakur of Bansia	5th do. 1880.
17	Ratan Singh	Rati or Udawat	Benares	15½	In direct descent from Raja Cheyt Singh, of Benares, generally known as Kashiwalla	17th do. 1880.
18	Birbhadra Singh	Brabmin Bhunhar	Marwar	14½	Son of the Thakur of Chandel	24th October 1880.
19	Gulab Singh	Rathor Miratdia	Tonk	15½	Son of Sahibzada Abdul Samed Khan, nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	2nd January 1881.
20	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan	Mussalman Pathan	Do.	15	Thakur of Pipalda	19th February 1881.
21	Dalpat Singh	Chohan Deora	Sirohi	14½	Eldest son of Maharaja Chagan Singh of Kotara	26th do. 1881.
22	Guman Singh	Do. Hara	Kotah	15	Chief of Gainta	14th March 1881.
23	Jai Singh	Do. do.	Do.	17	Son of the Thakur of Dhanoda	28th June 1881.
24	Madhav Singh	Rajawat Mansinghot	Do.	13½	Son of the Thakur of Mangal	28th do. 1881.
25	Takht Singh	Hada Indersalot	Jhallowar	12½	Do. do.	28th do. 1881.
26	Abhaya Singh	Jhala Madawat	Do.	11½	Do. do.	28th do. 1881.
27	Durjan Sal	Do. do.	Tonk	13½	Do. do.	15th July 1881.
28	Bhawani Singh	Mussalman Pathan	Ajmere	16½	Thakur of Pranhara	31st do. 1881.
29	Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan	Rathor Jodha	Meywar	14½	Second son of Raj Rana Fateh Singh of Delwara	11th August 1881.
30	Ranjit Singh	Jhala	Jaipur	12½	Grandson of the Thakur of Mimera	11th do. 1881.
31	Bijaya Singh	Kachwaha Rajawat Purnamalot	Do.	17½	Thakur of Nimri	17th do. 1881.
32	Sultan Singh	Do. do.	Meywar	16½	Ravut of Ahmet	29th do. 1881.
33	Sujan Singh	Rathor Mecha	Do.	12½	Thakur of Danta	2nd September 1881.
34	Dhonkul Singh	Chondawat	Jaipur	19½	Son of the Thakur of Parli	4th do. 1881.
35	Sheenath Singh	Kachwaha Rajawat Girdharjika	Do.	16	Son of Sier Singh, Baba of Gurlan	8th November 1881.
36	Udaya Singh	Do. do.	Meywar			
37	Mokand Singh	Sisodia Purawat				
38	Jai Singh					

List of Pupils in the Mayo College on the 25th of March 1885 in order of admission.

No.	Name.	Clan.	State.	Age.	Title, or that of nearest relative.	Date of admission.
39	Sham Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	12½	Thakur of Raghunathgarh	18th November 1881.
40	Man Singh	Do. do.	Kishengarh	14½	Maharaj of Fatehgarh	21st do. 1881.
41	Jodh Singh	Do. Mirattia	Marwar	13½	Thakur of Ganerao	28th do. 1881.
42	Kalian Singh	Sisodia Saktawat Bhanawat	Meywar	13½	Do. of Pansal	29th December 1881.
43	Mangal Singh	Rathor Champawat	Marwar	13	Thakur of Pokurn	14th March 1882.
44	Abhaya Singh	Rathor Bika	Bikanir	14½	Son of the Thakur of Rajpura	2nd April 1882.
45	Debi Singh	Kachwaha Naruka	Alwar	15½	Thakur of Palwa	4th July 1882.
46	Shere Singh	Chohan Hada	Kotah	11½	Maharaja of Indergarh	9th September 1882.
47	Bijaya Bahadur Singh	Sisodia Saktawat	Ajmere	12½	Thakur of Pipraj	1st October 1882.
48	Sheo Singh	Kachwaha Kalanath	Jaipur	11	Son of the Thakur of Bhanawda	6th do. 1882.
49	Zorawar Singh	Rajput Dewal	Marwar	11½	Rana of Lohiana	11th December 1882.
50	Pabudan	Rathor Mirattia	Do.	16½	Thakur of Dhankoli	18th January 1883.
51	Babir Singh	Sikh Burar Jat	Punjab	16½	Tikaji, Eldest son of His Highness the Raja of Faridkot	2nd July 1883.
52	Moti Pal	Rajput Jadu	Kerauli	9½	Nephew of His Highness the Maharaja	2nd do. 1883.
53	Gopal Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	11½	Son of the Rao of Kharwa	3rd do. 1883.
54	Udaya Singh	Kachwaha Shekhawat Girdharjika	Jaipur	13½	Son of the Thakur of Kurh	31st do. 1883.
55	Gobind Singh	Kachwaha Shekhawat Lachhani	Do.	17½	Eldest son of the Thakur of Khachariawas	28th August 1883.
56	Pratap Singh	Do. do.	Do.	13½	Third do. do.	28th do. 1883.
57	Bijaya Singh	Rathor Mirattia Madhodasot	Marwar	14½	Thakur of Riyan	12th October 1883.
58	Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan	Mussalman Pathan	Tonk	14½	Second son of Sahibzada Muhammad Obaid-ulla Khan, C.S.I.	15th do. 1883.
59	Rir Mal Singh	Rathor Mirattia Madhodasot	Marwar	12½	Uncle of the Thakur of Riyan	26th do. 1883.
60	Pirhi Singh	Rajput Sisodia	Pertabgarh	15½	Son of His Highness the Maharawat of Pertabgarh	16th November 1883.
61	Md. Mumtaz Husein Khan	Mussalman Pathan	Punjab	10½	Nawab of Pakaudi	4th January 1884.
62	Muhammad Karamat-ulla Khan	Do. do.	Tonk	11½	Third son of Sahibzada Muhammad Hafiz-ulla Khan	7th July 1884.
63	Jai Singh	Hindu, Rajput, Rathor Jetaawat	Alwar	11½	Thakur of Salpur	7th do. 1884.
64	Mor Singh	Hindu, Rajput, Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	12½	Thakur of Deolia	6th August 1884.
65	Md. Shumshudin Ali Khan	Mussalman, Pathan Sunni	Do.	9½	Nawab of Kumharbaya	15th September 1884.
66	Onkar Singh	Hindu, Rajput, Chohan Hada	Kotah	14	Second son of Ajpi Amar Singh of Palaita	10th November 1884.
67	Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan	Mussalman Pathan	Tonk	8½	Eldest son of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	24th do. 1884.
68	Bhawani Singh	Rajput, Chohan Hada	Kotah	8	Brother of the Thakur of Sangod	4th December 1884.
69	Sagat Singh	Rajput, Rathor Bika	Bikanir	13½	Son of the Thakur of Jasana	8th do. 1884.
70	Muhammad Abdul Sami Khan	Mussalman Pathan	Tonk	8½	Nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	10th do. 1884.
71	Muhammad Iemal Khan	Do. do.	Do.	9½	Do. do.	10th do. 1884.
72	Dbe Singh	Rajput, Chohan Hada	Kotah	11	Thakur of Sangod	18th do. 1884.
73	Hari Singh	Do. Rathor Bika	Bikanir	8	Thakur of Sidmukh	30th do. 1884.
74	Mul Singh	Do. do. Jodha	Central India	13½	Maharaj of Dattigson	28th January 1885

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE; }

The 1st May 1885.

(Sd.)

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

APPENDIX B.
Examination Marks from January to December 1894.

	ENGLISH.				SECOND LANGUAGE.				MATHEMATICS.				HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.				Grand Total Marks for Class		
	March 22nd, 24th, and 26th, 1894.	July 7th, 9th, and 9th, 1894.	October 23rd, 24th, and 26th, 1894.	December 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1894.	Total.	Prize.	March 22nd, 24th, and 26th, 1894.	July 7th, 9th, and 9th, 1894.	October 23rd, 24th, and 26th, 1894.	December 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1894.	Total.	Prize.	March 22nd, 24th, and 26th, 1894.	July 7th, 9th, and 9th, 1894.	October 23rd, 24th, and 26th, 1894.	December 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1894.		Total.	Prize.
ENTRANCE CLASS.																			
FULL MARKS																			
Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	176	245	187	224	832	Prize.	90	125	101	78	394	Prize.	25	43	31	49	148	1600	Prize.
Karan Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	163	178	151	196	678		102	93	101	74	370		29	24	28	51	132	1333	
Birbhadra Singh of Benares	166	165	absent.		331		121	absent.	absent.	absent.	121		13	absent.	absent.	absent.	13	78	638
I CLASS.																			
Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	164	191	183	235	773	Prize.	72	84	101	71	328	Prize.	27	20	35	55	137	1413	Prize.
Lachman Singh of Bagesari, Ajmere	131	157	146	181	615		108	100	117	78	403		26	5	25	55	111	1332	
Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk	148	154	141	200	643		88	78	82	56	304		17	25	18	30	90	1117	
Dip Singh of Garhisar, Bikanir	150	213	abs.	185	648		115	113	abs.	59	287		23	32	abs.	23	78	1051	
Phul Singh of Pura, Ulwar	136	166	129	155	586		55	72	59	46	232		15	22	16	43	96	1036	
Sawai Singh of Chumrawal, Ulwar	97	129	106	127	459		70	83	65	56	274		14	20	14	34	92	914	
Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab	abs.	141	143	197	481		abs.	95	72	45	212		absent.	absent.	8	29	37	788	
UPPER II CLASS.																			
Mokand Singh of Nimrana, Ulwar	190	204	176	152	722	Prize.	109	77	103	58	347	Prize.	27	18	32	63	140	1444	Prize.
Sangram Singh of Pura, Ajmere	133	86	121	118	458		129	106	130	76	441		37	22	38	73	170	1234	
Jawahir Singh of Baniana, Jaipur	183	absent.	absent.		183		129	absent.	absent.	absent.	129		41	absent.	absent.	absent.	41	437	
Karan Singh of Bedla, Meywar																			
LOWER II CLASS.																			
Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	234	287	236	242	999	Prize.	116	119	136	80	451	Prize.	45	49	39	86	219	2011	Prize.
Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar	212	278	220	206	916		86	65	117	55	323		44	23	33	75	175	1604	
Man Singh of Karoni, Ajmere	185	157	173	144	659		119	84	110	63	378		27	16	36	68	147	1306	
Sheonath Singh of Ahmet, Meywar	181	abs.	198	176	555		93	abs.	113	53	259		27	abs.	26	49	137	1061	

Examination Marks from January to December 1985.—(concluded.)

	ENGLISH.				SECOND LANGUAGE.				MATHEMATICS.				HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.				GRAND TOTAL MARKS FOR CLASS PRIZE.		
	March 22nd, 24th, and 25th, 1884.	July 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1884.	October 23rd, 24th, and 25th, 1884.	December 2nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1884.	Total.	Prize.	March 22nd, 24th, and 25th, 1884.	July 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1884.	October 23rd, 24th, and 25th, 1884.	December 2nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1884.	Total.	Prize.	March 22nd, 24th, and 25th, 1884.	July 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1884.	October 23rd, 24th, and 25th, 1884.	December 2nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1884.		Total.	Prize.
Sinubh Singh of Awa, Marwar	186	abs.	140	144	470		89	abs.	65	40	194		19	abs.	4	20	43	89	796
Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar	absent.	absent.	205	179	384		absent.	61	30	91		absent.	absent.	18	45	63	85	623	
III CLASS.																			
Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirahi	207	245	186	224	862	Prize.	103	91	87	65	346		38	36	17	33	124	79	1663
Muhammad Abdul-kudus Khan, of Tonk	227	abs.	220	243	690		144	abs.	142	90	376		40	sick.	88	62	140	74	1440
Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	184	181	180	202	747		113	77	98	74	362		20	35	27	30	112	59	1403
Chandra Singh of Junia, Ajmere	127	143	102	114	486		120	109	109	71	409		40	30	15	27	112	64	1297
Harnath Singh of Para, Ajmere	136	95	105	135	472		111	80	93	66	350		6	22	10	24	62	69	1167
Daulat Singh of Khora, Alwar	122	95	68	95	380		78	75	61	38	252		34	25	18	15	92	64	918
Madhav Singh of Gainta, Kotah	183	192	leave	abs.	375		114	88	l.ave.	abs.	202		20	30	leave.	abs.	50	abs.	784
IV CLASS.																			
Udaya Singh of Kurb, Jeypur	163	199	196	207	765	Prize.	84	64	84	70	302		43	37	44	40	164	66	1473
Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhalla-	181	absent.	absent.	absent.	131		62	absent.	absent.	absent.	62		25	absent.	absent.	absent.	25	absent.	252
Durjun Sal of Bilouni, Dholpur	absent.	absent.	absent.	absent.	absent.		absent.	absent.	absent.	absent.	absent.		absent.	absent.	absent.	absent.	absent.	absent.	
V CLASS.																			
Sham Singh of Rughnathgarh, Ajmere	181	211	221	217	830	Prize.	90	64	127	91	372		39	21	44	47	151	84	1645
Bhawani Singh of Futtehpur, Jhalla-	185	217	234	214	860		75	37	99	64	275		38	32	42	57	163	81	1561
Man Singh of Futtehpur, Kishengarh	195	210	223	184	812		72	51	88	69	280		26	19	20	14	79	61	1417
Muhammad Abd-ul Rashid Khan of Tonk	176	162	196	161	695		93	65	105	57	320		16	16	8	25	65	42	1228
Sultan Singh of Nimern, Jeypore	146	138	203	172	659		48	16	75	54	193		48	37	42	80	207	60	1215
Debi Singh of Palwa, Alwar	183	abs.	218	203	604		60	abs.	89	44	193		43	abs.	48	42	132	80	1146
Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhalla-	198	242	120	59	619		99	109	57	27	292		49	46	39	50	184	49	1178
Mokand Singh of Gari, Jeypore	194	226	123	97	640		105	72	60	30	257		29	38	29	27	123	54	1129
Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah	117	108	169	128	512		73	37	62	40	212		38	38	36	10	117	34	1007
Gulab Singh of Chano, Marwar	142	157	163	abs.	461		77	85	98	abs.	205		32	15	40	abs.	87	55	917
Geo Singh of Khena, Meywar	absent.	absent.	absent.	absent.	absent.		absent.	absent.	absent.	absent.	absent.		absent.	absent.	absent.	absent.	absent.	absent.	

VI CLASS.

VI CLASS.																							
FULL MARKS																							
	200	300	200	250	950	150	150	150	100	550	Prize.	50	50	50	100	250	Prize.	1750					
Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	130	190	176	179	675	64	66	66	57	307		37	44	36	82	199		1181					
Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Pipal, Ajmere	140	174	150	181	645	97	64	102	73	336		43	30	42	67	182		1163					
Ranjit Singh of Pranahara, Ajmere	133	155	157	166	611	91	66	93	54	304		40	34	35	56	165		1080					
Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jeypore	158	210	179	178	725	53	45	75	32	205		39	27	35	44	145		1075					
Muhammad Muntez Hoosein Khan of Pataudi, Panjab	123	125	141	185	574	113	91	78	46	328		18	3	26	29	76		978					
Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhullawar	166	Abs.	164	190	520	114	Abs.	115	59	283		42	Abs.	47	58	147		955					
Udaya Singh of Danta, Jeypore	176	Abs.	176	177	529	117	Abs.	99	47	263		47	Abs.	45	57	149		941					
Shree Singh of Bharanwda, Jeypore	139	Abs.	167	187	493	105	Abs.	109	39	253		47	Abs.	48	72	167		913					
Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk	140	Abs.	139	178	457	123	Abs.	64	53	240		40	Abs.	33	43	127		824					
Pirithi Singh of Pertabgarh	178	297	Absent.	475		126	135	Absent.	261			41	47	Absent.	88			824					
Shere Singh of Indergarh, Kotah	90	Abs.	153	161	404	62	Abs.	68	41	171		22	Abs.	20	33	75		650					
Abhaya Singh of Rajpura, Bikanir	Absent.	188	162	300		Absent.	60	47	107			Absent.	45	65	110			517					
Dhonkul Singh of Nimri, Meywar	Ditto.	27	83	110		Ditto.	61	50	141			Ditto.	29	88	117			363					
Onkar Singh of Palakta, Kotah	Not joined.		118	118		Not joined.		38	38			Not joined.		49	49			205					
Do not read these subjects.																							
VII CLASS.																							
FULL MARKS																							
	100	300	100	150	650	50	150	50	100	350	Prize.	50	50	50	100	250	Prize.	1250					
Bir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	75	165	84	136	460	46	135	44	89	314		36	39	47	85	207		981					
Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere	51	69	73	187	380	44	93	43	83	263		36	5	34	87	162		805					
Jodh Singh of Ganeroo, Marwar	42	135	40	101	318	35	99	41	78	253		29	18	31	55	133		704					
Pratap Singh of Khachariawas, Jeypore	71	150	87	136	444	30	Abs.	27	45	102		37	Abs.	37	72	146		692					
Bijaya Singh of Riyan, Marwar	43	78	44	117	287	45	123	41	84	293		15	7	17	47	86		666					
Kelian Singh of Pansal, Meywar	54	Abs.	40	126	220	26	Abs.	38	84	148		35	Abs.	43	87	165		533					
Moti Pal of Kerauli	69	Abs.	89	136	294	32	Abs.	39	81	152		12	Abs.	8	45	65		511					
Gobind Singh of Khachariawas, Jeypore	25	63	25	79	192	29	Abs.	35	34	98		41	Abs.	49	83	178		468					
Muhammad Karamat-ulla Khan of Tonk	Not joined.		74	137	211	Not joined.	38	52	90			Not joined.		10	41	51		352					
Mor Singh of Deolia, Ajmere	Ditto.		25	18	43	Ditto.	48	94	142			Ditto.		36	76	112		297					
Jai Singh of Salpur, Alwar	Ditto.		36	30	66	Ditto.	30	42	72			Ditto.		8	67	75		213					
Fabu Dan of Dhankoli, Marwar	63	Absent.			63	40	Absent.		40			49		Absent.		49		152					
Muhammad Shums-ud-deen Ali Khan of Kumhar Baya, Ajmere	Not joined.	23	Abs.		23	Not joined.		42	59	101		Not joined.		Not joined.				124					
Muhammad Abdul Hadiz Khan of Tonk						Ditto.		15	15			Ditto.		Ditto.				15					
Sagat Singh of Jasana, Bikanir						Ditto.		14	14			Ditto.		Ditto.				14					
Muhammad Ismail Khan of Tonk						Ditto.		14	14			Ditto.		Ditto.				14					
Muhammad Abdul Sami Khan of Tonk						Ditto.		13	13			Ditto.		Ditto.				13					
Chawani Singh of Sangod, Kotah						Ditto.						Ditto.		Ditto.									
Debi Singh of Sangod, Kotah						Ditto.						Ditto.		Ditto.									
Jai Singh of Gulran, Meywar						Ditto.						Ditto.		Ditto.									

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE;

The 1st May 1885.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

	ENGLISH.										SECOND LANG.							
	January.	February.	March.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	July.	August.	September.	October.	
ENTRANCE CLASS.																		
FULL MARKS	650	730	420	420	630	530	610	710	570	5360	210	270	170	170	250	300	210	
1 Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	616	706	401	267	609	516	596	710	567	4982	209	268	168	114	248	200	210	
2 Karan Singh of Jodhpur, Jeypore	575	647	375	359	565	476	559	Abs.	618	4073	193	244	154	160	227	180	189	
3 Birbhada Singh of Benares.	552	639	333	341	312		Absent.			2177	182	206	138	132	197		Abs.	
I CLASS.																		
FULL MARKS	760	840	520	520	760	640	720	800	640	6300	350	400	260	230	390	330	340	
1 Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	678	748	385	483	705	604	686	751	590	5610	209	256	130	203	319	277	278	
2 Lachman Singh of Bagesri, Ajmere	568	571	354	384	557	390	558	595	490	4467	198	239	126	119	276	265	340	
3 Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk	614	674	413	379	586	494	542	594	497	4763	219	247	147	143	266	202	223	
4 Bawal Singh of Chumrawali, Alwar	474	487	291	297	438	412	266	512	371	3538	165	246	124	168	242	202	132	
5 Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab	545	667	404	376	574	500	427	421	279	4193	123	193	97	95	161	220	160	
6 Phul Singh of Para, Alwar	542	373	287	370	604	452	359	341	424	3651	154	135	87	143	250	203	128	
7 Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir	527	597	400	143	178	Leave.		411	453	2689	190	324	229	60	62	Leave.		
UPPER II CLASS.																		
FULL MARKS	570	630	390	390	570	490	540	590	490	4640	230	270	150	170	240	200	220	
1 Mokand Singh of Nimrana, Alwar	488	565	357	384	546	472	475	575	468	4330	141	217	117	129	184	150	167	
2 Sangram Singh of Para, Ajmere	478	528	319	359	515	206	414	464	234	3535	215	268	143	168	236	106	199	
3 Jawahir Singh of Baniana, Jeypore	497	598	350			Absent.				1415	184	243	132		Absent.			
4 Karan Singh of Bedla, Meywar															Absent.			
LOWER II CLASS.																		
FULL MARKS	570	640	390	390	570	490	510	590	490	4620	230	270	150	170	240	200	220	
1 Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	507	610	368	381	560	471	462	565	476	4400	157	183	122	154	216	198	182	
2 Ratan Singh of Bansla, Marwar	516	555	353	336	513	423	490	535	430	4121	134	181	97	114	185	170	176	
3 Man Singh of Karoni, Ajmere	418	442	235	288	413	172	349	395	301	3013	155	190	116	128	177	79	157	
4 Sheonath Singh of Almer, Meywar	303	470	196	Abs.	182	324	373	417	317	2612	78	129	89	Abs.	61	146	161	
5 Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar		Absent.			364	354	397	294	350	1759					110	124	119	
6 Simbhu Singh of Awa, Marwar	197	431	216		Absent.	56	198		243	1341	44	121	64		Absent.		38	
III CLASS.																		
FULL MARKS	570	630	390	390	570	490	540	590	490	4640	230	330	190	170	290	230	240	
1 Muhammad Abdul-kuddus Khan, of Tonk	501	560	358	108	501	422	510	553	462	3973	173	290	165	52	247	208	218	
2 Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirahi	419	508	319	367	472	404	490	519	395	3863	148	245	128	128	224	181	188	
3 Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	448	516	332	324	399	363	451	489	389	3711	176	280	152	145	210	181	229	
4 Harunath Singh of Para, Ajmere	338	344	179	227	294	153	316	244	257	2322	204	266	159	127	223	99	208	
5 Chandra Singh of Junia, Ajmere	337	327	193	217	314	111	313	165	205	2192	164	261	145	124	204	91	189	
6 Madhav Singh of Galita, Kotah	409	447	282	294	464	414		Absent.	2310	159	269	137	150	253	205	Abs.		
7 Daulat Singh of Khora, Alwar	303	307	178	161	189	222	266	203	202	2031	110	160	95	78	128	123	115	
IV CLASS.																		
FULL MARKS	760	840	520	520	760	640	680	800	640	6180	218	290	180	200	220	210	220	
1 Udaya Singh of Kurh, Jeypore	612	705	417	406	735	622	608	658	508	5361	198	248	151	173	211	204	197	
2 Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhalawar	587	684	440			Absent.				1711	188	253	167		Absent.			
3 Durjan Sal of Bilouni, Dholpur															Absent.			
V CLASS.																		
FULL MARKS	760	840	520	520	760	640	508	608	470	5624	230	270	160	160	250	210	230	
1 Sham Singh of Rughnathgarh, Ajmere	548	640	416	400	647	544	400	478	356	4427	192	193	153	155	238	209	226	
2 Bhawani Singh of Futehpur, Jhalawar	604	637	424	390	633	514	410	463	394	4371	164	181	117	144	163	157	178	
3 Debi Singh of Palwa, Ulwar	541	605	409	199	536	490	460	558	412	4266	130	263	107	40	161	190	185	
4 Man Singh of Futehpur, Kishengarh	544	642	406	402	634	541	434	479	379	4461	200	232	135	131	221	155	200	
5 Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhalawar	672	650	391	297	423	352	315	312	280	3677	208	236	130	104	158	118	134	
6 Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jeypore	414	609	315	309	490	373	307	381	292	3390	139	192	78	79	198	118	135	
7 Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan of Tonk	612	632	352	361	493	248	135	330	265	3428	213	157	137	144	152	106	93	
8 Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah	328	425	284	216	423	296	203	209	205	2679	145	197	96	87	159	124	128	
9 Mokand Singh of Parli, Jeypore	600	645	377	180	290	287	265	281	227	3152	155	171	121	81	129	110	119	
10 Gulab Singh of Chanod, Marwar	403	403	276	222	304	303	204	Absent.		2115	195	210	113	86	155	143	123	
Sheo Singh of Khara, Meywar											Absent.							
VI CLASS.																		
FULL MARKS	1140	1280	780	680	760	696	828	999	832	7975	264	330	242	190	320	250	260	
1 Sheo Shingh of Bharanwda, Jeypore	905	911	567	374	620	621	438	709	695	5630	110	175	150	108	252	215	138	
2 Sujay Singh of Nimera, Jeypore	794	917	537	572	545	525	547	735	601	5673	153	257	152	129	233	182	163	
3 Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	566	573	373	511	440	629	641	753	626	5062	75	72	85	162	286	235	235	
4 Udaya Singh of Danta, Jeypore	1013	1153	696	217	289	633	548	724	307	5496	241	292	174	52	106	171	138	
5 Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk	1000	1036	620	Abs.	287	328	358	567	512	4729	260	322	232	Abs.	233	179	160	
6 Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhalawar	774	837	506	184	422	436	356	687	615	4630	200	246	174	83	236	197	208	
7 Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Pipal, Ajmere	635	821	497	493	451	206	428	683	493	4722	135	192	146	130	224	96	178	
8 Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere	644	742	479	489	450	281	420	587	437	4523	120	194	137	136	243	112	179	
9 Md. Mumtaz Hossain Khan of Patandi, Panjab	368	564	417	405	392	378	529	603	612	4258	226	300	214	162	263	218	225	
10 Pirthi Singh of Pertabgarh	1076	1200	734	355		Absent.				5365	259	312	227	90			Abs.	
11 Shere Singh of Indergarh, Kotah	873	355	250	331	208	269	405	456	350	2997	84	65	63	92	145	159	141	
12 Abhaya Singh of Rajpura, Bikanir						104	398	457	465	1514						121	191	
13 Onkar Singh of Palaita, Kotah								276	413	689								
14 Dhonkul Singh of Nimri, Meywar							24	162	162	328							24	
VII CLASS.																		
FULL MARKS	570	660	390	390	570	496	632	660	644	5012	190	210	130	130	190	160	180	
1 Pratap Singh of Khachariawas, Jeypore	Abs.	240	197	215	499	442	554	598	604	3337	Abs.	116	88	84	184	133	143	
2 Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere	280	329	202	269	458	358	499	395	432	3130	146	149	88	101	179	147	114	
3 Bir Mal Singh of Rikan, Marwar	217	281	204	352	53	201	518	573	590	2987	156	156	120	126	19	73	170	
4 Motti Pal of Kerauli	245	377	202	287	462	365	488	477	457	3380	127	176	106	72	144	127	116	
5 Gobind Singh of Khachariawas, Jeypore	Abs.	241	141	120	303	292	355	340	377	2174	Abs.	113	70	87	168	141	116	
6 Jodh Singh of Ganerao, Marwar	288	275	146	211	277	220	167	146	247	1977	125	134	65	96	116	105	68	
7 Hijaya Singh of Rikan, Marwar	138	219	122	267	41	77	261	324	395	1844	130	140	98	120	18	36	126	
8 Pabu Dan of Dhankholl, Marwar	299	518	236	Abs.	128	374	302	Abs.	Abs.	1857	81	168	81	Abs.	39	108	91	
9 Muhammad Karamat-ull-ah Khan of Tonk		Not joined.		93	179	238	320	431	457	1718		Not joined.			101	144	126	
10 Kalian Singh of Pansal, Meywar	172	228	132		Absent.	23	290	296	357	1493	37	44	18		Absent.	23	79	

to December 1884.

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APPENDIX D.

Holiday Test Marks Vacation 1884 and Examination Marks, July 1884.

HOLIDAY TEST MARKS, VACATION, 1884.				EXAMINATION MARKS, 7th, 8th AND 9th JULY 1884.					GRAND TOTAL.				
				English.	Mathematics.	Geography.	Total.	English.	Second Language.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Total.	
ENTRANCE CLASS.													
Maximum Marks obtainable													
Minimum to be obtained to qualify for Prize													
1 Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar													
2 Karan Singh of Jobnir, Jaipur													
3 Birbhadra Singh of Benares													
I CLASS.													
1 Dip Singh of Garbhasar, Bikanir													
2 Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere													
3 Lachman Singh of Bageuri, Ajmere													
4 Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk													
5 Phul Singh of Para, Alwar													
6 Sawai Singh of Chaurawali, Alwar													
7 Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab													
UPPER II CLASS.													
1 Mohand Singh of Nimrana, Alwar													
2 Saugram Singh of Para, Ajmere													
3 Jawahir Singh of Baniann, Jaipur													
4 Karan Singh of Bedla, Meywar													
5 Bijaya Singh of Gagra, Jaipur													
LOWER II CLASS.													
1 Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar													
2 Ratna Singh of Bausia, Marwar													
3 Man Singh of Karanj, Ajmere													
4 Sheonath Singh of Ahmet, Meywar													
5 Simbhu Singh of Awa, Marwar													
6 Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar													
III CLASS.													
Maximum Marks obtainable													
Minimum to be obtained to qualify for Prize													
1 Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirahi													
2 Chandra Singh of Junia, Ajmere													
3 Madhav Singh of Gainta, Kotah													
4 Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah													
5 Dunlat Singh of Khora, Alwar													
6 Harnath Singh of Para, Ajmere													
7 Muhammad Abdul-kuddus Khan of Tonk													

IV CLASS.

Maximum Marks obtainable
Minimum to be obtained to qualify for Prize

- 1 Udaya Singh of Kurb, Jaipur
- 2 Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar
- 3 Durjan Sal of Bilouni, Dholpur

1,000
678

600
360
357

100
33
57

50
17
37
Absent.
Do.

150
50
64

300
100
199

400
264
315

100
66
71
Not done.
Ditto.

100
66
71

V CLASS.

- 1 Sham Singh of Raghnathgarh, Ajmere
- 2 Man Singh of Futtegarh, Kishengarh
- 3 Bhawan Singh of Futtegarh, Jhallawar
- 4 Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur
- 5 Muhammad Abd-ul-Rashid Khan of Tonk
- 6 Gulab Singh of Chanod, Marwar
- 7 Gunan Singh of Pipalda, Kotah
- 8 Debi Singh of Palwa, Ulwar
- 9 Sheo Singh of Khara, Meywar
- 10 Dhonkul Singh of Nimri, Meywar

709 Prize.
646
649
612
883
336
293
125

368
333
334
191
243
256
214

72
53
48
Absent.
Do.
49
36

21
19
32
16
16
15
33
Absent.
Do.
Do.

64
51
37
16
65
35
37

211
210
217
138
162
167
108

341
313
215
321
140
70
78
125

95
85
55
75
20
62
40
54
Not done.
Ditto.

94
91
77
86
14
Not done.
23
26

VI CLASS.

Maximum Marks obtainable
Minimum to be obtained to qualify for Prize

- 1 Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar
- 2 Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar
- 3 Mokand Singh of Parli, Jaipur
- 4 Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Pipalaj, Ajmere
- 5 Surjan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur
- 6 Muhammad Mumtaz Hussein Khan, of Pataudi
- 7 Ranjit Singh of Prembhera, Ajmere
- 8 Sheo Singh of Bharawada, Jaipur
- 9 Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar
- 10 Sher Singh of Indergarh, Kotah
- 11 Udaya Singh of Danta, Jaipur
- 12 Kallian Singh of Pansal, Meywar
- 13 Abhaya Singh of Rajpura, Bikanir
- 14 Takht Singh of Barwara, Jaipur

800
678
478
457
456
405
888
383
243
236
118

500
300
397
229
336
268
282
219
255

50
17
46
44
38
30
27
3
34
Absent.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.

150
50
109
66
72
64
45
91
66

300
100
242
119
226
174
210
125
155

300
198
281
249
121
188
123
169
128
242
236
118

100
66
98
94
80
78
82
60
92
94
90
Not done.
Ditto.
Ditto.

100
66
98
94
80
78
82
60
92
94
90

VII CLASS.

- 1 Pirthi Singh of Pertabgarh
- 2 Bir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar
- 3 Jodh Singh of Ganeroo, Marwar
- 4 Pratap Singh of Khachariawas, Jaipur
- 5 Bijaya Singh of Riyan, Marwar
- 6 Gopal Singh of Khawa, Ajmere
- 7 Gobind Singh of Khachariawas, Jaipur
- 8 Muhammad Abd-ul Latif Khan of Tonk
- 9 Moti Pal of Kerauli
- 10 Pabu Dan of Dhanoli, Marwar
- 11 Jai Singh of Gurian, Meywar

767 Prize.
596
403
392
890
336
281
273
75

479
339
252
150
208
167
63

47
39
18
Absent.
7
5
Absent.
Do.
Do.
Do.

135
135
99
123
93

297
165
135
150
78
69
63

288
257
151
242
182
169
218
273
75

98
81
71
86
56
75
80
87
5
Not done.
Ditto.

98
81
71
86
56
75
80
87
5

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE;
The 1st May 1885.

(Sd.) WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

APPENDIX E.

Progress Report from 4th January to 24th December 1884.

	ENGLISH.		SECOND LANGUAGE.		MATHEMATICS.		HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.		Conduct out of College.
	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	
ENTRANCE CLASS.									
1 Birbhadra Singh of Benares .	Very good.	Fair.	Very good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Exemplary.
2 Karan Singh of Jobnur, Jaipur .	Do.	Good.	Do.	Very good.	Very good.	Do.	Good.	Very good.	Do.
3 Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar .	Do.	Excellent.	Do.	Excellent.	Do.	Exemplary.	Very good.	Exemplary.	Do.
I CLASS.									
1 Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab .	Fair.	Very good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Do.
2 Dip Singh of Garhisar, Bikanir .	Good.	Do.	Good.	Do.	Good.	Do.	Good.	Do.	Do.
3 Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere .	Very good.	Excellent.	Very good.	Do.	Very good.	Excellent.	Very good.	Excellent.	Do.
4 Lachman Singh of Bagesuri, Ajmere .	Good.	Very good.	Do.	Very good.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5 Muhammad Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk .	Little.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
6 Phul Singh of Pare, Alwar .	Good.	Excellent.	Slight.	Good.	Do.	Very good.	Do.	Do.	Exemplary.
7 Sawai Singh of Chumrawali. Alwar .	Fair.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Very good.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
UPPER II CLASS.									
1 Mokand Singh of Nimrana, Alwar .	Satisfactory.	Attentive.	Good.	Good.	Very good.	{Good.	Very good.	Attentive.	Good.
2 Sangram Singh of Pare, Ajmere .	Slight.	Good.	Do.	Do.	Good.	Do.	Slight.	Good.	Exemplary.
3 Jawahir Singh of Baniara, Jaipur .					Absent.				
4 Karan Singh of Bedla, Meywar .					Do.				
LOWER II CLASS.									
1 Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar .	Very Satisfactory.	Most Exemplary.	Good.	Good.	Very good.	Excellent.	Very good.	Very attentive.	Do.
2 Mangal Singh of Pokurni, Marwar .	Satisfactory.	Good.	Fair.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Good.	Good.	Very good.
3 Man Singh of Karonji, Ajmere .	Fair.	Do.	Good.	Do.	Do.	Good.	Fair.	Do.	Do.
4 Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar .	Very Satisfactory.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Very good.	Good.	Do.	Good.
5 Sheonath Singh of Ahmet, Meywar .	Fair.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Good.	Fair.	Attentive.	Do.
6 Simbhu Singh of Awa, Marwar .	Not much.	Indifferent.	Slight.	Do.	Good.	Do.	Very unsatisfactory.	Good.	Do.
III CLASS.									
1 Chandra Singh of Junia, Ajmere .	Unsatisfactory.	Inattentive.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Inattentive.	Good.	Good.	Good.
2 Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi .	Marked.	Attentive.	Do.	Do.	Very Good.	Very attentive.	Very good.	Do.	Very good.
3 Daulat Singh of Khora, Alwar .	Unsatisfactory.	Do.	Slight.	Do.	Unsatisfactory.	Attentive.	Bad.	Do.	Good.
4 Harnath Singh of Pare, Ajmere .	Do.	Inattentive.	Good.	Do.	Do.	Very inattentive.	Fair.	Do.	Fair.
5 Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah .	Marked.	Attentive.	Do.	Do.	Good.	Attentive.	Good.	Do.	Very good.
6 Madhav Singh of Gainta, Kotah .	Satisfactory.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7 Muhammed Abdul Kuddus Khan of Tonk .	Marked.	Do.	Very Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Talkative.	Very good.	Very good.	Good.
IV CLASS.									
1 Daejan Sal of Bilouni, Dholpur .				Absent.					
2 Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar .				Do.					
3 Udaya Singh of Kurh, Jeypur .	Fair.	Attentive.	Fair.	Good.	Very good.	Attentive.	Fair.	Good.	Good.

V CLASS.

1	Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	Bad.	Inattentive.	Slight.	Fair.	Good.	Not much.	Dull.	Very good.
2	Bhawani Singh of Fatehpur, Jhallawar	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Good.
3	Debi Singh of Palwa, Alwar	Fair.	Indifferent.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Fair.	Do.	Inattentive.	Fair.
4	Gulab Singh of Chanod, Marwar	Bad.	Inattentive.	Do.	Good.	Do.	Do.	Bad.	Indifferent.
5	Man Singh of Fatehgarh, Kisbengarh	Very good.	Inattentive.	Slight.	Fair.	Satisfactory.	Good.	Attentive.	Very good.
6	Mokand Singh of Parli, Jaipur	Bad.	Inattentive.	Good.	Do.	Do.	Fair.	Good.	Good.
7	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan of Tonk	Fair.	Careless.	Very good.	Good.	Unsatisfactory.	Do.	Inattentive.	Fair.
8	Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	Very good.	Attentive.	Good.	Do.	Satisfactory.	Do.	Attentive.	Very good.
9	Sulau Singh of Nimern, Jaipur	Fair.	Indifferent.	Good.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Good.
10	Sheo Singh of Khara, Meywar	Fair.				Absent.			

VI CLASS.

1	Abhaya Singh of Rajpura, Bikanir	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Attentive.	Satisfactory.	Attentive.	Attentive.	Good.
2	Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Pipal, Ajmere	Good.	Attentive.	Do.	Good.	Good.	Do.	Do.	Very good.
3	Dhankul Singh of Nimri, Meywar	Slight.	Good.	Slight.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Good.
4	Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar	Good.	Attentive.	Do.	Attentive.	Fair.	Do.	Do.	Fair.
5	Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk	Slight.	Good.	Do.	Do.	Slight.	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	Muhammad Muntaz Hussein Khan of Palandi, Panjab.	Satisfactory.	Attentive.	Very good.	Do.				
7	Onkar Singh of Palaita, Kotah	Fair.	Do.	Not much.	Good.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Very good.
8	Pirhi Singh of Partabgarh	Good.	Do.	Good.	Do.	Not much.	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere	Fair.	Do.	Fair.	Do.	Good.	Do.	Do.	Good.
10	Sheo Singh of Bharanwa, Jaipur	Satisfactory.	Do.	Good.	Do.	Very good.	Do.	Do.	Fair.
11	Sher Singh of Indergarh, Kotah	Slight.	Careless.	Not much.	Indifferent.	Slight.	Do.	Careless.	Good.
12	Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	Satisfactory.	Attentive.	Good.	Attentive.	Good.	Attentive.	Attentive.	Do.
13	Udaya Singh of Danta, Jaipur	Good.	Do.	Do.	Good.	Slight.	Do.	Inattentive.	Fair.
14	Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	Very good.	Do.	Very satisfactory.	Very good.	Good.		Attentive.	Good.

VII CLASS.

1	Bhawani Singh of Sangod, Kotah	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
2	Bijaya Singh of Biyan, Marwar	Fair.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Satisfactory.	Do.	Do.	Very good.
3	Gobind Singh of Khachariawas, Jaipur	Slow.	Do.	Do.	Careless.	Very satisfactory.	Do.	Do.	Fair.
4	Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere	Satisfactory.	Do.	Do.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Do.	Do.	Good.
5	Jai Singh of Gulran, Meywar	Satisfactory.	Good.	Good.	Absent.	Unsatisfactory.	Do.	Do.	Good.
6	Jai Singh of Salpur, Alwar	Do.	Inattentive.	Very slight.	Attentive.	Satisfactory.	Inattentive.	Do.	Fair.
7	Jodh Singh of Ganerao, Meywar	Do.	Good.	Not much.	Indifferent.	Fair.	Do.	Do.	Do.
8	Kalian Singh of Pansal, Meywar	Do.	Do.	Good.	Attentive.	Do.	Good.	Do.	Very good.
9	Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan of Tonk	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Satisfactory.	Do.	Do.	Good.
10	Muhammad Karamat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
11	Mor Singh of Dealia, Ajmere	Very satisfactory.	Do.	Very good.	Good.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Very good.
12	Motipal of Kerauli, Marwar	Satisfactory.	Do.	Do.	Fair.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
13	Pabudan of Dhanakoli, Marwar	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	Pratap Singh of Khachariawas, Jaipur	Very satisfactory.	Do.	Good.	Attentive.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Indifferent.
15	Rir Mal Singh of Biyan, Marwar	Do.	Do.	Very good.	Ver, good.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Very good.
16	Muhammad Shums-ud-din Ali Khan of Baya, Ajmere	Do.	Do.	Very good.	Attentive.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
17	Sagat Singh of Jasana, Bikanir		Joined 8th December 1884.						
18	Muhammad Abdul Sami Khan of Tonk		Joined 10th December 1884.						
19	Muhammad Ismail Khan of Tonk		Joined 10th December 1884.						
20	Debi Singh of Sangod, Kotah		Joined 18th December 1884.						

Do not read these subjects.

(Sd.) WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE;
The 1st May 1885.

APPENDIX F.
MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

PRIZE LIST.

For terms commencing 3rd January and ending 30th December 1883.

Name of Prize.		TO WHOM AWARDED.		REMARKS.	
		Name of Boy.			
His Excellency the Viceroy's Gold Medal		Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	.	Awarded for exemplary behaviour in his punctual and regular attendance at College from July 25th, 1878, to December 20th, 1883.	
	English	Entrance Class	Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli, Alwar	.	Prize for General Proficiency.
		Upper First "	Kanwar Birbhadra Singh of Benares	.	First Prize.
		Lower "	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	.	" "
		Second "	Thakur Bijaya Singh of Gagaru, Jaipur	.	" "
		Third "	Rao Sheonath Singh of Ahmet, Meywar	.	" "
		Fourth "	Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan of Tonk	.	" "
		Fifth "	Kanwar Zorwar Singh of Dudiali, Marwar	.	" "
	Sixth "	Thakur Debi Singh of Palwa, Alwar	.	" "	
	Seventh "	Thakur Kalian Singh of Pansal, Meywar	.	" "	
VERNACULAR	Entrance Class	Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan of Tonk	.	Prize for General Proficiency.	
	Sixth "	Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	.	First Prize.	
	Seventh "	Thakur Bijaya Banadur Singh of Pipalaj, Ajmere	.	" "	
MATHEMATICS	Entrance Class	Thakur Sawai Singh of Chumrawali, Alwar	.....	No prize awarded.
	Upper & Lower 1st Class	Thakur Bijaya Singh of Gagaru, Jaipur	.	First Prize.	
	Second Class	Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	.	" "	
	Third "	Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi	.	" "	
	Fourth "	Kanwar Zorwar Singh of Dudiali, Marwar	.	" "	
	Fifth "	Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	.	" "	
	Sixth "	.....	.....	No prize awarded.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Entrance Class	Thakur Madhav Singh of Bijwar, Alwar	.	Prize for General Proficiency.	
	Upper & Lower 1st Class	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	.	First Prize.	
	"	Thakur Lachman Singh of Bageuri, Ajmere	.	Second "	
	Second Class	Thakur Bijaya Singh of Gagaru, Jaipur	.	First "	
	Third "	Rao Sheonath Singh of Ahmet, Meywar	.	" "	
	Fourth "	Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan of Tonk	.	" "	
	Fifth "	Kanwar Zorwar Singh of Dudiali, Marwar	.	" "	
Sixth "	} Do not read these subjects.			" "	
Seventh "				" "	

ALL SUBJECTS INCLUDING VERNACULAR.	Entrance Class		Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagesur, Ajmere	.	.	.	.	.	.	No prize awarded.
	Upper and Lower 1st Class		Thakur Bijaya Singh of Gagaru, Jaipur	.	.	.	.	.	.	First Prize.
	Second Class		Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
	Third		Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan of Tonk	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
	Fourth		Kanwar Zorawar Singh of Dudiali, Marwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
	Fifth		Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
	Sixth			.	.	.	.	.	.	No Prize awarded.
HIGHEST AGGREGATE CLASS MARKS.	Entrance Class		Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli, Alwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	First Prize.
	{ Remainder of College		Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan of Tonk	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
HOLIDAY TASK	All Classes		Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	Prize.
			Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagesur	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
			Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
			Thakur Phul Singh of Para, Alwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
			Thakur Bijaya Singh of Gagaru, Jaipur	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
			Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Mandar, Sirohi.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
			Kanwar Zorawar Singh of Dudiali, Marwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
GOOD CONDUCT	All Classes		Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
			Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	First Prize.
PUNCTUALITY	All Classes		Thakur Sawai Singh of Chamrawali, Alwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	First Prize.
				
RIDING	{ First Ride		Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	First Prize.
	{ Second Ride		Thakur Daulat Singh of Khora, Alwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
ATHLETIC GAMES	First Division		Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	First Prize.
	{ Second		Thakur Daulat Singh of Khora, Alwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
	{ Third		Thakur Simbu Singh of Awa, Marwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	Second "
			Kanwar Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	.	.	.	.	.	.	First "

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE ; }
The 1st May 1885.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

APPENDIX G.
Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1884-85 and 1885-86.

	Estimated Receipts, 1884-85.	Actual Receipts, 1884-85.	Estimated Receipts, 1885-86.		Estimated Expenditure, 1884-85.	Actual Expenditure, 1884-85.	Estimated Expenditure, 1885-86.
Interest on Endowment.	Ra. 25,128	Ra. 25,121	Ra. 24,980	SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.	Ra. 600	Ra. 600	Ra. 600
Interest on Mayo Memorial Fund Notes	400	....	.....		6,000	5,500	6,000
Contribution from Native States and private persons	3,250	3,726	3,500		7,860	7,602	5,700
MISCELLANEOUS.					1,080	720	1,080
Conservancy and garden produce	800	1,200	1,200		1,440	1,440	1,440
By sale of Promissory Notes for Ra. 5,100 . . . . .	.....	5,051	.....		900	883	1,240
					420	458	455
					1,860	1,802	2,510
					1,080	750	710
TOTAL	29,570	35,098	29,690		21,250	19,755	19,735
				CONTINGENT CHARGES.			
					200	199	200
					1,500	1,653	1,500
					300	300	300
					300	180	300
					2,310	2,217	2,310
					600	600	600
					741	741	800
					600	597	600
					1,430	1,319	1,430
					.....	5,000	.....
					8,040	12,805	8,040
TOTAL	29,570	35,098	29,690	GRAND TOTAL	29,290	32,560	27,775

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER; }
The 1st May 1885.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

APPENDIX H.

Treasury Officer's certificate of balance in the Mayo College Fund on 31st March 1885.

I hereby certify that the balance in the Ajmere Treasury at the credit of Mayo College Fund this day is Rs. 3,591-1-10, three thousand five hundred and ninety-one, anna one, and pies ten only.

AJMERE TREASURY, }
The 1st April 1885. }

(Sd.) AJODHIA PERSHAD,
Treasury Officer, Ajmere.

APPENDIX J.

Budget Estimate of Ordinary Income and Expenditure of Mayo College, Ajmere, for the year 1885-86.

ESTIMATED RECEIPT.		1885-86.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.		1885-86.	
Details.		Amount.	Total.	Details.		Amount.	Total.
XIX. EDUCATION.		Rs.	Rs.	XXII. EDUCATION.		Rs.	Rs.
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT.				SALARIES.			
Interest on Government Securities	24,990		24,990	Allowance to Medical Officer		600	
				Head Master		6,000	
				Masters and Teachers		5,700	
				Drill Masters		1,080	
				Clerks		1,440	
				Servants		1,240	
				Police Guard		455	
CONTRIBUTIONS.				Conservancy and Garden Establish-ment		2,510	
From Native States and private persons.	3500		8,500	Book Play and Medical Establishment		710	
							19,785
MISCELLANEOUS.				CONTINGENT CHARGES.			
Conservancy and garden produce	1,200		1,200	Stationery		200	
				Purchase and repairs of furniture		300	
				Travelling allowance		300	
				Pension and absentee charges		1,430	
				Miscellaneous		800	
				Conservancy of garden and grounds		1,500	
				Book Play and Medical stores		2,310	
				Library		600	
				Prizes and rewards		600	
							8,040
TOTAL	...		29,690	TOTAL	...		27,775

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE; }
The 1st May 1885. }

(Sd.) WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Imperial Works in the Mayo College, Ajmere, during 1884-85.

Serial No. of Work.	NAME OF WORK.	Total sanctioned Estimate.	Expended up to 30th June 1884, by Executive Engineer, Military Works and Roads Division.	Expended from July 1884 to 31st March 1885 by Principal, Mayo College.	Total expended up to 31st March 1885.	REMARKS.
	ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Mayo College Main Building	3,81,096 0 0	3,80,091 11 7	1,755 4 3	3,81,846 15 10	The apparent excess expenditure over estimate in work 1 is covered by value of materials at site
2	New shed for Sub-Division	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	
3	New road crossing Mayo College Park from north to south.	1,995 0 0	.....	499 7 4	499 7 4	
	REPAIRS TO CIVIL BUILDINGS.					
4	Annual repairs to Mayo College Finished Buildings.	1,072 0 0	567 2 9	504 0 4	1,071 3 1	
5	Annual repairs to Park Roads	1,737 0 0	167 8 6	1,569 3 8	1,736 12 2	
6	Tools and Plant	.....	24 14 0	34 0 0	58 14 0	

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE; }
The 1st April 1885. }

(Sd.) WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on all Contributinal Works in the Mayo College, Ajmere, from 1st July 1884 to 31st March 1885; and exhibiting the balances on the latter date.

Serial No. of Work.	NAME OF WORK.	Money received from the Executive Engineer, Military Works and Roads Division.	RECEIVED FROM		Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on 31st March 1885.	REMARKS.
			Darbars.	Principal, Mayo College.				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Alwar Gateway	6,751 12 5	.....	.....	6,751 12 5	4,078 0 10	2,673 11 7	
2	Kotah Residence	2,753 4 5	.....	.....	2,753 4 5	3,235 12 9	—42 8 4	
3	Additions to Tonk Residence	299 3 1	562 0 0	.....	861 3 1	860 8 7	0 10 6	
4	Hooks for Carpets to Main Entrance	4 14 0	.....	.....	4 14 0	4 10 10	0 3 2	
5	Special Repairs to Head Master's House	8 7 11	.....	.....	8 7 11	8 7 11	.....
6	Colonel Turton's Tomb	0 2 11	.....	.....	0 2 11	0 2 11	.....	Money returned.
7	Mrs. Little's Tomb	0 10 6	.....	.....	0 10 6	0 10 6	.....	Ditto.
8	Repairs to Tonk Residence	119 2 1	.....	.....	119 2 1	118 10 5	0 7 8	Ditto.
9	Annual Repairs to Udaipur Residence . . . . .	.....	349 8 0	.....	349 8 0	235 13 6	113 10 6	
10	Ditto Jhalawar . . . . .	.....	322 0 0	.....	322 0 0	243 2 2	78 13 10	
11	Ditto Bikanir . . . . .	.....	77 0 0	.....	77 0 0	63 7 6	13 8 6	
12	Ditto Bharatpur . . . . .	.....	89 0 0	.....	89 0 0	69 6 2	19 9 10	
13	Ditto Alwar . . . . .	.....	347 0 0	.....	347 0 0	256 11 4	90 4 8	
14	Ditto Jaipur . . . . .	.....	440 0 0	.....	440 0 0	439 13 6	0 2 6	
15	Ditto Jodhpur . . . . .	.....	284 0 0	.....	284 0 0	282 13 6	1 2 6	
16	Privy and Sweeper's house for Tonk Residence . . . . .	.....	651 0 0	.....	651 0 0	673 15 1	—22 15 1	
17	Dholpur Residence . . . . .	.....	.....	223 2 0	223 2 0	223 2 0	.....
18	Color Washing upper room of Jodhpur Residence . . . . .	.....	.....	29 13 6	29 13 6	29 13 6	.....
19	Polishing Marble of Entrance Verandah of Jodhpur Residence . . . . .	.....	.....	30 4 6	30 4 6	30 4 6	.....
20	Additional Out-houses for Jodhpur Residence . . . . .	.....	1,379 0 0	.....	1,379 0 0	1,345 4 3	33 11 9	
21	Quarrying operations for the Udaipur Darbar . . . . .	.....	.....	119 0 7	119 0 7	119 0 7	.....
22	Marking lines in floor of Racket Court . . . . .	.....	.....	8 14 6	8 14 6	8 14 6	.....
23	Slab flooring in front of Out-houses of Jodhpur Residence . . . . .	.....	.....	150 10 1	150 10 1	150 10 1	.....
24	Servants' Latrine for Ajmere Residence and slab flooring in front of Out-houses . . . . .	.....	636 0 0	.....	636 0 0	4 4 0	631 12 0	
25	Establishment Charges (eliminated from the several works and placed under one head).	404 9 8	154 0 0	.....	558 9 8	332 7 5	226 2 3	
	TOTAL	10,342 3 0	5,290 8 0	561 13 2	16,194 8 2	12,816 0 4	3,378 7 10	

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE; }
The 1st April 1885. }

(Sd.) WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.



